

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS:

—(2.)—

VIZ.

PRIVATE BILLS; AGRICULTURE; FINANCE;
VACCINE;

&c.

WITH A GENERAL INDEX TO THE WHOLE.

Session

1 *February* - - - 2 *July*,

1816.

VOL. XIX.

THIS BOOK
IS TO BE PRESERVED IN
THE
BODLEIAN LIBRARY,
OXFORD.

1816.



C O N T E N T S

OF VOL. XIX.—1816.

Ordered to be Printed.	The No at the foot of each Paper.	MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS: —(2.)—	The MS. paging in the Volumes done up for The House of Commons.
2 Feb.	1.	PRIVATE BILLS;—Resolutions appointing the time to receive Petitions for them, &c. - - - - -	1.
	0. 2.	Agricultural Distress;—Proposed Resolutions, March 1816 - -	3.
		D° - - - - - Further proposed Resolutions, 28 March 1816	7.
	361.	Finance;—proposed Resolutions, 17 May 1816 - - - - -	9—12.
	415.	D° - - proposed - D° - 31 May 1816 - - - - -	13—18.
20 March	155.	Greenwich Hospital;—Appointment of Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, bart. (a Member) to be Treasurer and Receiver of - - -	19—22.
25 March	168.	D° - - - - - Appointment of Admiral Sir John Colpoys, G. C. B. to be Master or Governor of - - - - -	23.
—	169.	D° - - - - - List of all the Masters or Governors of, since its Establishment - - - - -	25.
—	170.	D° - - - - - List of all the Treasurers of, since its Establishment - - - - -	27.
19 March	150.	D° - - - - - Accounts relating to, 1808—1815 - - -	29—52.
23 May	384.	D° - - - - - Account shewing the Rental of the several Estates belonging to, in the Counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham; for the Years 1805 and 1816 - - -	53.
1 July	521.	D° - - - - - Royal Naval Asylum at, Paper relating to its Expenses - - - - -	55—62.
5 March	82.	Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough;—Articles of Charge against - -	63—102.
11 March	122.	Lord Cochrane;—Papers relating to his time of Service on board His Majesty's Ships - - - - -	103—112.
13 March	124.	Honourable Major William Erskine Cochrane;—Statement of the Date of his appointment as Cornet in the 15th Regiment of Dragoons, &c. - - - - -	113.
11 April	252.	Crinan Canal;—Papers and Estimate relating to, 1813—1815 - -	115—122.
1 July	518.	Porthleven Harbour;—Papers and Accounts relating to, 1815—1816	123—126.
10 April	237.	Ramsgate Harbour;—Accounts relating to, 1791—1815 - - -	127—146.
27 March	183.	D° - - - - - Account of the Annual Receipt and Expenditure of, 1792—1815 - - - - -	147.
28 May	408.	Trinity House of Deptford Strond;—Accounts relating to, 1805—1815	149—156.
12 June	482.	D° - - - Accounts of Surplus Rates of Pilotage, 1808—1815	157—168.
—	482.	D° - - - - D° - - - for the Year 1815 - - - - -	169.
25 June	502.	D° - - - Accounts of the Corporation's Revenues, Expenses, &c. 1805—1815 - - - - -	171—182.
29 March	186.	Paymaster of Marines;—Papers relating to, (1.) On the subject of the Barrack and Contingent Expenditure; (2.) On the abolition or regulation of the Office - - - - -	183—192.

		MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS:	
		—(2.)—	
Ordered to be Printed.	The N ^o at the foot of each Paper.		The MS. paging in the Volumes done up for The House of Commons.
30 May	409.	Shipwreck;—Captain Manby's Plan for affording relief in cases of Shipwrecked Persons on a lee-Shore - - - - -	193—230.
1 July	529.	D ^o - - - Account of Vessels lost, and Lives preserved, in the Navy, in cases of Shipwreck - - - - -	231.
—	530.	D ^o - - - Number of Lives lost, in Transports, since 1 January 1814, and of Lives preserved - - - - -	233.
11 June	458.	Vaccine;—Report of the National Vaccine Establishment, for the year 1815, dated 31 May 1816 - - - - -	235—238.
3 April	212.	Offices in the Colonies;—Appointment of Master George, as Secretary to the Province of Nova Scotia - - - - -	239.
8 April	213.	D ^o - - - - - Non-Residents:—Return of the substance of every Patent, Commission, Sign Manual or Instrument, under which any Place in the <i>West Indian</i> or other Colonies is held by Persons not resident therein - - - - -	241—244.
9 Feb.	5.	Slaves in Dominica;—Account of Runaway Slaves killed, taken and surrendered, between May 1813 and November 1814; Governor Ainslie's departure - - - - -	245—250.
1 July	508.	Slaves in Jamaica; Titles and Dates of Acts of the Assembly of Jamaica, by which any Poll Tax on Slaves was imposed, 1808—1812 - - - - -	257.
5 April	226.	Slaves;—Colonial Laws relating to the Importation and Treatment of them, enacted since the year 1788 - - - - -	259—452.
		GENERAL INDEX to these XIX Volumes of Session 1816 - - -	453.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. /



Veneris, 2^o die Februarij, 1816.

THE House was moved, That the Standing Order of This House, of the 18th day of *June* 1811,—
“ That all PETITIONS for PRIVATE BILLS, be presented within Fourteen days after the first Friday
“ in the next, and every future Session of Parliament,”
might be read : And the same being read ;

Resolved,

THAT this House will not receive any PETITION for PRIVATE BILLS, after *Friday* the 16th day of this Instant *February*.

Resolved,

THAT NO PRIVATE BILL be read the First Time after *Monday* the 25th day of *March* next.

Resolved,

THAT this House will not receive any REPORT of such Private Bill, after *Monday* the 13th day of *May* next.

Ordered,

THAT the said Resolutions be printed.

J. DYSON,

Cl. D. Dom. Com.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS

FOR THE RELIEF OF

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

MARCH 1816.

THAT the portion of the Community, whose Capitals are engaged in Agriculture, as well as those numerous Classes whose employment depends thereon, are at present suffering under the pressure of unexampled distress.

2.—THAT the continuance of such distress is fraught with extreme danger to the most important interests of the Country.

3.—THAT the demand for the extended produce of our Agriculture is, at this time, insufficient to produce that Price, which is necessary to cover the heavy charges and burthens upon it.

4.—THAT the demand for Barley has been very materially reduced, by the excessive duties to which it is subjected, in the course of the various operations which adapt it to the use of the consumer.

5.—THAT the continuance of those duties, during peace, when the facility of Smuggling is so much increased, cannot fail to injure the home manufacture of Spirits, which must still further diminish the demand for Barley.

6.—THAT it is therefore necessary to reduce the duties on Malt, Beer, and Spirits.

7.—THAT in order to equalize the supply of Grain, and promote its cultivation, it is desirable that an appropriation should be made from the extra produce of abundant harvests, to supply the deficiency of seasons less favourable.

8.—THAT the admission of Foreign Corn to be warehoused, prevents such application of our own occasional abundance, and assigns to foreign Agriculture the formation of those stores, which might otherwise be created from the produce of our own.

9.—THAT it is therefore expedient to repeal so much of an Act of last Session for the Regulation of the Corn Trade, as permits the warehousing of Foreign Corn, at all times, Duty free.

10.—THAT in order further to promote the appropriation of a part of our present Abundance, and reserve it for future Consumption, it is expedient to aid the means of those individuals, who may be disposed so to employ their capitals, by an advance of Exchequer Bills, to a limited amount.

O.2.

11.—THAT

11.—THAT excessive Taxation renders it necessary to give protection to all articles, the produce of our own Soil, against similar articles, the growth of Foreign countries, not subject to the same burthens, and, in conformity with that policy, which has been uniformly observed, of protecting by Duties and encouraging by Bounties or Drawbacks, all our other manufactures.

12.—THAT it is therefore expedient to impose additional duties and restrictions on the Importation of all articles, the produce of Foreign Agriculture.

13.—THAT it is expedient, under due limitation, to encourage, by Bounty or Drawback, the exportation of the redundant Produce of the Agriculture of the United Kingdom.

14.—THAT the Tythe, and the Poor Rates, to the payment of which, those whose capitals are engaged in Agriculture are almost exclusively subjected, have recently been felt to press with increasing and unexampled severity, and that it is therefore necessary to relieve them, as far as possible, from the operation of other burthens.

PROPOSED
RESOLUTIONS

FOR
The Relief
OF
Agricultural Distress.

March 1816.

FURTHER
PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS
FOR THE RELIEF OF
AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

28 MARCH 1816.

THAT it is expedient to permit Sheep and Wool to be at all times Exported, from the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, Duty-free ; and to permit the Carriage of Wool, both Inland and Coastwise, to be conducted, as it shall seem fit to those concerned in it, without Restriction, Regulation, or Interference.

THAT it is expedient to permit the Cultivation of Tobacco, within *Great Britain*, under such Regulations and Restrictions as may enable a Duty to be collected thereon.

FOR
FURTHER
PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS
FOR
The Relief
OF
Agricultural Distress.

28 MARCH 1816.

0.2.

17 May 1816.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS

ON

FINANCE.

N° 1.

RESOLVED, THAT there has been voted for the service of the Navy, Navy.
£. 10,114,345 11 7
during the present year, the sum of £. 10,114,345. 11. 7.

2.

Resolved, THAT, exclusive of the expense of the Army serving in France, to be defrayed out of the contributions stipulated in the treaty of peace, and of the Regiments in the East Indies, which are to be maintained by the East-India Company, there has been voted, for the service of the Army, during the present year, the sum of £. 8,504,106. 9. 8.

3.

Resolved, THAT, exclusive of the expense of the Commissariat in Ireland, which forms part of the above sum of £. 8,504,106. 9. 8. voted for the Army, and of the Commissariat in France, to be defrayed out of the contributions stipulated in the treaty of peace, an Estimate has been presented of the expense of the Commissariat during the present year, amounting to the sum of £. 405,240. 9. 10.

4.

Resolved, THAT, exclusive of the expense of the Barrack Department in Ireland, which forms a part of the above sum of £. 8,504,106. 9. 8. voted for the Army, an Estimate has been presented of the expense of the Barrack Department during the present year, which amounts to the sum of £. 178,626.

5.

Resolved, THAT the Extraordinary expenses of the Army, for the present year, may be estimated at £. 1,500,000.

6.

Resolved, THAT the said several sums of £. 8,504,106. 9. 8.—£. 405,240. 9. 10. £. 178,626—and £. 1,500,000, forming the total expense of the Army for the present year, amount to £. 10,587,972. 19. 6.

Army.
£. 10,587,972 19 6

7.

Resolved, THAT, including the sum of £. 67,205. 9. 10. for the service of Great Britain in 1814; and of £. 16,851. 13. 4. for the service of Great Britain in 1815; and of £. 19,384. 12. 3. for services in Ireland in 1815, but exclusive of the Ordnance Military Corps in France; there has been voted for the charge of the Office of Ordnance, during the present year, the sum of £. 1,696,185. 3. 2.

Ordnance.
£. 1,696,185 3 2

8.

Resolved, THAT the Miscellaneous Services of the present year, may be estimated at the sum of £. 2,000,000.

£. 2,000,000 — —

9.

Resolved, THAT there has been voted for the Interest and Sinking Fund on Exchequer Bills outstanding, during the present year, the sum of £. 2,260,000.

£. 2,260,000 — —

10.

Resolved, THAT there has been voted for discharging certain Annuities, granted by two Acts of the 37th and 42d years of His present Majesty, the sum of £. 174,681. 2. 6.

£. 174,681 2 6

11.

Resolved, THAT there has been voted, for paying off Debentures issued in pursuance of two Acts of the 53d year of His present Majesty, and the Interest due thereon, the sum of £. 807,085.

£. 807,085 — —

Carried forward - - - £. 27,640,269 10 9

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS.

N^o 12.

Brought over
 £ 27,640,269 16 9
 £ 1,500,000 — —

Resolved, THAT there is payable to the Bank of England, upon Exchequer Bills outstanding, and falling due during the present year, the sum of £. 1,500,000.

13.

Resolved, THAT there must be provided, during the present year, to discharge the Debt due to the East-India Company, the sum of £. 945,491. 13. 4.

£. 30,085,761 10 1

14.

Resolved, THAT the said several sums, forming, so far as the same can at present be ascertained, the Expenditure to be defrayed by Great Britain, during the present year, exclusive of the charges on the Consolidated Fund, but including the proportion of the said expenditure payable under the treaty of Union by Ireland, amount to the sum of £. 30,085,761. 10. 1.

15.

Resolved, THAT in the year ending 5th January 1816, the sums actually applied to defray the charges on account of the National Debt of Ireland, including Interest on Exchequer Bills, amounted to £. 6,369,170. 5. 9.; whilst the net Revenue paid into the Exchequer of Ireland during the same year was only £. 5,752,861. 5. 11.; leaving a Deficiency of the Revenue to defray the charges of the National Debt, amounting to £. 616,308. 19. 10. in Irish currency.

16.

Resolved, THAT, as the Revenue of Ireland appears to be thus incapable of defraying even the charges on account of its National Debt; a further sum must be provided to defray the expense of the Civil List and other permanent charges, which, in the year ending 5th January 1816, amounted to £. 500,915. 7. 2. Irish currency.

17.

Resolved, THAT, under these circumstances, no part of the proportion payable under the treaty of Union by Ireland, towards the Joint Expenditure of the United Kingdom, can be calculated as receivable from the Revenues of Ireland; but that, on the contrary, the deficiency of the said Revenues to defray the charges on the National Debt, and the expenses of the Civil List, and other permanent charges of that Country, must be in future otherwise provided for; which deficiency on the said Accounts amounted, in the year ending 5th January 1816, to £. 1,117,224. 7. Irish currency, or £. 1,031,284. 0. 4. British.

£ 1,031,284 — 4

18.

Resolved, THAT on the 5th of January last, the sum due by Ireland to Great Britain, as the Balance arising from the Payments made by each Country respectively, on account of the Joint Charges of the United Kingdom, amounted in British currency to the sum of £. 2,942,280. 8. 11.; and that on the same day there remained in the Exchequer of Ireland an unappropriated Balance, amounting in Irish currency to the sum of £. 1,448,086. 11. 11. making in British currency £. 1,336,695. 6. 5.; which last sum being deducted from the said sum of £. 2,942,280. 8. 11. there remains a further sum to be provided on account of Ireland, in the present year, amounting in British currency to £. 1,605,585. 2. 6.

£. 1,605,585 2 6

19.

Resolved, THAT, supposing the deficiency of the Revenue of Ireland in the present year to be the same as in the last, the said sum of £. 1,031,284. 0. 4. together with the said sum of £. 1,605,585. 2. 6. and the said sum of £. 30,085,761. 10. 1. will form the whole Expense of the United Kingdom during the present year, so far as the same can be at present ascertained, exclusive of the charges on the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain, and of the charges supposed to be provided for by the Revenue of Ireland, amounting, in all, to the sum of £. 32,722,630. 12. 11.

£. 1,031,284 — 4
 1,605,585 2 6
 30,085,761 10 1

£. 32,722,630 12 11

20.

Resolved, THAT the Ways and Means for defraying the above Expenditure, by monies received or receivable within the year, have been calculated as follows :

From the Surplus of Grants for the year 1815 -	-	£. 5,500,000
From the Surplus of the Consolidated Fund -	-	3,000,000
From the Annual Taxes -	-	3,000,000
From the War Duties of Customs and Excise -	-	4,000,000
From a Lottery for Great Britain and Ireland -	-	300,000
Amounting in all - - to	-	<u>£. 15,800,000</u>

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS.

3

N° 21.

Resolved, THAT if the said sum of £.15,800,000, being the total amount of Ways and Means as aforesaid, is taken from the sum of £. 32,722,630. 12. 11. the total Expenditure, there remains to be provided for by Loans, which have been or must be made, the sum of £. 16,922,630. 12. 11.

£. 32,722,630	12	11
15,800,000	—	—
£. 16,922,630	12	11

22.

Resolved, THAT of the Expenditure of the present year, as above stated, the following charges are for Services performed in former years, which cannot recur in any future year :

For Ordnance service 1814	-	-	-	-	£. 67,205	9	10
For - D° - - - 1815	-	-	-	-	16,851	13	4
For - D° in Ireland 1815	-	-	-	-	19,384	12	3
Payment of Debentures under the Act of the	}				807,085	— —	
43d of the King - - - -							
Debt to the East India Company	-	-	-	-	945,491	13	4
D° to the Bank of England	-	-	-	-	1,500,000	—	—
Balance due by Ireland	-	-	-	-	1,605,585	2	6

Making in all - - - £. 4,961,603 11 3

23.

Resolved, THAT, by the Estimate of Reductions proposed to be made from the charge of the Staff of the Army, it appears that these Reductions in the year 1816 amount to the sum of £.40,287. 12.; but that in future years the same will amount to £.81,597. 6. 5.; making in future years a further Saving, in the expense of the Army, of £.41,309. 14. 5.

24.

Resolved, THAT, by the Estimate of Reductions proposed to be made from the charge of the Ordnance Department, it appears that these Reductions in the year 1816 amount to the sum of £.137,307. 5.; but that in future years the same will amount to £.175,959. 10.; making in future years a further Saving, in the expense of the Ordnance, of £.42,652. 5.

25.

Resolved, THAT if these several sums of £. 4,961,603. 11. 3.—£. 41,309. 14. 5. and £. 42,652. 5. making together £. 5,045,575. 10. 8. be taken from the sum of £. 32,722,630. 12. 11. the remainder may be properly considered as the Expenditure of the year 1816, and as the Annual Expenditure, if the establishments are not reduced, likely to be in future incurred (with the exception of savings from the falling in of Pensions, Half-pay, and other incidental expenses) amounting to the sum of £. 27,677,055. 2. 3.

£. 4,961,603	11	3
41,309	14	5
42,652	5	—
£. 5,045,575	10	8
32,722,630	12	11
£. 27,677,055	2	3

26.

Resolved, THAT of the Ways and Means for the present year, as above stated, the sum of £. 5,500,000, arising from the surplus of Grants of the year 1815, cannot be properly considered as proceeding from the Receipts of the present year, or as likely to recur in any future year; and that if this sum is taken from the sum of £. 15,800,000, there will remain, what properly may be considered as the Ways and Means proceeding from the Receipts of the present year, and as Ways and Means likely to continue in any future year, if the Taxes do not become less productive, amounting to £. 10,300,000.

£. 15,800,000	—	—
5,500,000	—	—
£. 10,300,000	—	—

27.

Resolved, THAT if this sum of £.10,300,000, the Ways and Means arising from the receipt of the Revenue in the present year, is taken from the sum of £. 27,677,055. 2. 3. the Expenditure properly belonging to the present year, the remainder will form the Deficiency, which, if the establishments are kept up, is likely to occur in any future year, (with the exception of Savings from the falling in of Pensions, Half-pay, and other incidental expenses) but exclusive of the future charge on the Sum to be now raised to make good the Deficiency of the present Year, amounting to £. 17,377,055. 2. 3.

£. 27,677,055	2	3
10,300,000	—	—
£. 17,377,055	2	3

17 May 1816.



PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS
ON
FINANCE.

301.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS

13

ON

FINANCE.

Veneris, 31^o die Maij, 1816.

N^o 1.

A MOTION was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT there has been voted for the service of the Navy, during the present year, the sum of £. 10,114,345. 11. 7:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative. Navy :
£. 10,114,345 11 7

2.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT, exclusive of the expense of the Army serving in *France*, to be defrayed out of the contributions stipulated in the treaty of Peace, and of the Regiments in the *East Indies*, which are to be maintained by the *East-India* Company, there has been voted, for the service of the Army, during the present year, the sum of £. 8,504,106 9. 8:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

3.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT, exclusive of the expense of the Commissariat in *Ireland*, which forms part of the above sum of £. 8,504,106. 9. 8, voted for the Army, and of the Commissariat in *France*, to be defrayed out of the contributions stipulated in the treaty of Peace, an Estimate has been presented of the expense of the Commissariat during the present year, amounting to the sum of £. 405,240. 9. 10:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

4.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT, exclusive of the expense of the Barrack Department in *Ireland*, which forms a part of the above sum of £. 8,504,106. 9. 8, voted for the Army, an Estimate has been presented of the expense of the Barrack Department during the present year, which amounts to the sum of £. 178,626:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

5.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT the Extraordinary expenses of the Army, for the present year, may be estimated at £. 1,500,000:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

6.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT the said several sums of £. 8,504,106. 9. 8;—£. 405,240. 9. 10; £. 178,626,—and £. 1,500,000, forming the total expense of the Army for the present year, amount to £. 10,587,972. 19. 6:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative. Army :
£. 10,587,972 19 6

7.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT, including the sum of £. 67,205. 9. 10, for the service of *Great Britain* in 1814; and of £. 16,851. 13. 4, for the service of *Great Britain* in 1815; and of £. 19,384. 12. 3, for services in *Ireland* in 1815, but exclusive of the Ordnance Military Corps in *France*; there has been voted for the charge of the Office of Ordnance, during the present year, the sum of £. 1,696,185. 3. 2:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative. Ordnance :
£. 1,696,185 3 2

8.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT the Miscellaneous Services of the present year, may be estimated at the sum of £. 2,000,000:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative. £. 2,000,000 — —

Carried forward - - - £. 24,398,503 14 3

9.
Brought over
£ 24,388,503 14 3 A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT there has been
£. 2,260,000 — voted for the Interest and Sinking Fund on Exchequer Bills outstanding, during the
present year, the sum of £. 2,260,000:—And the previous Question being put,
That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

10.
A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT there has been
voted for discharging certain Annuities, granted by two Acts of the 37th and 42d
£. 174,681 2 6 years of His present Majesty, the sum of £. 174,681. 2. 6:—And the previous
Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

11.
A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT there has been voted,
for paying off Debentures issued in pursuance of two Acts of the 53d year of His
£. 807,085 — — present Majesty, and the Interest due thereon, the sum of £. 807,085:—And the
previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the
Negative.

12.
A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT there is payable to
the Bank of *England*, upon Exchequer Bills outstanding, and falling due during the
£. 1,500,000 — — present year, the sum of £. 1,500,000:—And the previous Question being put,
That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

13.
A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT there must be pro-
vided, during the present year, to discharge the Debt due to the *East-India Company*,
£. 945,491 13 4 the sum of £. 945,491. 13. 4:—And the previous Question being put, That that
Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

14.
A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT the said several
sums, forming, so far as the same can at present be ascertained, the Expenditure
to be defrayed by *Great Britain*, exclusive of the charges on the Consolidated
Fund, but including the proportion of the said expenditure payable under the treaty
£. 30,085,761 10 1 of Union by *Ireland*, amount to the sum of £. 30,085,761. 10. 1:—And the
previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the
Negative.

15.
A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT in the year ending
5th January 1816, the sums actually applied to defray the charge on account of
the National Debt of *Ireland*, including Interest on Exchequer Bills, amounted
to £. 6,369,170. 5. 9; whilst the net Revenue paid into the Exchequer of *Ireland*
during the same year was only £. 5,752,861. 5. 11; leaving a Deficiency of the
Revenue to defray the charges of the National Debt, amounting to £. 616,308. 19. 10,
in *Irish* currency:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be
now put; it passed in the Negative.

16.
A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT, as the Revenue of
Ireland appears to be thus incapable of defraying even the charges on account of
its National Debt; a further sum must be provided to defray the expense of the
Civil List and other permanent charges, which, in the year ending 5th January
1816, amounted to £. 500,915. 7. 2, *Irish* currency:—And the previous Question
being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

17.
A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT, under these circum-
stances, no part of the proportion payable under the treaty of Union by *Ireland*,
towards the Joint Expenditure of the United Kingdom, can be calculated as
receivable from the Revenues of *Ireland*; but that, on the contrary, the deficiency
of the said Revenues to defray the charges on the National Debt, and the expense
of the Civil List, and other permanent charges of that Country, must be in future
otherwise provided for; which deficiency amounted, in the year ending 5th January
£. 1,031,284 — 4 1816, to £. 1,117,224. 7, *Irish* currency, or £. 1,031,284. 0. 4. *British*:—And the
previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the
Negative.

18.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT on the 5th of January last, the sum due by *Ireland* to *Great Britain*, as the Balance arising from the Payments made by each Country respectively, on account of the Joint Charges of the United Kingdom, amounted, in *British* currency to the sum of £.2,942,280. 8. 11; and that on the same day there remained in the Exchequer of *Ireland* an unappropriated Balance, amounting in *Irish* currency to the sum of £.1,448,086. 11. 11; making in *British* currency £.1,336,695. 6. 5; which last sum being deducted from the said sum of £.2,942,280. 8. 11, there remains a further sum to be provided on account of *Ireland*, in the present year, amounting in *British* currency to £.1,605,585. 2. 6:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

£.1,605,585 2 6

19.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT, supposing the deficiency of the Revenue of *Ireland* in the present year to be the same as in the last, the said sum of £.1,031,284. 0. 4, together with the said sum of £.1,605,585. 2. 6. and the said sum of £.30,085,761. 10. 1, will form the whole Expense of the United Kingdom during the present year, so far as the same can be at present ascertained, exclusive of the charges on the Consolidated Fund of *Great Britain*, and of the charges supposed to be provided for by the Revenue of *Ireland*, amounting, in all, to the sum of £.32,722,630. 12. 11:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

£.1,031,284 — 4

1,605,585 2 6

30,085,761 10 1

£.32,722,630 12 11

20.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT the Ways and Means for defraying the above Expenditure, by Monies received or receivable within the year, have been calculated as follows:

From the Surplus of Grants for the year 1815 -	-	£.5,663,755
From the Surplus of the Consolidated Fund -	-	3,000,000
From the Annual Taxes -	-	3,000,000
From the War Duties of Customs and Excise -	-	3,500,000
From a Lottery -	-	300,000
From Unclaimed Dividends -	-	301,316
From Monies unapplied in the Exchequer -	-	140,000
From old Naval Stores -	-	679,905

Amounting in all - - to - - £.16,584,976

—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

21.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT if the said sum of £.16,584,976, being the total amount of Ways and Means as aforesaid, is taken from the sum of £.32,722,630. 12. 11, the total Expenditure, there remains to be provided for, the sum of £.16,137,654. 12. 11:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

£.32,722,630 12 11

16,584,976 — —

£.16,137,654 12 11

22.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT a further sum has been stated as necessary for the Supply of the year, on account of the expense of a new Coinage, amounting to £.500,000:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

£.500,000

23.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT there is stated to be due in *Ireland* on account of Treasury Bills, &c. £.101,653; and that there is stated to be a sum remaining on the Loan made in *England* for the service of *Ireland* during the last year, unappropriated, to the amount of £.2,622,000:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

£.2,622,000

101,653

£.2,520,347

24.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT there thus remains a further sum to be added to the Ways and Means of the present year, amounting to £.2,520,347:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

25.

£. 2,520,347
500,000
£. 2,020,347

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT if the said sum of £. 500,000, to defray the expense of Coinage, be deducted from the said last-mentioned sum of additional Ways and Means, amounting to £. 2,520,347, there will remain a further sum of Ways and Means, for the present year, amounting to £. 2,020,347 :—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

26.

£. 16,137,654 12 11
2,020,347 — —
£. 14,117,307 12 11

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT if the said sum of £. 2,020,347 be deducted from the sum of £. 16,137,654. 12. 11. being the sum above-mentioned as the Deficiency to be provided for, there will remain the sum to be provided for, by Loans which have been or must be made, amounting to £. 14,117,307. 12. 11:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

27.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT of the Expenditure of the present year, as above stated, the following charges are for Services performed in former years, which cannot recur in any future year :

For Ordnance service 1814	- - - -	£. 67,205	9	10
For - D ^o - - - 1815	- - - -	16,851	13	4
For - D ^o in <i>Ireland</i> 1815	- - - -	19,384	12	3
Payment of Debentures under the Act of the				
43d of the King	- - - -	807,085	—	—
Debt to the <i>East India</i> Company	- - - -	945,491	13	4
D ^o to the Bank of <i>England</i>	- - - -	1,500,000	—	—
Balance due by <i>Ireland</i>	- - - -	1,605,585	2	6

Making in all - - - £. 4,961,603 11 3

And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

28.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT, by the Estimate of Reductions proposed to be made from the charge of the Staff of the Army, it appears that these Reductions in the year 1816 amount to the sum of £. 40,287. 12; but that in future years the same will amount to £. 81,597. 6. 5; making in future years a further Saving, in the expense of the Army, of £. 41,309. 14. 5 :—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

29.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT, by the Estimate of Reductions proposed to be made from the charge of the Ordnance Department, it appears that these Reductions in the year 1816 amount to the sum of £. 137,307. 5; but that in future years the same will amount to £. 175,959. 10; making in future years a further Saving, in the expense of the Ordnance, of £. 42,652. 5:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

30.

£.	s.	d.
£. 4,961,603 11 3		
41,309 14 5		
42,652 5 —		
£. 5,045,565 10 8		
5,045,565 10 8		
£. 27,677,065 2 3		

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT if these several sums of £. 4,961,603. 11. 3;—£. 41,309. 14. 5; and £. 42,652. 5; making together £. 5,045,565. 10. 8, be taken from the sum of £. 32,722,630. 12. 11, the remainder may be properly considered as the Expenditure of the year 1816, and as the Annual Expenditure, if the establishments are not reduced, likely to be in future incurred (with the exception of Savings from the falling-in of Pensions, Half-pay, and other incidental expenses) amounting to the sum of £. 27,677,065. 2. 3:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

31.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT of the Ways and Means for the present year, as above stated, the sum of £. 5,663,755, arising from the surplus of Grants of the year 1815, and also the several sums of £. 301,316 of Unclaimed Dividends, £. 140,000 Monies unapplied in the Exchequer, £. 679,905 from Naval Stores, making in all £. 6,784,976, cannot be properly considered as proceeding from the Receipts of the present year, or as likely to recur in any future year; and that if this sum is taken from the sum of £. 16,584,976, there will remain, what properly may be considered as the Ways and Means proceeding from the Receipts of the present year, and as Ways and Means likely to continue in any future year, if the Taxes do not become less productive, amounting to £. 9,800,000:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

£.	£.
5,663,755	
301,316	
140,000	
679,905	16,584,976
6,784,976	6,784,976
	9,800,000

32.

A Motion was made, and the Question was proposed, THAT if this sum of £. 9,800,000, the Ways and Means arising from the receipt of the Revenue in the present year, is taken from the sum of £. 27,677,065. 2. 3, the Expenditure properly belonging to the present year, the remainder will form the Deficiency, which, if the Establishments are kept up, is likely to occur in any future year, (with the exception of Savings from the falling-in of Pensions, Half-pay, and other incidental expenses, but exclusive of the future Charge on the sum to be now raised to make good the Deficiency of the present year) amounting to £. 17,877,065. 2. 3:—And the previous Question being put, That that Question be now put; it passed in the Negative.

£. 27,677,065	2	3
9,800,000	—	—
£. 17,877,065	2	3

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS

ON

FINANCE:

31^o *die Maij*, 1816.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
31 May 1816.*

19

Copy of the APPOINTMENT of Sir *Thomas Boulden Thompson*, Bart.

to be Treasurer and Receiver of *Greenwich Hospital*.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith: To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. WHEREAS We by Our Letters Patent under Our Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the twelfth day of February in the forty-fifth year of Our Reign, did nominate assign and appoint Our trusty and well-beloved Sir *John Colpoys*, then a Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Admiral of the Blue Squadron of Our Fleet, now Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Military Order, and Admiral of the Red Squadron of Our Fleet, to be Treasurer and Receiver General of all the Monies and other Profits which should be subscribed, contributed, given, bequeathed, devised, designed or appointed, to or for the building, furnishing or endowing Our Royal Hospital at *Greenwich*, in Our County of Kent, or for any matter or thing relating thereto, To have hold and enjoy the said Office and Offices during Our pleasure, with the yearly Fee or Salary of Two hundred Pounds, and all other Rights, Dues, Profits, Privileges and Advantages thereunto belonging; as in and by the said recited Letters Patent (relation being thereunto had) may more fully and at large appear: NOW Know ye, That We have revoked and determined, and by these Presents do revoke and determine Our said recited Letters Patent, and every Clause Article and Thing therein contained: And further Know ye, That We, confiding very much in the ability and faithfulness of Our trusty and well-beloved Sir *Thomas Boulden Thompson*, Baronet, Knight, Commander of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of Our Fleet, of Our especial grace certain knowledge and mere motion, Have nominated assigned and appointed, and by these Presents Do nominate assign and appoint him the said Sir *Thomas Boulden Thompson*, to be the Treasurer and Receiver General of all the Monies and other Profits which shall be subscribed, contributed, given, bequeathed, devised, designed or appointed, to or for the building, furnishing or endowing Our Royal Hospital at *Greenwich*, in our County of Kent, or for any matter or thing relating thereto, To have hold and enjoy the said Office and Offices during Our pleasure: And We do by these Presents give and grant unto the said Sir *Thomas Boulden Thompson* full power and authority, and he is hereby fully authorized from time to time, upon the receipt or receipts of any sum or sums of Money or other Profits for the purpose aforesaid, or any of them, to give an Acquittance or Acquittances for the same, which shall be good and sufficient discharges to all intents and purposes whatsoever: And We do hereby command and appoint, That the said Sir *Thomas Boulden Thompson*, in his Receipts Payments and Accounts, shall be subject to such inspection examination and controul as Our Commissioners or Governors for Our said Royal Hospital, or any seven or more of them, whereof Our Commissioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral now and for the time being, or Our High Admiral for the time being, Our Commissioners of Our Treasury now and for the time being, or Our High Treasurer for the time being, or any two or more of the Lords of Our Privy Council, being Commissioners or Governors of Our said Royal Hospital, to be a quorum, shall establish or appoint; And We do hereby strictly charge command enjoin and require him the said Sir *Thomas Boulden Thompson*, that none of the Monies or other things which shall be given, contributed, devised, bequeathed, assigned or appointed as aforesaid, shall be diverted issued or applied, or be in anywise applicable to any use or purpose whatsoever, other than to the charitable purposes before-mentioned, or some of them, or to defray necessary charges relating thereunto: Provided always, and Our pleasure

pleasure is, and We do hereby direct grant and appoint, that the said Sir *Thomas Boulden Thompson*, hereby appointed to be the Treasurer and Receiver General as aforesaid, shall and may, for and during Our pleasure, for his pains and service in the execution of that Trust, have receive retain and keep, out of the Monies that shall from time to time be in his hands by virtue or means of his Receipt, the yearly Fee or Salary of Eight hundred Pounds, of good and lawful British Money, the same to be paid and retained by him quarterly out of the said Monies that shall from time to time be in his hands by virtue or means of his Receipt, at the four most usual Feasts in the year, that is to say, the Feasts of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, Saint Michael the Archangel, and the Birth of our Lord Christ, by even and equal portions, and to be from time to time allowed upon his Accounts; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding; the first Payment thereof to commence from the day of the date of these Presents, and to be computed and paid by the day to and for the Feast then next ensuing; and the subsequent Payments quarterly at the Feasts aforesaid; together with all other Rights, Dues, Profits, Privileges and Advantages to the said Office or Offices belonging or in anywise appertaining: And lastly, We do hereby grant unto the said Sir *Thomas Boulden Thompson*, that these Our Letters Patent, or the Inrolment or Exemplification thereof, shall be good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in the Law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, notwithstanding the not reciting the said former Letters Patent, or the date thereof, or any other omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. IN Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, WITNESS Ourselves, at Our Palace at Westminster, this fourteenth day of March, in the Fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

WILMOT.

Copy of the

A P P O I N T M E N T

**Of Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, Baronet, to be
Treasurer and Receiver of Greenwich Hospital.**

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 March 1816.*

23

Copy of the APPOINTMENT of Admiral Sir *John Colpoys*, G. C. B.

to be Master or Governor of *Greenwich* Hospital.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith: To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: KNOW ye, That We, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, have constituted and appointed, and by these Presents do constitute and appoint, Our trusty and well beloved Sir *John Colpoys*, Knight, Grand Cross of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Red Squadron of Our Fleet, to be Master of Our Royal Hospital at *Greenwich*, in Our County of Kent, and also one of the Commissioners or Governors thereof; To Hold, exercise and enjoy the same, together with the Fee or Salary hereinafter mentioned, and all other Advantages, Rights, Powers, Privileges and Emoluments, to the said Offices of Master of Our said Royal Hospital, and of one of the Commissioners or Governors thereof respectively belonging, during Our Pleasure, in as full and ample manner as *Samuel* Viscount *Hood*, or any other person heretofore hath lawfully held and enjoyed the same: AND further, of Our more especial grace, certain knowledge and meer motion, We have given and granted, and by these Presents do give and grant, unto the said Sir *John Colpoys*, as Master of Our said Royal Hospital, the Fee or Salary of One thousand Five hundred Pounds by the year, the same to commence and be computed by the day from the ninth day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and paid unto and for the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary thence next ensuing, and the subsequent Payments to be made Quarterly at the four most usual Feasts or Terms in the Year; that is to say, the Feasts of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, St. Michael the Archangel, the Birth of our Lord Christ, and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, out of the Revenue of Our said Hospital, by the hands of the Treasurer thereof for the time being, by even and equal portions; To have, hold, receive and perceive the said Fee or Salary of One thousand Five hundred Pounds by the Year, in manner aforesaid, unto him the said Sir *John Colpoys* during Our Pleasure. And We do hereby authorize require and command the Treasurer of Our said Royal Hospital, now and for the time being, well and truly to make, or cause due payment to be made to the said Sir *John Colpoys* or his Assigns, of the said Yearly Fee or Salary of One thousand five hundred Pounds, from the time and in the manner aforesaid, without any other warrant or direction whatsoever: AND these Our Letters Patent, or the Inrolment thereof, together with the acquittance or acquittances of the said Sir *John Colpoys* or his Assigns, shall be unto the Treasurer of Our said Hospital now and for the time being from time to time a sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf: AND lastly, We do hereby grant unto the said Sir *John Colpoys* that these our Letters Patent or the Inrolment thereof shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in the law according to the true intent and meaning thereof, notwithstanding the not writing any former Letters Patent concerning the said Office and premises, or any other omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. IN witness whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourselves at Westminster the eleventh day of March in the fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

BATHURST.

Examined with the
Original,

Thos Rashleigh,
Dep^y Clk. of The Crown, }
25th March 1816.

Copy of the

A P P O I N T M E N T

**Of Admiral Sir *Jesse Copps*, G. C. B. to be Master
or Governor of *Greenwich* Hospital.**

**Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 March 1816.**

A LIST of all MASTERS or GOVERNORS of GREENWICH HOSPITAL, since its Establishment; with the Dates of their respective Appointments; distinguishing Naval Persons so appointed.

DATE of APPOINTMENT.	NAME.	NAVAL RANK.
23 April 1708 - -	Sir William Gifford, Knight - - - - -	Captain.
6 November 1714 - -	Matthew Aylmer - - - - -	Admiral.
26 November 1720 - -	Sir John Jennings - - - - -	Admiral.
19 March 1743-4 - -	John Balchin - - - - -	Admiral.
26 March 1746 - -	Lord Arch ^d Hamilton - - - - -	Admiral.
21 May 1754 - -	Isaac Townsend - - - - -	Admiral.
3 December 1765 - -	Sir G. B. Rodney, B ^t - - - - -	Vice-Admiral.
6 February 1771 - -	Francis Holburne - - - - -	Admiral.
23 September 1771 - -	Sir Charles Hardy, Kn ^t - - - - -	Admiral.
10 August 1780 - -	Sir Hugh Palliser, B ^t - - - - -	Vice-Admiral.
13 April 1796 - -	Viscount Hood - - - - -	Admiral.
11 March 1816 - -	Sir John Colpoys, G. C. B. - - - - -	Admiral.

J N^o DYER,
Sec^y.

A LIST
Of all MASTERS or GOVERNORS of
GREENWICH HOSPITAL,
Since its Establishment; with the Dates of their
respective Appointments; distinguishing Naval
Persons so appointed.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 March 1816.*

27

A LIST of all TREASURERS of GREENWICH HOSPITAL since its Establishment, with
the Dates of their respective Appointments; distinguishing Naval Persons so appointed.

DATE of APPOINTMENT.	N A M E.	NAVAL RANK.
10 September 1695 -	John Evelyn, sen ^r , Esq. - - - - -	None.
31 July 1703 -	William Draper, Esq. - - - - -	None.
19 January 1714-15 -	Galfridus Walpole - - - - -	Captain.
20 April 1721 - -	Philip Cavendish - - - - -	Captain.
16 April 1736 - -	Hercules Baker - - - - -	Captain.
2 February 1744-5 -	James Gunman - - - - -	Captain.
11 April 1754 - -	Charles Saunders - - - - -	Captain.
14 October 1765 -	Alexander Hood - - - - -	Captain.
28 September 1799 -	John Willett Payne - - - - -	Rear-Admiral.
30 November 1803 -	Will. Henry Jervis - - - - -	Captain.
12 February 1805 -	Sir John Colpoys, K. B. - - - - -	Admiral.
14 March 1814 - -	Sir W. B. Thompson, K. C. B. - - - - -	Vice-Admiral.

J N° DYER,
Secy.

A LIST

Of all TREASURERS of

GREENWICH HOSPITAL,

Since its Establishment, with the Dates of their
respective Appointments; distinguishing Naval
Persons so appointed.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 March 1816.*

29

A C C O U N T S

RELATING TO

GREENWICH HOSPITAL;

1808—1815.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
19 March 1816.

- (1.)—AN ACCOUNT of all Monies expended upon repairing, extending, building a-new, and rebuilding Farm Houses, Out Houses, and all other Appurtenances to Farm Houses, and Farm Offices, upon the Estates belonging to the Commissioners and Governors of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, in the County of *Kent*, in the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and *Durham*; for the Years 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1815 - - p. 3
- (2.)—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of AGENTS and BAILIFFS employed in managing the Estates of GREENWICH HOSPITAL, in the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and *Durham*, with their several Names and Salaries - - - - p. 4
- (3—10.)—ACCOUNTS shewing the GROSS RENTAL and GROSS PRODUCE of the Estates of GREENWICH HOSPITAL, in the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and *Durham*, and the Net Produce from the same, as derived from Lands, Houses, Woods, Mines and other different kinds of Produce; for the Years 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814 and 1815 - - - - - p. 5 to 21
- (11.)—AN ACCOUNT of the Salaries of the GOVERNOR and TREASURER of GREENWICH HOSPITAL, for the Years 1815 and 1816; together with the Amount of Half-Pay, and Pensions, enjoyed by them during the same Period - - - - - p. 22

—(1.)—

AN ACCOUNT of all Monies expended upon repairing, extending, building a-new, and rebuilding Farm Houses, Out Houses, and all other Appurtenances to Farm Houses and Farm Offices, upon the Estates belonging to the Commissioners and Governors of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, in the County of *Kent*, in the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and *Durham*; for the Years 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1815.

YEARS.	Repairing.	Extending.	Building a-new.	Rebuilding.	TOTAL EXPENSE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1811	1,174 12 11	1,935 13 5	3,157 6 11	4,118 10 5	10,386 3 8
1812	897 6 2½	2,450 15 3	2,977 16 3	4,268 2 4	10,594 — —½
1813	934 5 —	2,627 5 5	4,584 4 8	5,491 1 5	13,636 16 6
1814	559 11 10½	3,624 4 11	3,469 12 5	3,067 5 5	10,720 14 7½
1815	848 15 4	1,727 8 9	3,650 14 2	2,444 15 7	8,671 13 10
£.	4,414 11 4	12,365 7 9	17,839 14 5	19,389 15 2	54,009 8 8

Newcastle, 16th March 1816.

JOSEPH FORSTER, }
THO. WAILES. } Receivers.

—(2.)—

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of AGENTS and BAILIFFS employed in managing the Estates of GREENWICH HOSPITAL, in the Counties of *Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham*, with their several Names and Salaries; as follows.

NAMES of AGENTS.	DESCRIPTION.	Gross Amount of Poundage and Remittance to the Receivers, on an Average of Seven years, ending 21st Nov. 1813.	Amount of Deductions for Salaries of Bailiffs, Court Keepers, and Clerks, and Expense of Journeys, &c. on a like Average.	NET SALARIES to RECEIVERS, &c.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Joseph Forster -	Receiver of Rents and Profits	1,409 3 4	420 14 3	988 9 1
Thomas Wailes -	- - - Ditto - - -	1,409 3 4	420 14 3	988 9 1
John Dickinson -	Moor Master for the Mines in the Manor of Alston Moor	- - -	- - -	200 — —
Thomas Dickinson -	Clerk of the Ore deliveries in ditto - - -	- - -	- - -	80 — —
James Mulcaster -	Lead Mill Agent for smelting and refining Lead and Bullion - - -	- - -	- - -	120 — —
Henry Walton -	Agent for the sale of Lead, by Commission of 14. per centum, upon an average of six years - - -	- - -	- - -	131 13 2
Joseph Bell -	Agent at Stublick Colliery	- - -	- - -	52 — —
		Amount of Salaries paid by the Hospital.	Amount of Salaries paid by the Receivers.	
Anthony Wailes -	} Bailiffs	20 — —	30 — —	50 — —
Cuthbert Surtees -		16 — —	24 — —	40 — —
William Sample -		16 — —	24 — —	40 — —
William Coats -		20 — —	30 — —	50 — —
Joseph Storey -		12 — —	18 — —	30 — —
Edward Bell -		16 — —	24 — —	40 — —
John Dinning -		16 — —	24 — —	40 — —
Thomas Dixon -		16 — —	24 — —	40 — —
William Peters -	Court Keeper for the Manors in Northumberland and Durham - - -	- - -	30 — —	30 — —
Henry Dixon -	Ditto for Manors in Cumberland - - -	- - -	21 — —	21 — —

Newcastle, 16th March 1816.

JOSEPH FORSTER, }
THO^r WAILES. } Receivers.

—(3 to 10.)—

ACCOUNTS showing the GROSS RENTAL and GROSS PRODUCE of the Estates of GREENWICH HOSPITAL, in the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and *Durham*, and the Net Produce from the same, as derived from Lands, Houses, Woods, Mines, and other different kinds of Produce; for the Years 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1815.

(3).—An ACCOUNT showing the GROSS RENTAL and GROSS PRODUCE of the Estates of same, as derived from Lands, Houses, Woods, Mines, and other different kinds of Produce, for One Year,

YEAR 1808. DIFFERENT HEADS OF PRODUCE.	Gross Produce of Lands & Houses, and the Gross Produce from Mines, Woods, &c.	Expense of repairing, extending, building anew, and rebuilding Farm Houses, Offices, &c.	Expense of making new Quickset Fences and Walls, including Gates, &c.	Expense of making Drains, levelling old Fences, and stutting and clearing Ground.	Expense of making Weirs and Embankments joining Rivers.	Expense of Fee Farm Rents, Moduses, and other Outgoings from the Estates.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Received from Lands, Mills, &c. - -	31,147 12 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,471 — 6	1,416 9 4	2,822 8 6	190 — 9	380 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Received from Cottages not let with Farms	6 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Lead and Coal Mines, and Quarries - - - - -	25,448 8 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Colliery and Limestone Quarry, contingent Rents - - -	183 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Weedings of Wood, Bark, &c. - - - - -	2,037 6 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Land Tax and Property Tax from Fee Farm Rents paid - - -	27 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from several Persons, for their contributive Share towards the Quit Rent payable for the Corn Tythes of Langley Barony South of Tyne - -	— 13 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Acknowledgments - -	7 — — $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Fines and Amerciaments as- sessed at Courts - - - - -	4 4 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Corn Tythes at Keswick -	— 15 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Descent, &c. Fines assessed in the Manor of Castlerigg and Der- wentwater, and Manor of Thornthwaite	176 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	59,039 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,471 — 6	1,416 9 4	2,822 8 6	190 — 9	380 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct from the Net Produce, the amount of Money expended in weeding, &c. Woods, and making new Plantations, more than produce - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Deduct also Money expended, as follows:						
For Law Charges and Law Business done -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For Receiver's Allowance of half per cent. Remittance - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For carrying forward Nent Force Level -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For inclosing Allotments from Commons -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Advanced on the Tolls of Wooler Turnpike Roads - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	59,039 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,471 — 6	1,416 9 4	2,822 8 6	190 — 9	380 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

* The Net Poundage, &c. to the Receivers this year, after deducting the Proportion of Salaries paid by them to Bailiffs,

† To this Sum must be added £. 138, being the Proportion of the Bailiffs Salaries, which is paid by the Receivers.

Newcastle, }
16th March 1816. }

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, in the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, and *Durham*, and the Net Produce from the from the 21st day of November 1807 exclusive, to the 21st day of November 1808 inclusive.

Expense of thinning and weeding the several Woods and Plantations.	Expense of inclosing, draining, and planting several new Plantations.	Expense of winning and working Coal Mines, and of smelting, refining, &c. Lead Ore and Bullion.	Expense of Law Charges and other incidental and Contingent Charges.	Gross Amount of Commission to the Receivers, Bailiffs, &c. including Half per Cent. for Remittance.	Amount of Salaries to the Bailiffs, and Lead and Coal Mine, &c. Agents.	Expense of carrying forward Nent Force Level, Inclosure of Commons, &c. in the nature of Purchases.	GROSS EXPENDITURE.	NET PRODUCE.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	- - -	- - -	768 18 6½	1,557 7 7½	† 92 — —	- - -	12,698 8 6½	18,449 3 8½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 6 —	- - -	- - -	— 6 —	5 14 —
- - -	- - -	4,749 5 10½	- - -	1,095 3 11½	784 14 4½	- - -	6,638 7 7½	18,993 8 7½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 5	- - -	- - -		
1,422 17 5½	621 1 3	- - -	- - -	101 17 3½	- - -	- - -	2,145 16 —	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 7 2½	- - -	- - -	1 7 2½	25 16 11½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— — 7½	- - -	- - -	— — 7½	— 12 5½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 7 —	- - -	- - -	— 7 —	6 13 —½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 4 2½	- - -	- - -	— 4 2½	3 19 9½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— — 9	- - -	- - -	— — 9	— 14 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 16 10	- - -	- - -	8 16 10	167 19 10
1,422 17 5½	621 1 3	4,749 5 10½	768 18 6½	2,774 14 11½	876 14 4½	- - -	21,493 14 9½	37,654 2 7½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	108 9 10
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	£. 37,545 12 9½	
- - -	- - -	- - -	816 14 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	816 14 7	4,139 10 —
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	130 — —	- - -	- - -	130 — —	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,271 18 6	1,271 18 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,820 16 11	1,820 16 11	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 — —	100 — —	
1,422 17 5½	621 1 3	4,749 5 10½	1,585 13 1½	* 2,904 14 11½	876 14 4½	3,192 15 5	25,633 4 9½	33,406 2 9½

and for Court Keepers and Clerks, and the Expense of Journies, Horses, and for Office Rent, amounted to £. 2,143. 2. 9½.

JOSEPH FORSTER, }
THO. WAILES. } Receivers.

(4.)—AN ACCOUNT showing the GROSS RENTAL and GROSS PRODUCE of the Estates of same, as derived from Lands, Houses, Woods, Mines, and other different kinds of Produce, for One Year,

YEAR 1809. DIFFERENT HEADS OF PRODUCE.	Gross Produce of Lands & Houses, and the Gross Produce from Mines, Woods, &c.	Expense of repairing, extending, building anew, and rebuilding Farm Houses, Offices, &c.	Expense of making new Quickset Fences and Walls, including Gates, &c.	Expense of making Drains, levelling old Fences, and stutting and clearing Ground.	Expense of making Weirs and Embankments joining Rivers.	Expense of Fee Farm Rents, Moduses, and other Outgoings from the Estates.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Received from Lands, Mills, &c. -	31,080 1 4½	7,272 9 3½	1,269 11 7	2,782 1 —	327 7 9	373 — 3½
Received from a Cottage not let with Farms	3 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Received from Lead and Coal Mines and Quarries -	20,315 3 5½	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Received from Colliery and Limestone Quarry, contingent Rents -	92 13 9	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Received from Weedings of Wood, Bark, &c. -	1,565 8 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Received for Land Tax and Property Tax from Fee Farm Rents -	24 6 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Received from several Persons, for their contributive Share towards the Quit Rent payable for the Corn Tithes of Langley Barony south of Tyne -	— 13 1	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Received from several, for Acknowledgments -	21 13 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Received for Fines and Amerciaments assessed at Courts -	7 1 11	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Received for an old Crane -	10 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Received from Trustees of Hexham Road, for two years Interest on 700 <i>l.</i> advanced thereon -	70 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Received for Corn Tithes at Keswick -	— 12 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Received for Descent, &c. Fines, assessed in the Manors of Castlerigg and Derwentwater, and Manor of Thornthwaite -	98 16 4	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Received from James Allgood, esq. Executor's taxed Costs in a suit Elliott against Newton, as to Stonehouse tenement in the manor of Wark -	1,045 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	£. 54,334 11 1½	7,272 9 3½	1,260 11 7	2,782 1 —	327 7 9	373 — 3½
Deduct from the Net Produce the amount of Money expended in weeding, &c. Woods, and making new Plantations, more than the produce -	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Deduct also Money expended, as follows:						
For Law Charges and Law Business done -	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Ja ^s . Allgood, esq. Executors for taxed Costs in a suit under Elingham Rig Inclosure Act, Allgood, esq. against the Commissioners and Governors of Greenwich Hospital -	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
The Receiver's Allowance of half per cent. Remittance -	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
On account of survey of Simonburn Rectory Fine, &c. on renewal of Dilston and Lorbottle Corn Tithes -	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
For carrying forward Nent Force Level -	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
For inclosing Allotments from Commons -	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Advanced on the Tolls of the Wooler Turnpike Roads -	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	£. 54,334 11 1½	7,272 9 3½	1,269 11 7	2,782 1 —	327 7 9	373 — 3½

* The Net Poundage, &c. to the Receivers this year, after deducting the Proportion of Salaries paid by them to Bailiffs.
 † To this Sum must be added £.138, being the Proportion of the Bailiffs Salaries, which is paid by the Receivers.

Newcastle,
16th March 1816. }

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, in the Counties of *Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham*, and the Net Produce from the from the 21st day of November 1803 exclusive, to the 14th day of January 1810 inclusive.

Expense of thinning and weeding the several Woods and Plantations.	Expense of inclosing, draining, and planting several new Plantations.	Expense of winning and working Coal Mines, and of smelting, refining, &c. Lead Ore and Bullion.	Expense of Law Charges and other Incidental and Contingent Charges.	Gross Amount of Commission to the Receivers, Bailiffs, &c. including Half per Cent. for Remittance.	Ambient of Salaries to the Bailiffs, and Lead and Coal Mine, &c. Agents.	Expense of carrying forward Nent Force Levels, Inclosure of Commons, &c. in the nature of Purchases.	GROSS EXPENDITURE.	NET PRODUCE.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	- - -	- - -	774 1 7½	1,544 - - ½	192 - - -	- - -	14,444 11 7½	16,635 9 9½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	- - -	- - -	- 3 -	2 17 -
- - -	- - -	7,213 6 7½	- - -	706 16 7½	574 4 1½	- - -	8,599 - 1½	11,808 17 1½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 12 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1,432 16 11	916 9 5	- - -	- - -	78 5 4½	- - -	- - -	2,417 11 8½	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 4 4	- - -	- - -	1 4 4	23 2 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - 7½	- - -	- - -	- - 7½	- 12 5½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 1 8½	- - -	- - -	1 1 8½	20 12 1½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 7 1	- - -	- - -	- 7 1	6 14 10
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	9 10 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 -	- - -	- - -	3 10 -	86 10 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - 7½	- - -	- - -	- - 7½	- 11 10½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 18 9½	- - -	- - -	4 18 9½	93 17 5½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,045 - -
1,432 16 11	916 9 5	7,213 6 7½	774 1 7½	2,355 10 11½	766 4 1½	- - -	25,472 19 8	29,713 15 2½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	852 3 8½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	£. 28,861 11 5½
- - -	- - -	- - -	717 15 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	717 15 8	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	641 1 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	641 1 6	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	135 7 1½	- - -	- - -	135 7 1½	5,784 17 4½
- - -	- - -	- - -	120 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	120 - - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	730 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	730 5 2	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,441 14 7	1,441 14 7	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,898 13 4	1,898 13 4	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 - - -	100 - - -	- - -
1,432 16 11	916 9 5	7,213 6 7½	2,983 3 11½	2,490 18 1½	766 4 1½	3,440 7 11	31,257 17 - ½	23,076 14 - ½

and for Court Keepers and Clerks, and the Expense of Journeys, Horses, and for Office Rent, amounted to £. 1,755. 0s. 10d.

JOSEPH FORSTER, }
THO^r WAILES. } Receivers.

(5)—An ACCOUNT showing the GROSS RENTAL and GROSS PRODUCE of the Estates of same, as derived from Lands, Houses, Woods, Mines, and other different kinds of Produce, for One Year,

YEAR 1810. DIFFERENT HEADS OF PRODUCE.	Gross Produce of Lands & Houses, and the Gross Produce from Mines, Woods, &c.	Expense of repairing, extending, building anew, and rebuilding Farm Houses, Offices, &c.	Expense of making new Quickset Fences and Walls, including Gates, &c.	Expense of making Drains, levelling old Fences, and stubbing and clearing Ground.	Expense of making Weirs and Embankments joining Rivers.	Expense of Fee Farm Rents, Moduses, and other Outgoings from the Estates.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Received from Lands, Mills, &c. - -	36,071 18 — ¹	7,253 14 9 ¹	1,448 18 6	2,288 18 10	356 3 8	443 2 5
Received from a Cottage not let with Farms	1 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Lead and Coal Mines, and Quarries - - - - -	15,382 13 1 ¹	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Colliery and Limestone Quarry contingent Rents - - -	87 16 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Weedings of Wood, Bark, &c. - - - - -	1,498 — 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Land Tax and Property Tax from Fee Farm Rents paid - - -	20 17 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from several Persons, for their contributive share towards the Quit Rent payable for the Corn Tithes of Langley Barony south of Tyne - -	— 13 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Acknowledgments - -	10 19 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Fines and Amerciaments as- sessed at Courts - - - - -	11 4 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Corn Tithes at Keswick -	5 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Summer Eatage of ground reserved for planting in the Autumn -	28 19 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Potatoes from Hordley Acre Nursery - - - - -	2 10 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Descent, &c. Fines assessed in the Manor of Castlerigg and Der- wentwater and Manor of Thornthwaite	44 12 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	53,166 3 9 ¹	7,253 14 9 ¹	1,448 18 6	2,288 18 10	356 3 8	443 2 5
Deduct from the net Produce the Amount of Money expended in weeding, &c. Woods, and making new Plantations, more than the Produce - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Deduct also Money expended, as follows:						
For Law Charges and Law Business done	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For Subscription to Newcastle Infirmary -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For Balance of Survey of Simonburn Rec- tory - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
The Receiver's Allowance of half per Cent. Remittance - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For carrying forward Nent Force Level -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For inclosing Allotments from Commons -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For purchase of Ulchester Corn Tythes -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For purchase of two Pews in Alston Church	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	53,166 3 9 ¹	7,253 14 9 ¹	1,448 18 6	2,288 18 10	356 3 8	443 2 5

* The Net Poundage, &c. to the Receivers this year, after deducting the Proportion of Salaries paid by them to Bailiffs, and
† To this Sum must be added £. 228 being the Proportion of the Bailiffs Salaries. which is paid by the Receivers.

Newcastle, }
16th March 1816. }

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, in the Counties of *Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham*, and the Net Produce from the from the 14th day of January 1810 exclusive, to the 21st day of November 1810, inclusive.

Expense of thinning and weeding the several Woods and Plantations.	Expense of inclosing, draining, and planting several new Plantations.	Expense of winning and working Coal Mines, and of smelting, refining, &c. Lead Ore and Bullion.	Expense of Law Charges and other Incidental and Contingent Charges.	Gross Amount of Commission to the Receivers, Bailiffs, &c. including Half per Cent. for Remittance.	Amount of Salaries to the Bailiffs, and Lead and Coal Mine, &c. Agents.	Expense of carrying forward Nent Force Level, Inclosure of Commons, &c. in the nature of Purchases.	GROSS EXPENDITURE.	NET PRODUCE.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,082 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,803 11 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	†152 — —	- - -	14,829 — 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	21,242 17 — $\frac{3}{4}$
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 1 —	- - -	- - -	1 — —	— 19 —
- - -	- - -	3,900 15 5	- - -	636 12 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	523 2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	5,064 18 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,405 11 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 7 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	- - -		
1,680 7 6	1,201 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	74 18 — $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	2,956 14 11	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 — 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	- - -	1 — 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 17 — $\frac{1}{4}$
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— — 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	- - -	— — 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 12 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 10 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	- - -	— 10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	— 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 5 —	- - -	- - -	— 5 —	4 15 —
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	1 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 2 6	- - -	- - -	— 2 6	2 7 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	- - -	2 4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1,680 7 6	1,201 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,900 15 5	1,082 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,525 16 3	675 2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	22,856 19 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	31,767 18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,458 14 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	£.	30,309 4 — $\frac{1}{2}$
- - -	- - -	- - -	324 6 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	324 6 4	11,319 19 — $\frac{3}{4}$
- - -	- - -	- - -	100 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 — —	
- - -	- - -	- - -	562 9 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	562 9 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	71 13 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	- - -	71 13 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,988 8 8	1,988 8 8	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,438 — 8	3,438 — 8	18,989 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,800 — —	4,800 — —	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 — —	35 — —	
1,680 7 6	1,201 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,900 15 5	2,069 6 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	*2,597 10 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	675 2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,261 9 4	34,176 18 10	

for Court Keepers and Clerks, and the Expense of Journies, and for Office Rent, amounted to 1,870*l.* 10*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

JOSEPH FORSTER, }
THO^r WAILES. } Receivers.

(6.)—An ACCOUNT showing the GROSS RENTAL and GROSS PRODUCE of the Estates of same, as derived from Lands, Houses, Woods, Mines, and other different kinds of Produce, for One Year,

YEAR 1811. DIFFERENT HEADS OF PRODUCE.	Gross Produce of Lands & Houses, and the Gross Produce from Mines, Woods, &c.			Expense of repairing, extending, building anew, and rebuilding Farm Houses, Offices, &c.			Expense of making new Quickset Fences and Walls, including Gates, &c.			Expense of making Drains, levelling old Fences, and stubbing and clearing Ground.			Expense of making Weirs and Embankments joining Rivers.			Expense of Fee Farm Rents, Moduses, and other Outgoings from the Estates.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Received from Lands, Mills, &c. - -	35,930	16	3½	10,386	3	8	2,215	12	5	2,217	9	9	275	2	2	421	6	11½
Received from Cottages not let with Farms	9	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received from Lead and Coal Mines and Quarries - - -	16,701	7	7½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received from Colliery and Limestone Quarry, Contingent Rents - - -	119	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received from Weedings of Wood, Bark, &c. - - -	1,978	10	7½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received for Land Tax and Property Tax from Fee Farm Rents - - -	18	16	7½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received from several Persons, for their contributive Share towards the Quit Rent payable for the Corn Tithes of Langley Barony south of Tyne - -	—	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received from several, for Acknowledgments - - -	48	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received for Contingent Rent of Lands -	13	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received from Trustees of Hexham Road, for one year's Interest on 700 <i>l.</i> advanced thereon - - -	35	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received from Trustees of Wooler Roads, for Interest on 200 <i>l.</i> advanced thereon -	10	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received for the difference in Price of Timber used for Buildings, being less than estimated for - - -	33	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received for a Parcel of old Timber - -	18	15	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received from Edward Charlton, esquire, for his one-fifth Share of making Roads on Buteland Stinted Pasture - - -	136	10	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received for Money advanced for Elingham Rig and Shitlington Commons Division Act - - -	500	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received in full for Interest on D ^o - -	166	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received for Descent, &c. Fines assessed in the Manor of Castlerigg and Derwentwater, and Manor of Thornthwaite - -	144	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received from several, for first Payment of a general Twenty-Penny Fine for ancient, &c. Tenements in the Manor of Alston Moor - - -	544	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received for dropping Fines in D ^o - -	14	7	8½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£.	56,423	7	2½	10,386	3	8	2,215	12	5	2,217	9	9	275	2	2	421	6	11½
Deduct from the Net Produce the amount of Money expended in weeding, &c. Woods, and making new Plantations, more than the Produce - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deduct also Money expended, as follows:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For Law Charges and Law Business done -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For the Rev. Jas Scott's Charges on account of the Simonburn Rectory Division Act -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For Mr. John Fryer's Charges on account of D ^o - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For the late Mr. Nicholas Walton's Monument - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For Mr. Geo. Byerley's Loss by a Flood in the Tyne - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Receiver's Allowance of half per Cent. Remittance - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For carrying forward Nent Force Level -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For inclosing Allotments from Commons -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For purchase of Quit Rents for Keswick Corn Tithes - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£.	56,423	7	2½	10,386	3	8	2,215	12	5	2,217	9	9	275	2	2	421	6	11½

* The Net Poundage, &c. to the Receivers this year, after deducting the Proportion of Salaries paid by them to Bailiffs,
 † To this Sum must be added £. 198. being the Proportion of the Bailiffs Salaries, which is paid by the Receivers.

Newcastle,
 16th March 1816. }

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, in the Counties of *Northumberland, Cumberland; and Durham*, and the Net Produce from the from the 21st day of November 1810 exclusive, to the 21st day of November 1811 inclusive.

Expense of thinning and weeding the several Woods and Plantations.	Expense of inclosing, draining, and planting several new Plantations.	Expense of winning and working Coal Mines, and of smelting, refining, &c. Lead Ore and Bullion.	Expense of Law Charges and other Incidental and Contingent Charges.	Gross Amount of Commission to the Receivers, Bailiffs, &c. including Half per Cent. for Remittance.	Amount of Salaries to the Bailiffs, and Lead and Coal Mine, &c. Agents.	Expense of carrying forward Nent Force Level Inclosure of Commons, &c. in the nature of Purchases.	GROSS EXPENDITURE.	NET PRODUCE.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,735 18 9½	1,796 10 9½	132 - -	- - -	19,180 4 6½	16,750 11 9½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 9 -	- - -	- - -	- 9 -	8 11 -
- - -	- - -	5,152 14 9½	- - -	678 15 -½	623 1 4½	- - -	6,460 10 11½	10,360 10 11
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 19 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2,573 1 5½	1,849 10 9	- - -	- - -	98 18 6½	- - -	- - -	4,521 10 8½	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 18 10	- - -	- - -	- 13 10	17 17 9½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - 7½	- - -	- - -	- - 7½	- 12 5½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 8 6	- - -	- - -	2 8 6	46 1 7
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 13 -	- - -	- - -	- 13 -	12 7 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 15 -	- - -	- - -	1 15 -	33 5 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 3½	- - -	- - -	- 10 3½	9 15 1½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 18 9	- - -	- - -	- 18 9	33 5 5 17 16 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	136 10 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 1	- - -	- - -	8 6 1	500 - - 157 15 10
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 4 6½	- - -	- - -	7 4 6½	137 6 1½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 4 1½	- - -	- - -	27 4 1½	516 18 4½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 14 4½	- - -	- - -	- 14 4½	13 13 4
2,573 1 5½	1,849 10 9	5,152 14 9½	1,735 18 9½	2,631 7 2½	755 1 4½	- - -	30,213 9 3½	28,752 18 -½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,543 - 1½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26,209 17 11
- - -	- - -	- - -	2,027 13 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,027 13 7	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	315 11 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	315 11 11	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	201 12 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	201 12 -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	116 15 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	116 15 8	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	108 5 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	108 5 -	7,740 18 11½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	81 16 9½	- - -	- - -	81 16 9½	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,117 18 -	2,117 18 -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,734 6 -	2,734 6 -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 - -	37 - -	- - -
2,573 1 5½	1,849 10 9	5,152 14 9½	4,505 16 11½	2,713 4 -½	755 1 4½	4,889 4 -	37,954 8 3½	18,468 18 11½

and for Court Keepers and Clerks; and the Expense of Journeys, Horses, and for Office Rent, amounted to £. 2,010. 19s. 9½d.

(7).—AN ACCOUNT showing the GROSS RENTAL and GROSS PRODUCE of the Estates of same as derived from Lands, Houses, Woods, Mines, and other different kinds of Produce, for One Year,

YEAR 1812. DIFFERENT HEADS OF PRODUCE.	Gross Produce of Lands & Houses, and the Gross Produce from Mines, Woods, &c.	Expense of repairing, extending, building anew, and rebuilding Farm Houses, Offices, &c.	Expense of making new Quickset Fences and Walls, including Gates, &c.	Expense of making Drains, levelling old Fences, and stutting and clearing Ground.	Expense of making Weirs and Embankments joining Rivers.	Expense of Fee Farm Rents, Moduses, and other Outgoings from the Estates.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Received from Lands, Mills, &c. - - -	37,023 4 2½	10,594 — —½	2,546 11 2	2,983 9 10	100 — 9	743 5 8
Received from contingent Rents for Lands	15 5 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Cottages, &c. Rents not let with Farms - - - - -	5 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Lead and Coal Mines, and Quarries - - - - -	23,810 15 11½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Colliery and Limestone Quarry, contingent Rents - - -	81 2 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Weedings of Wood, Bark, &c.	2,322 17 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Land Tax and Property Tax from Fee Farm Rents paid - - -	25 17 1½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from several persons, for their contributive Share towards the Quit Rent payable for the Corn Tithes of Langley Barony south of Tyne - - -	— 13 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Acknowledgments - - -	16 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Fines and Amerciaments as- sessed at Courts - - - - -	3 17 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Potatoes from Lowbyer Nursery - - - - -	30 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Old Stores - - - - -	3 13 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Money advanced for New- lands and Whittonstall Common Division	500 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received in full for Interest on D ^o - - -	31 5 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Trustees of Hexham Road, for one year's Interest on 700 <i>l.</i> advanced thereon - - - - -	35 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Descent, &c. Fines assessed in the Manors of Castlerigg and Derwent- water, and Manor of Thornthwaite - -	74 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from several, for second payment of a general Twenty-Penny Fine for ancient, &c. Tenements in the Manor of Alston Moor - - - - -	544 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from several, for the first and second Payments of a Twenty-Penny Fine for several Tenements in Low- houses Estate in the Manor of Alston Moor - - - - -	11 10 6½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	64,535 7 10½	10,594 — —½	2,546 11 2	2,983 9 10	100 — 9	743 5 8
Deduct from the Net Produce the amount of Money expended in weeding, &c. Woods, and making new Plantations, more than the Produce - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Deduct also Money expended, as follows:						
For Law Charges and Law Business done - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For a Map of Simonburn for Bishop of Durham - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For Subscription to labouring Poor in Alston Moor - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For Cash paid on Account, for Survey and Plans of Langley Barony - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For building a Lime Kiln for the use of Tenants in Langley Barony - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For Receiver's Allowance of half per cent. Remittance - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For carrying forward Nent Force Level - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For inclosing Allotments from Commons - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For purchase of several small Tenements in the Manor of Alston Moor - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For Stock and Implements of Husbandry for Thornbrough High Barns Farm, the same being in the Hospital's occupation - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	64,535 7 10½	10,594 — —½	2,546 11 2	2,983 9 10	100 — 9	743 5 8

* The Net Poundage, &c. to the Receivers this year, after deducting the Proportion of Salaries paid by them to Bailiffs
† To this Sum must be added £. 198, being the Proportion of the Bailiffs Salaries, which is paid by the Receivers.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, in the Counties of *Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham*, and the Net Produce from the from the 21st day of November 1811 exclusive, to the 21st day of November 1812 inclusive.

Expense of thinning and weeding the several Woods and Plantations.	Expense of inclosing, draining, and planting several new Plantations.	Expense of winning and working Coal Mines, and of smelting, refining, &c. Lead Ore and Bullion.	Expense of Law Charges and other Incidental and Contingent Charges.	Gross Amount of Commission to the Receivers, Bailiffs, &c. including Half per Cent. for Remittance.	Amount of Salaries to the Bailiffs, and Lead and Coal Mine, &c. Agents.	Expense of carrying forward Nent Force Level, Inclosure of Commons, &c. in the nature of Purchases.	Gross EXPENDITURE.	NET PRODUCE.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,453 8 10½	1,851 3 2½	† 132 — —	- - -	20,403 19 6½	16,619 4 8½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 15 3	- - -	- - -	— 15 3	14 9 9
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 5 —	- - -	- - -	— 5 —	4 15 —
- - -	- - -	6,831 6 1½	- - -	1,039 16 5½	669 17 9½	- - -	8,545 1 5½	15,346 17 4
3,111 17 6½	1,321 11 7	- - -	- - -	4 1 1½	- - -	- - -	4,549 12 — ¼	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	116 2 10½	- - -	- - -	1 5 10½	24 11 3½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— — 7½	- - -	- - -	— — 7½	— 12 5½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 16 4	- - -	- - -	— 16 4	15 10 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 3 10½	- - -	- - -	— 3 10½	3 13 6½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 —	- - -	- - -	1 10 —	28 10 —
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 3 7½	- - -	- - -	— 3 7½	3 9 4½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 — —
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 11 3	- - -	- - -	1 11 3	29 13 9
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 15 —	- - -	- - -	1 15 —	33 5 —
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 14 10	- - -	- - -	3 14 10	71 1 10
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 4 1½	- - -	- - -	27 4 1½	516 18 4½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 11 6½	- - -	- - -	— 11 6½	10 19 — ¼
3,111 17 6½	1,321 11 7	6,831 6 1½	1,453 8 10½	3,051 1 —	801 17 9½	- - -	33,538 10 4½	33,223 11 9½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,226 14 3½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	£.	30,996 17 6½
- - -	- - -	- - -	2,756 6 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,756 6 11	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	44 5 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 5 —	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	100 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 — —	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	200 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	200 — —	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	95 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	95 2 6	14,004 15 2½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	64 1 6½	- - -	- - -	64 1 6½	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,644 18 2	2,644 18 2	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,462 15 2	4,462 15 2	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,944 18 3	1,944 18 3	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,692 7 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,692 7 8	- - -
3,111 17 6½	1,321 11 7	6,831 6 1½	6,341 10 11½	* 3,115 2 6½	801 17 9½	9,052 11 7	47,543 5 7	16,992 2 3½

and for Court Keepers and Clerks; and the Expense of Journeys, Horses and for Office Rent, amounted to £. 2,135. 15. 4½.

(8.)—AN ACCOUNT showing the GROSS RENTAL and GROSS PRODUCE of the Estates of same, as derived from Lands, Houses, Woods, Mines, and other different kinds of Produce, for One Year,

YEAR 1813. DIFFERENT HEADS OF PRODUCE.	Gross Produce of Lands & Houses, and the Gross Produce from Mines, Woods, &c.	Expense of repairing, extending, building anew, and rebuilding Farm Houses, Offices, &c.	Expense of making new Quickset Fences and Walls, including Gates, &c.	Expense of making Drains, levelling old Fences, and stubbing and clearing Ground.	Expense of making Weirs and Embankments joining Rivers.	Expense of Fee Farm Rents, Moduses, and other Outgoings from the Estates.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Received from Lands, Mills, &c. - -	40,779 13 8½	13,626 16 6	3,138 — 10	2,312 11 —	75 12 4	624 15 4½
Received from Contingent Rents for Lands	69 8 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Cottages not let with Farms	10 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Lead and Coal Mines, and Quarries - -	15,770 18 9½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Colliery and Limestone Quarry Contingent Rents - -	78 19 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Weedings of Wood, Bark, &c. - -	3,586 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Land Tax and Property Tax from Fee Farm Rents - -	19 11 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from several Persons, for their contributive Share towards the Quit Rent payable for the Corn Tithes of Langley Barony south of Tyne - -	— 13 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from several, for Acknowledgments - -	70 17 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from the Trustees of Hexham Road, for two years Interest on 700 <i>l.</i> advanced thereon - -	70 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Trustees of Wooler Roads, for two years Interest on 200 <i>l.</i> advanced thereon - -	20 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Corn Tithes at Keswick - -	2 4 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Potatoes from Lowbyer Nursery - -	15 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Fines and Amerciaments assessed at Courts - -	5 15 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received in part for Stock and Implements of Husbandry, &c. from Thornbrough High Barns Farm - -	1,185 3 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Descent, &c. Fines assessed in the Manor of Castlerigg and Derwentwater, and Manor of Thornthwaite - -	190 5 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Money advanced for Tarretburn, otherwise Blackburn Common Division - -	500 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received in full for Interest on D ^o - -	100 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Money advanced for Thornthwaite Common Division - -	500 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received in full for Interest on D ^o - -	27 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Enfranchisements in the Manor of Thornthwaite - -	446 10 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	63,449 2 8½	13,626 16 6	3,138 — 10	2,312 11 —	75 12 4	624 15 4½
Deduct from the Net Produce the Amount of Money expended in weeding, &c. Woods, and making new Plantations more than the Produce - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Deduct also Money expended, as follows :	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For Law Charges and Law Business done - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For Balance of Account for Survey and Plans of Langley Barony - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For Greenwich Hospital, Subscription towards repairing and new pewing Bettingham Chapel - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For Greenwich Hospital, Subscription towards building a Bridge across the River Allen - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For Receiver's Allowance of Half per Cent. Remittance - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For carrying forward Nent Force Level - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For inclosing Allotments from Commons - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For purchase of Tenements in Alston Moor - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For purchase of an Allotment on Tarretburn Common - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	63,449 2 8½	13,626 16 6	3,138 — 10	2,312 11 —	75 12 4	624 15 4½

* The Net Poundage, &c. to the Receivers this year, after deducting the Proportion of Salaries paid by them to Bailiffs and
 † To this Sum must be added £. 198, being the Proportion of the Bailiffs Salaries, which is paid by the Receivers.

Newcastle, 16th March 1816.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, in the Counties of *Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham*, and the Net Produce from the from the 21st day of November 1812 exclusive, to the 21st day of November 1813 inclusive.

Expense of thinning and weeding the several Woods and Plantations.	Expense of inclosing, draining, and planting several new Plantations.	Expense of winning and working Coal Mines, and of smelting, refining, &c. Lead Ore and Bullion.	Expense of Law Charges Incidental and Contingent Charges.	Gross Amount of Commission to the Receivers, Bailiffs, &c. including Half per Cent. for Remittance.	Amount of Salaries to the Bailiffs, and Lead and Coal Mine, &c. Agents.	Expense of carrying forward Nent Force Level Inclosure of Commons, &c. in the nature of Purchases.	GROSS EXPENDITURE.	NET PRODUCE.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	- - -	- - -	2,201 6 10½	2,038 19 8½	†132 — —	- - -	24,150 2 7½	16,629 11 1½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 9 4½	- - -	- - -	3 9 4½	65 18 7½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 10 10½	- - -	- - -	— 10 10½	10 6 7½
- - -	- - -	6,299 4 9½	- - -	632 15 1½	622 8 —½	- - -	7,558 6 11½	8,291 11 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 18 11½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
3,147 14 11	1,416 11 6	- - -	- - -	179 6 2	- - -	- - -	4,743 12 7	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 19 6½	- - -	- - -	— 19 6½	18 11 8½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— — 7½	- - -	- - -	— — 7½	— 12 5½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 10½	- - -	- - -	3 10 10½	67 6 6½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 —	- - -	- - -	3 10 —	66 10 —
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 — —	- - -	- - -	1 — —	19 — —
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 2 2½	- - -	- - -	— 2 2½	2 1 9½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 15 —	- - -	- - -	— 15 —	14 5 —
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 5 9½	- - -	- - -	— 5 9½	5 9 7½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,185 3 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 10 3½	- - -	- - -	9 10 3½	180 15 4½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 — —
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 — —	- - -	- - -	5 — —	95 — —
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 — —
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 7 1	- - -	- - -	1 7 1	25 14 7
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 6 6	- - -	- - -	22 6 6	424 3 6
3,147 14 11	1,416 11 6	6,299 4 9½	2,201 6 10½	2,907 8 1½	754 8 —½	- - -	36,504 10 4	28,102 1 7½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,157 9 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	£. 26,944 12 4½
- - -	- - -	- - -	3,357 4 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,357 4 8	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	170 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	170 11 9	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	100 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 — —	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	150 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	150 — —	14,794 3 11
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	64 5 11	- - -	- - -	64 5 11	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,126 3 10	3,126 3 10	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,018 10 10	4,018 10 10	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,056 1 1	3,056 1 1	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	751 5 10	751 5 10	- - -
3,147 14 11	1,416 11 6	6,299 4 9½	5,979 3 3½	2,971 14 —½	754 8 —½	10,952 1 7	51,298 14 3	12,150 8 5½

for Court Keepers and Clerks, and the expense of Journies, Horses, and for Office Rent, amounted to 2,093*l.* 18*s.* 5½*d.*

(9.)—AN ACCOUNT showing the GROSS RENTAL and GROSS PRODUCE of the Estates of same, as derived from Lands, Houses, Woods, Mines, and other different kinds of Produce, for One Year,

YEAR 1814. DIFFERENT HEADS OF PRODUCE.	Gross Produce of Lands & Houses, and the Gross Produce from Mines, Woods, &c.	Expense of repairing, extending, building anew, and rebuilding Farm Houses, Offices, &c.	Expense of making new Quickset Fences and Walls, including Gates, &c.	Expense of making Drains, levelling old Fences, and stutting and clearing Ground.	Expense of making Weirs and Embankments joining Rivers.	Expense of Fee Farm Rents, Moduses, and other Outgoings from the Estates.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Received from Lands, Mills, &c. - -	39,869 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,720 14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,697 2 —	1,909 6 2	117 11 3	486 18 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Received for contingent Rent of Lands -	53 5 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Cottages not let with Farms	15 9 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Lead and Coal Mines and Quarries - - - - -	19,834 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Colliery and Limestone Quarry, contingent Rents - - -	218 13 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Weedings of Wood, Bark, &c. - - - - -	3,862 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Land Tax and Property Tax from Fee Farm Rents - - - -	20 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from several Persons, for their contributive Share towards the Quit Rent payable for the Corn Tythes of Langley Barony south of Tyne - -	— 13 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from several, for Acknowledg- ments - - - - -	19 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Corn Tithes at Keswick -	2 10 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Trustees of Hexham Road, for one year's Interest on 700 <i>l.</i> ad- vanced thereon - - - - -	35 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received from Trustees of Wooller Roads, for two years Interest on 200 <i>l.</i> ad- vanced thereon - - - - -	20 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for two old circular Windows -	5 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Haydon Peck Tithe for 1813 - - - - -	2 10 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Thornbrough Highbarn's Farm Crop - - - - -	520 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for three months extra credit on Lead - - - - -	177 11 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Received for Descent, &c. Fines assessed in the Manor of Castlerigg and Der- wentwater, and Manor of Thornthwaite	281 14 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	64,939 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,720 14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,697 2 —	1,909 6 2	117 11 3	486 18 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct from the Net Produce the Amount of Money expended in weeding, &c. Woods, and making new Plantations more than the Produce - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Deduct also Money expended, as follows:						
For Law Charges and Law Business done	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For Mr. Wailes's Expenses going to Green- wich Hospital - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For Interest paid Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. and Co. - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For a Clock for the Moot-hall at Keswick	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For Redemption of Land Tax - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For Repairs of Simonburn Rectory Housing - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For Division of Simonburn Rectory, to be repaid the Hospital from the sale of Wellhaugh Tithes - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
The Receiver's Allowance of Half per Cent. Remittance - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For inclosing Allotments from Commons	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
For carrying forward Nent Force Level -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
£.	64,939 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,720 14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,697 2 —	1,909 6 2	117 11 3	486 18 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

* The Net Poundage, &c. to the Receivers this year, after deducting the Proportion of Salaries paid by them to Bailiffs, and
† To this must be added £. 198, being the Proportion of the Bailiffs Salaries, which is paid by the Receivers.

Newcastle,
16th March 1816. }

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, in the Counties of *Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham*, and the Net Produce from the farm the 21st day of November 1813 exclusive, to the 21st day of November 1814, inclusive.

Expense of thinning and weeding the several Woods and Plantations.	Expense of inclosing, draining, and planting several new Plantations.	Expense of winning and working Coal Mines, and of smelting, refining, &c. Lead Ore and Bullion.	Expense of Law Charges and other Incidental and Contingent Charges.	Gross Amount of Commission to the Receivers, Bailiffs, &c. including Half per Cent. for Remittance.	Amount of Salaries to the Bailiffs, and Lead and Coal Mine, &c. Agents.	Expense of carrying forward Nent Force Level, Inclosure of Commons, &c. in the nature of Purchases.	GROSS EXPENDITURE.	NET PRODUCE.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,999 16 8	1,993 9 8	†132 — —	- - -	20,056 19 2½	19,812 13 11½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 13 3	- - -	- - -	2 13 3	50 11 9
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 15 5½	- - -	- - -	— 15 5½	14 13 8½
- - -	- - -	5,546 12 10½	- - -	803 3 11	691 17 11½	- - -	7,052 13 5½	13,000 15 11½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 8 8½	- - -	- - -		
3,022 15 6	1,316 10 4	- - -	- - -	193 2 8½	- - -	- - -	4,532 8 6½	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 — 4½	- - -	- - -	1 — 4½	19 17 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— — 7½	- - -	- - -	— — 7½	— 12 5½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 19 2½	- - -	- - -	— 19 2½	18 4 11½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 2 6	- - -	- - -	— 2 6	2 7 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 15 —	- - -	- - -	1 15 —	33 5 —
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 — —	- - -	- - -	1 — —	19 — —
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 5 —	- - -	- - -	— 5 —	4 15 —
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— 2 6	- - -	- - -	— 2 6	2 7 6
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 — —	- - -	- - -	26 — —	494 — —
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 17 6½	- - -	- - -	8 17 6½	168 14 —½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 1 8½	- - -	- - -	14 1 8½	267 12 5½
3,022 15 6	1,316 10 4	5,546 12 10½	1,999 16 8	3,058 8 2	823 17 11½	- - -	31,699 14 4½	33,909 1 4½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	669 14 6½
- - -	- - -	- - -	2,833 3 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,833 3 10	£. 33,239 6 9½
- - -	- - -	- - -	136 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	136 18 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	179 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	179 2 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	100 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 — —	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 11 2½	70 11 2½	9,325 6 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	23 10 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 10 4	
- - -	- - -	- - -	251 19 —	- - -	- - -	- - -	251 19 —	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	116 5 9½	- - -	- - -	116 5 9½	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,790 14 —	2,790 14 —	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,823 1 2	2,823 1 2	
3,022 15 6	1,316 10 4	5,546 12 10½	5,524 10 10	*3,174 13 11½	823 17 11½	5,684 6 4½	41,025 — 8½	23,914 — 5½

for Court Keepers and Clerks, and the Expense of Journies, Horses, and for Office Rent, amounted to 2,249*l.* 8*s.* 4½*d.*

JOSEPH FORSTER, }
THO. WAILES. } Receivers.

(10).—AN ACCOUNT showing the GROSS RENTAL and GROSS PRODUCE of the Estates of same, as derived from Lands, Houses, Woods, Mines, and other different kinds of Produce, for One Year,

YEAR 1815. DIFFERENT HEADS OF PRODUCE.	Gross Produce of Lands & Houses, and the Gross Produce from Mines, Woods, &c.			Expense of repairing, extending, building anew, and rebuilding Farm Houses, Offices, &c.			Expense of making new Quickset Fences and Walls, including Gates, &c.			Expense of making Drains, levelling old Fences, and stubbing and clearing Ground.			Expense of making Weirs and Embankments joining Rivers.			Expense of Fee Farm Rents, Moduses, and other Outgoings from the Estates		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Received from Lands, Mills, &c. - -	37,126	12	14	8,671	13	10	2,514	8	11	2,151	2	11	106	19	10	773	12	5
Received for contingent Rents of Lands -	18	15	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received from Cottages not let with Farms -	10	18	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received from Lead and Coal Mines, and Quarries - - - -	10,933	1	5½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received from Limestone Quarry, contingent Rents -	225	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rec ^d from weedings of Wood, Bark, &c. -	4,588	18	8½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received for Land Tax and Property Tax for Fee Farm Rents - - - -	20	1	8½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received from several Persons, for their contributive Share towards the Quit Rent payable for the Corn Tithes of Langley Barony south of Tyne - -	—	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received from several, for Acknowledgments -	60	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received for Fines and Amerciaments assessed at Courts - - - -	8	14	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received from Trustees of Hexham Turnpike Road, one year's Interest on 700 l. advanced thereon - - - -	35	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rec ^d from Trustees of Wooler Roads, one year's Interest on 200 l. advanced thereon -	10	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received for Haydon Peck Tithe, for the year 1814 - - - - -	1	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received for Coals and old Materials from Brokenheugh and Fell End Collieries, &c. -	184	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received for a walf Sheep taken on Legburthwaite Fells, in the Manor of Castlerigg and Derwentwater - -	—	16	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, taxed Costs in a Suit relative to Hareshaw Common - -	2,946	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rec ^d of Joseph and James Young, increase Rent for converting Land into Tillage without leave, in Chesterhill Farm -	130	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Received in part for Tithes of Simonburn Rectory, due previous to the death of the late Dr. Scott - - - -	1,800	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rec ^d for Descent, &c. Fines, assessed in the Manor of Castlerigg and Derwentwater -	92	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rec ^d for dropping Fines in Alston Moor -	4	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	£. 58,198	14	5½	8,671	13	10	2,514	8	11	2,151	2	11	106	19	10	773	12	5
Deduct from the Net Produce the Amount of Money expended in weeding, &c. Woods, and making new Plantations, more than the Produce -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deduct also Money expended, as follows:																		
For Law Charges and Law Business done - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For Interest paid Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. and Co. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For Money paid on account of Expenses of Deputation from Greenwich Hospital visiting the Estates -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For Division of Simonburn Rectory, which is to be repaid the Hospital by the Produce from the sale of the Tythes of Wellhaugh Township - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For further Subscription to Allen Bridge - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For Subscription to Ovingham School - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For carrying forward Rawgreen Farm - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For Receiver's Allowance of Half per cent. Remittance -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For carrying forward Nent Force Level - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For inclosing Allotments from Commons - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For purchase of Fee Farm Rents for Shaftoe Tithes and Wooley Tenements - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	£. 58,198	14	5½	8,671	13	10	2,514	8	11	2,151	2	11	106	19	10	773	12	5

* The Net Poundage, &c. to the Receivers this year, after deducting the Proportion of Salaries paid by them to Bailiffs,
 † To this Sum must be added £. 198, being the Proportion of the Bailiffs Salaries, which is paid by the Receivers.

Newcastle,
 16th March 1816. }

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, in the Counties of *Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham*, and the Net Produce from the from the 21st day of November 1814 exclusive, to the 21st day of November 1815, inclusive.

Expense of thinning and weeding the several Woods and Plantations.	Expense of inclosing, draining, and planting several new Plantations.	Expense of winning and working Coal Mines, and of smelting, refining, &c. Lead Ore and Bullion.	Expense of Law Charges and other Incidental and Contingent Charges.	Gross Amount of Commission to the Receivers, Bailiffs, &c. including Half per Cent. for Remittance.	Amount of Salaries to the Bailiffs, and Lead and Coal Mine, &c. Agents.	Expense of carrying forward Vent Force Level, Inclosure of Commons, &c. in the nature of Purchases.	Gross EXPENDITURE.	Net PRODUCE.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - -	- - -	- - -	2,396 4 6½	1,856 6 7½	† 132 - -	- - -	18,602 9 - ¾	18,524 3 - ½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 18 9	- - -	- - -	- 18 9	17 16 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 11	- - -	- - -	- 10 11	10 7 9
- - -	- - -	3,890 9 -	- - -	391 15 6½	550 10 6½	- - -	4,844 - 11½	6,314 19 3½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 5 11½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2,771 2 -	1,879 15 11	- - -	- - -	229 8 11	- - -	- - -	4,880 6 10	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - 1	- - -	- - -	1 1 -	19 1 7½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - 7½	- - -	- - -	- - 7½	- 12 5½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 -	- - -	- - -	3 - 2	57 3 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 8 8½	- - -	- - -	- 8 8½	8 6 - ½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 15 -	- - -	- - -	1 15 -	33 5 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	9 10 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 1 11	- - -	- - -	- 1 11	1 16 7
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 4 9	- - -	- - -	9 4 9	175 10 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - 9½	- - -	- - -	- - 9½	- 15 2½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,946 - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 10 -	- - -	- - -	6 10 -	123 10 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -	- - -	90 - -	1,710 - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 12 - ½	- - -	- - -	4 12 - ½	87 9 3½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 4 3½	- - -	- - -	- 4 3½	4 1 6½
2,771 2 -	1,879 15 11	3,890 9 -	2,396 4 6½	2,607 15 1	682 10 6½	- - -	28,445 14 11½	30,044 7 7½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	291 8 1½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	£.	29,752 19 5½
- - -	- - -	- - -	908 13 9½	- - -	- - -	- - -	908 13 9½	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	77 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	77 3 4	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	191 5 2½	- - -	- - -	- - -	191 5 2½	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	819 2 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	819 2 11	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 - 10½	- - -	- - -	44 - 10½	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,504 6 10	2,504 6 10	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,385 18 4	2,385 18 4	- - -
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	146 13 4	146 13 4	- - -
2,771 2 -	1,879 15 11	3,890 9 -	4,552 9 9½	2,651 15 11½	682 10 6½	5,036 18 6	35,682 19 7	22,515 14 10½

and for Court Keepers and Clerks, and the expense of Journeys, Horses, and for Office Rent, amounted to £. 1,722. 14 s. - ¾ d.

JOSEPH FORSTER, }
T. O. WAILES. } Receivers.

—11.—

AN ACCOUNT of the Salaries of the GOVERNOR and TREASURER of GREENWICH HOSPITAL, for the Years 1815 and 1816; together with the Amount of Half-Pay, and Pensions, enjoyed by them during the same Period.

	1815.			1816.		
	Salary.	Half Pay.	Pension.	Salary.	Half-Pay.	Pension.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
GOVERNOR - - -	1,500 — —	None.	2,000 — — for Public Services.	1,500 — —	None.	None.
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TREASURER - - -	800 — —	766 10 —	None.	800 — —	593 2 6	700 — — for Wounds received in Action.

19th March 1816.

R. SMITH,
Clerk of the Check.

ACCOUNTS

RELATING TO

GREENWICH HOSPITAL:

1808—1815.

No. 1.—to—No. 11.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
19 March 1816.*

150.

AN ACCOUNT

Showing the Rental of the several Estates belonging to

GREENWICH HOSPITAL,

In the Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND, CUMBERLAND, and DURHAM,

For the Year 1805, and for the Year 1816.

NAMES of the ESTATES.	RENT in 1805.	Number of ACRES.	Number of ACHES.	Present RENT.	REMARKS.
	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	
Dilston Estate - - -	1,312 15 —	1,565	1,434	3,515 5 —	{ 131 Acres reserved for Planting.
Corbridge Estate - - -	116 7 1	92	102	287 1 1	{ 10 Acres taken from the Ground reserved for Planting.
Thornbrough Estate - - -	712 10 —	865	865	1,826 5 —	
Newtonhall Estate - - -	353 — —	434	434	382 16 —	
Whittle Estate - - -	341 — —	204	204	341 — —	
Throckley Manor - - -	1,056 — —	534	534	1,001 — —	
Newlands and Whittonstall } Manors - - - }	1,184 5 8	2,268	3,219	2,463 7 8	{ The additional Ground from allotments of Newlands and Whittonstall Common.
Wooley Estate - - -	105 10 —	281	250	220 — —	{ 31 Acres reserved for Planting.
Hexhumpshire Estate - - -	771 18 6	1,823	1,729	1,570 — —	{ 94 Acres reserved for Planting.
Coastley and Westwood } Estates - - - }	817 12 6	1,324	1,324	2,086 10 —	
Langley Barony - - -	5,187 9 —	9,051	8,866	10,806 18 2	{ 185 Acres reserved for Planting, and for a Nursery.
Wark Barony - - -	688 18 8	2,001	3,390	1,967 13 2	{ The additional Ground from allotments of several commons.
Buteland - - -	301 — —	607	1,290	900 — —	{ The additional Ground from Buteland stinted pasture.
Meldon and Appurtenances	2,094 10 —	3,682	3,682	4,393 3 —	
Middletonhall Estate - - -	1,100 — —	1,099	1,099	1,100 — —	
* Spindlestone and } Outchester Estates }	2,456 — —	1,917	1,916	4,062 — —	{ One Acre reserved for Planting.
Scremerston Manor - - -	3,501 — —	2,831	2,831	3,681 — —	
Alston Moor Manor - - -	684 5 2 ½	517	7,170	1,463 19 1	{ This additional Ground from allotments of the Alston Moor Commons.
Keswich, &c. - - -	810 4 4 ½	684 ½	646 ½	1,395 15 11 ½	{ 38 Acres reserved for Planting.
Free Farm Rents, in } Northumberland }	23 15 —	- -	- -	23 15 —	
£.	23,618 1 —	31,779 ½	40,985 ½	43,487 9 1 ½	

* The Farms in this Estate were relet at the close of last year.

Greenwich Hospital, }
14 May 1816. }

JN° DYER,
Secy,

AN ACCOUNT,

Showing the Rental of the several Estates
belonging to

GREENWICH HOSPITAL,

In the Counties of Northumberland, Cumberland,
and Durham;

For the Year 1805, and for the Year 1816.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 May 1816.*

P A P E R

RELATING TO

THE ROYAL NAVAL ASYLUM AT GREENWICH:

viz.

A Copy of the RESOLUTIONS of the Commissioners for the Royal Naval Asylum at *Greenwich*, on the 25th of June 1816; respecting, the Establishment of the Institution, the whole Expense of the Building, the annual Charges of every description, comparing the same with the Military Asylum at *Chelsea*; the mode of admitting the Children, the names and rank of the Officers of the Asylum, with their services in the Navy; and the number of Children who have left the Asylum, and how they have been disposed of.

ROYAL NAVAL ASYLUM, GREENWICH.

THE Management of this Establishment having attracted much public attention, the Commissioners have thought it right, on this their Annual Meeting, to enter into a careful and strict examination of the whole Expense which has been incurred by the Public for it; including the Salaries and Allowances of the Officers, the Charges for maintenance of the Children; and respecting the mode of conducting the business generally.

The Asylum having been founded for the benefit of the Children of Seamen and Marines, in like manner as that at *Chelsea* had been for those of Soldiers, the Establishment was formed upon a plan nearly similar to that, instead of a small private Institution at *Paddington*; which had been supported by the subscriptions of Individuals.

The Charges attending the Building have been as follow:

Sum paid to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, for her Interest in the House in Greenwich Park, belonging to the Ranger, under an Act of the 47th of Geo. III.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
										7,875	—	—
Additions to the House, to fit it for the reception of 1,000 Children	-	-								157,467	5	3
Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,120	9	9
Law Expenses, Acts of Parliament, and Fees on Grants	-	-	-	-						2,894	2	7
Amount carried forward	-	-								£.	175,356	17 7

£. s. d.

Amount brought forward - - - - - 175,356 17 7

The ANNUAL CHARGES for Officers and Domestic Expenses.

	Number of Children.	Domestic Expenses.	Officers Salaries ; Interest due on Exchequer Bills bought; Insurance on the Building & Furniture ; Redemption of the Land Tax, &c. &c.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
From 11th December 1805, to 13th August 1807* - - - }	56	- - -	266 8 1	266 8 1
From 13th August 1807, to 31st December 1808 - - - }	151	3,911 18 —	3,098 — 7½	7,009 18 7½
From 1st January 1809, to 31st December 1809 - - - }	337	6,481 8 6	3,371 3 2	9,852 11 8
From 1st January 1810, to 31st December 1810 - - - }	526	9,080 19 6	4,578 — —	13,658 19 6
From 1st January 1811, to 31st December 1811 - - - }	602	10,536 13 10	3,996 5 7	14,532 19 5
From 1st January 1812, to 31st December 1812 - - - }	752	14,513 13 11	5,425 16 6	19,939 10 5
From 1st January 1813, to 31st December 1813 - - - }	798	16,098 18 3	4,095 17 2	20,194 15 5
From 1st January 1814, to 31st December 1814 - - - }	808	16,268 — 6	5,082 9 11	21,350 10 5
From 1st January 1815, to 31st December 1815 - - - }	834	14,466 5 8	6,008 7 1	20,474 12
	£.	91,357 18 2	35,922 8 1½	
Total amount expended on the Building, and for all other Expenses - - - - }				£. 302,637 3 10½
Total amount of Grants by Parliament - - - - -				£. 304,998 3 7
To which add, for Interest received on Exchequer Bills, and for Old Materials sold, &c. - - - - -				13,158 7 1
				£. 318,156 10 8
Deduct the total amount of Building and all other Expenses - - -				302,637 3 10½
Makes the Balance remaining in hand, on 31st December 1815 - - -				£. 15,519 6 9½

* During this period, from 11th December 1805 to 13th August 1807, the Domestic Bills were not paid out of the Grants from Parliament;—these payments first took place, as appears, from the 13th August 1807, and through the successive years.

To

To enable a Comparison being made between the Total Expenses of this Asylum and the one at *Chelsea*, the Commissioners obtained the following Statement of the latter; and compare it with the one under their direction:

COMPARATIVE VIEW of the MILITARY and NAVAL ASYLUMS.

OFFICERS SALARIES.

MILITARY ASYLUM:				NAVAL ASYLUM:			
		£.	s. d.			£.	s. d.
Governor	- - - -	400	— —	Governor, including his Half-pay	- - - -	764	12 6
Adjutant and Secretary	- -	233	— —	Lieutenant and Secretary, including his Half-pay	- - - -	405	2 6
Treasurer	- - - -	300	— —	Auditor	- - - -	300	— —
Chaplain	- - - -	350	— —	Chaplain	- - - -	250	— —
Quarter Master and Steward	-	180	— —	Steward	- - - -	180	— —
Surgeon	- - - -	273	— —	Surgeon	- - - -	200	— —
Assistant D ^o	- - - -	91	5 —	Assistant D ^o	- - - -	100	— —
Matron	- - - -	130	— —	Matron	- - - -	100	— —
Assistant D ^o	- - - -	60	— —	Assistant D ^o	- - - -	50	— —
		£.2,017	5 —			£.2,349	15 —
Deduct Governor	- -	400	— —	Deduct Governor	- -	764	12 6
		£.1,617	5 —			£.1,585	2 6
		1,585	2 6	It is however to be observed, that the Half-pay of the Governor, amounting to £.264. 12. 6. is saved to the Public.			

£.32 2 6 less at the Naval Asylum, after this Deduction, than at the Military Asylum.

When the Half-pay of the Governor of the Naval Asylum is deducted, the Comparison will be as follows		£.	2,349	15 —
	Deduct Half-pay	-	264	12 6
		£.	2,085	2 6
Establishment at Military Asylum at Chelsea, including the Governor		-	2,017	5 —
	Excess of Greenwich, £.		67	17 6

But if both Governors are deducted, the Establishment at Greenwich is less, as above, by - - - - - £. 32 2 6

According

According to the ESTIMATES for the Year 1816.

PROVISIONS.

AT CHELSEA:				AT GREENWICH:			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Provisions for the Children, each -	7	16	10½	Provisions for the Children, each -	8	—	—
Provisions for Inferior Officers, D°	16	11	2	D° for Inferior Officers, each -	17	—	—

This difference must arise from some local circumstances; as both Asylums are supplied by Contract on Public Bidding. Provisions at *Greenwich* are certainly something dearer than in *London* or at *Chelsea*; the expense of carriage from *London*, however, would be more than the difference.

CLOTHING

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
For the Boys, each - - - - -	2	14	4½	For the Boys, each - - - - -	4	—	—
For the Girls, D° - - - - -	3	3	4½	For the Girls, each - - - - -	3	15	6
For Inferior Officers, D° - - - -	3	17	2	For Inferior Officers - - - - -	8	4	6

This must be principally owing to the Cloth being of a superior quality; but some saving is made at *Chelsea*, by the Children assisting in making their own Clothes; which plan was not adopted here, on the opinions of some of the professional Governors, who thought that the instructing of the Children in Trades might divert their attention from the Sea Service.

	£.	s.	d.
It has been shown, that the Total Amount of Grants from Parliament, from the year 1805 to 1815, both included, have been - - - - -	304,998	—	—
And Interest received on Exchequer Bills, &c. - - - - -	13,158	—	—
	318,156	—	—
Deduct amount paid for Building and Law Charges - - - - -	175,356	—	—
Leaves for the support of the Establishment, during a period of Nine Years -	142,800	—	—
Deduct the Balance in hand at the end of the Year 1815 - - - - -	15,519	—	—
Expenses for Nine Years - - - - -	£.	127,281	—

Which is about £. 14,000 per Annum for all the Expenses of the Establishment, including Salaries and Allowances for Officers, on the average from 1807 to 1815, both years inclusive.

In addition to the Parliamentary Grants, the sum of £. 40,000 was given by the Patriotic Fund for the support of the Asylum, on the conditions, that the Committee for managing the Patriotic Fund should be allowed to recommend such Children of either sex, as shall be within the Rules of this Institution; which sum has been allowed to accumulate, by adding the growing Interest to the sum of £. 61,000 3 per Cents, which was purchased with the £. 40,000; and the whole sum in that stock is now £. 92,000.

The mode of issuing and applying the Money appears to be as follows:

The estimates for the whole Establishment are made out every year by direction of the Treasury. On the money being granted by Parliament, Mr. Thornton is authorized by the Board to receive it; and it is immediately invested in Exchequer Bills and deposited in the Bank of England, which are by the Committee of Accounts directed to be sold as the money is wanted to pay the quarterly bills, salaries, &c. to the amount wanted for the above purpose. If any money remains after those payments, Mr. Thornton is directed to invest it in the Bank, in the name of the Commissioners, for the Asylum, by order of the Board; a sum, not exceeding fifteen hundred pounds, being allowed to remain in the hands of Mr. Fauntleroy, the Treasurer,

Treasurer, for current expenses. The Commissioners then proceeded to inquire, Whether the admission of Children is conducted in strict conformity with the following Rules, prescribed by the General Instructions? viz.:

1. { To Orphans, whose fathers have fallen in His Majesty's service, and are destitute of mothers.
2. { To Orphans, whose fathers have fallen in His Majesty's service, and have mothers.
3. { To Children, whose fathers having been wounded or maimed on board His Majesty's fleet, are incapable of further service, and whose families are numerous and in need.
4. { To Children, whose fathers are actually employed on board His Majesty's fleet, on distant service, and whose mothers have died during the fathers absence.
5. { To Children, whose fathers are actually employed in His Majesty's service, and whose families are numerous and in need.

And, whether the merits of the father when living, are always considered?

The result of which inquiry is, that the Governor, the Chaplain, and the Auditor, form a Committee for receiving the Children; and that the Rules above-mentioned have been strictly attended to, except in two cases, under extremely special circumstances, which appeared to the officers forming the Committee to justify the admission. And it further appeared, that the Commissioners have in no instance interfered in the reception of the Children.

With respect to the care and instruction of the Children, every thing appeared quite satisfactory.

Under the General Rules it was provided, that when the Boys shall be of a proper age to be removed from the Asylum, they shall be disposed of according to their different qualifications, abilities and dispositions, as should be most likely to be conducive to their ultimate advantage. But by a subsequent Resolution of the Commissioners in the year 1811, it was directed, that in future all candidates for admission to the Royal Naval Asylum shall be informed, that at the expiration of their servitude or time in the said Royal Naval Asylum, they must go to sea, either in the Royal Navy, Merchants service, or Royal Marines. When the Girls arrive at the age to be removed, they are apprenticed to proper persons, or returned to their friends.

The names and ranks of the Officers, with their length of service, in His Majesty's Navy:

1. { Richard Dacres, Governor; Captain in the Royal } 42 years.
Navy - - - - -
2. { Thomas Baynes, Secretary and Lieutenant; Commander } 40 years.
in the Royal Navy - - - - -
3. { The Reverend Thomas Brooke Clarke, Auditor: has never been in His Majesty's Navy; he was appointed in consequence of having been active in making the arrangements when the Establishment was transferred from Paddington to Greenwich, in the former of which he was one of the original Governors and Auditor. But under one of the first standing Regulations, it is provided, that no one shall in future be in this situation, except an Officer who has served in the Royal Navy.
4. { William Morgan, Chaplain; Chaplain in the Royal } 30 years.
Navy - - - - -
5. { Charles Brewer, Steward; Purser and Secretary in the } 39 years.
Royal Navy - - - - -
6. { William Gladstone, Surgeon; Surgeon in the Royal } 22 years.
Navy - - - - -

On the whole, the Commissioners present are of opinion, that there is not any cause of complaint respecting any part of the Establishment; nor are they aware of any improvement that can be made as to the economical management of it, except as to the Clothing; into an examination of which subject the Commissioners will enter.

It may, however, be a subject of consideration, whether a plan should not be recommended for adoption, which has long been nearly matured, for removing the sons of common seamen, both of the Navy and Merchants service, from the School of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, into the Asylum, under certain provisions and regulations; for which purpose, the aid of Parliament may possibly be found necessary, in order to the School in the Royal Hospital being reserved exclusively for the Children of Officers.

Admissions, Discharges, and Absences, since the first Establishment :

Admissions - - - - - 1,430.

BOYS:

It has been observed, that it was not till 1811 that any instructions were given respecting the Boys being sent to sea.

Sent to Ships of War and Merchant Ships	-	-	-	141
Apprenticed, and taken away by Friends	-	-	-	108
				<hr/>
Dead, and absented	-	-	-	249
				180
				<hr/>
				429
				<hr/> <hr/>

GIRLS:

Apprenticed, and taken away by Friends	-	-	-	128
Dead, and absented	-	-	-	25
				<hr/>
				153
				<hr/> <hr/>

The cause of so many Children having left the Asylum, has arisen principally from the parents encouraging their Children to quit it.

THOMAS BAYNES, Secretary.

P A P E R

Relating to the Royal Naval Asylum at Greenwich:

VIZ.

A Copy of the Resolutions of the Commissioners for the Royal Naval Asylum at Greenwich, on the 25th of June 1816;—respecting the Establishment of the Institution, the whole Expense of the Building, the annual Charges of every description, comparing the same with the Military Asylum at Chelsea; the mode of admitting the Children, the names and rank of the Officers of the Asylum, with their Services in the Navy, and the number of Children who have left the Asylum, and how they have been disposed of.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 July 1816.

13

ARTICLES of CHARGE of Partiality, Misrepresentation, Injustice, and Oppression, against the Lord Chief Justice *Ellenborough*, at the Trial of *Charles Random De Berenger*, and Others, in the Court of King's Bench, on the 8th and 9th days of June 1814; and upon subsequent Proceedings connected therewith.

FIRST CHARGE:

OF compelling the Counsel for the Defendants to enter upon the Defence, at, or near midnight, when they complained of great fatigue from long attendance; and assigning insufficient and artificial reasons for so proceeding.

FIRST
CHARGE.

THAT a Bill of Indictment against *Charles Random De Berenger*, and Others, for a Conspiracy to raise the price of the public Funds, on the 21st day of February 1814, was tried before the Lord Chief Justice *Ellenborough* and a Special Jury, on the 8th and 9th days of June following, and that a Verdict of Guilty was returned against the several Defendants. That it appears, by the Minutes of the proceedings at the said trial, as taken in short hand and published by William Brodie Gurney, short-hand writer to both Houses of Parliament (page 254 and 255,) that the evidence on the part of the prosecution closed at a late hour on the night of the first day's proceedings, and that the counsel for the defendants then represented to the said Lord Chief Justice, that they had undergone great fatigue, and felt a difficulty in the discharge of their duty, owing to the length of their attendance, and that it would be a hardship upon parties, charged with so serious an offence, if their case was heard at that late hour, and a fresh day given to the counsel for the prosecution to reply. That notwithstanding such representations, the said Lord Chief Justice required and compelled the counsel for the defendants to proceed with the defence, without allowing them any interval for refreshment or repose.

THAT by the minutes aforesaid (page 256,) it appears that Mr. Serjeant Best, counsel for Sir Thomas Cochrane, commonly called Lord Cochrane, and two other defendants, then commenced the defence by assuring the Jury, "That he was extremely sorry on his own account, and still more sorry on their account, that it would be necessary for him, if he was able to do it, to take up a considerable portion more of their time in the discussion of this most important question;" and that towards the conclusion of his speech (page 291 of the said minutes) he expressed himself conscious, "that fatigued as he felt himself when he rose to address the Jury, after having been thirteen or fourteen hours in court, he had very imperfectly discharged the duty he owed his clients."

THAT by the minutes aforesaid (page 255) it further appears, that when the said Lord Chief Justice required the counsel for the defendants to proceed to the defence, it was not with the view of going through the cause at one sitting, and of preventing the separation of the Jury, but with the avowed intention of adjourning at another period of the cause. That since an adjournment was in contemplation, and from the length of the proceedings was evidently expedient, and probably unavoidable, the time suggested by the prayer of the defendants counsel would have been a proper time for that purpose; not only on account of the fatigue of which they complained from the length of their attendance, and the probable weariness of the Jury, but because the time (being near midnight) and the situation of the cause (being the close of the case for the prosecution) concurred to render it the period at which the cause might be most naturally and conveniently divided.

FIRST
CHARGE.

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice, as appears by the minutes aforesaid (page 254 and 255) expressed himself anxious to get into the defendants case, so as to take the examination of several witnesses, upon whom, he observed, the public business of certain offices depended, and who could not, he asserted, without the greatest public inconvenience, attend the next day; although it does not appear that any such inconvenience was suggested by those officers themselves. That this was the only reason which he, the said Lord Chief Justice, assigned for requiring the advocates to enter upon the defence at so unfavourable and unseasonable an hour. That the reason so assigned, was not of sufficient force to warrant such a proceeding, because the possible injustice of convicting innocent persons of infamous crimes, ought more to have been considered than the greatest public inconvenience that could possibly have arisen from the further attendance of the witnesses.

THAT the reason so assigned was not only insufficient but artificial; first, because when the speeches for the defendants were ended, the said Lord Chief Justice immediately adjourned the court, without proceeding to the examination of any one of those witnesses to whom he had reference; all of whom attended again, and their further attendance was not productive of any material, if any, public inconvenience whatever.

THAT the reason so assigned was artificial; secondly, because it appears by the minutes aforesaid (page 333,) that as soon as the speeches for the defendants were concluded, the said Lord Chief Justice observed, that it appeared to him that "that would be the most convenient time for dividing the cause, as the evidence would occupy considerable time probably;" which was not a sufficient motive for separating the argument from the evidence, and deferring the examination of the witnesses, if any great public inconvenience had really been apprehended from their subsequent attendance; and the probability that the evidence would occupy considerable time, was not less obvious previous to the defence than afterwards.

THAT the aforesaid reason for precipitating the defence was artificial; thirdly, because the said Lord Chief Justice did not alledge the immediate necessity of examining all the witnesses, but those witnesses only on whom the business of certain public offices depended (page 255); and that the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary to the Commander in Chief, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and one of the clerks in the Adjutant General's office, were the only persons connected with the public offices examined as witnesses on the part of the defendants. And their evidence would not have occupied considerable time, because the whole of it was comprised in less than six pages of the said minutes; and therefore, had any such public inconvenience been apprehended as alledged, one or more, or all of those witnesses might have been examined previous to adjournment, at the expense of very little additional time or fatigue.

THAT the reason aforesaid was artificial; fourthly, because several of the defendants had separate counsel, and only three of the ten advocates who were in attendance for the eight defendants, made any address to the jury, and none of them spoke at so great a length as the counsel for the prosecution; and that the defence occupied considerably less time than could reasonably have been expected, unless it was anticipated that the lateness of the hour, and the fatigue of which the advocates complained from long attendance, would compel some of them to be silent, and others to omit or contract their arguments. That the speeches for the defendants, as appeared by the minutes aforesaid (page 333,) terminated as early as three o'clock in the morning, and that the Lord Chief Justice did not anticipate an earlier termination, because it appears (page 255,) that when requiring the counsel to proceed with the defence, he observed that the sun would be up almost before they could adjourn. That nevertheless the said Lord Chief Justice dismissed the Jury without proceeding to the examination of those witnesses who, he had asserted, could not without the greatest public inconvenience attend again for that purpose, and whose present examination, in order to exonerate them from further attendance, he had represented as a matter of state-necessity, to which the avowed incapacity of the defendants counsel to proceed at that period, with justice to their clients, was unavoidably to be sacrificed.

THAT, for all these reasons, it appears that the motive assigned for hastening the defence was artificial, and that it never was expected or intended, that a single witness should be examined previously to adjournment.

THAT

THAT it further appears by the minutes aforesaid (page 255,) that when the counsel represented the hardship of requiring the defence at that late hour, and of giving a fresh day to the prosecuting counsel to reply, the Lord Chief Justice answered, that it would not be a fresh day, inasmuch as they would again be assembled by *nine* o'clock, and the sun would be up almost before they could adjourn; and that he would sit through it, if they required it, rather than that. That this was not a satisfactory or well founded reply, because by the said minutes (page 333) it appears, that when the said Lord Chief Justice dismissed the Jury at three o'clock in the morning, as aforesaid, he told them that he could not expect their attendance before *ten* o'clock, and that he thereby allowed an interval of seven hours to the counsel for the prosecution, which though not literally a fresh day, was as much so in effect, as if he had allowed a similar respite to the counsel for the defendants, by adjourning at twelve o'clock at night till seven in the morning.

THAT the offer of the said Lord Chief Justice to sit through the cause, if required, rather than allow a fresh day to the prosecuting counsel to reply, was fallacious, because there was no probability that the counsel who then complained of extreme fatigue, after sitting only half through the cause, would have been able, or could have expected his Lordship and the Jury to be able, to sit through the whole of it.

THAT, therefore, the said Lord Chief Justice, without any just cause, compelled the counsel for the defendants to enter upon the defence after the trial had been continued without interruption for a longer period than the human faculties are usually sustainable without refection or repose; and when it was impossible that the counsel could be so capable of exertion, or the Jury of attention, as the equal administration of justice required. And that the said Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, by such proceedings, and by saying and doing as herein set forth, was and is guilty of Partiality, Injustice and Oppression.

SECOND CHARGE:

OF confounding the different Cases of Lord *Cochrane*, Mr. *Cochrane Johnstone*, and Mr. *Butt*, and untruly representing their respective transactions in the Funds, on and prior to the 21st of February 1814, to be so far similar in manner and amount, as to evince an unity of action and object, and to indicate that each of them had speculated with a view to that particular day.

THAT by a general statement of transactions in the funds of Lord *Cochrané*, Mr. *Cochrane Johnstone* and Mr. *Butt*, produced in evidence on the part of the prosecution at the trial of Charles Random De Berenger, and others for a conspiracy, and annexed to page 184 of the printed minutes of the proceedings at the said trial, it appeared, that the amount of stock held by Mr. *Butt* on the morning of the 21st of February 1814 was more than double; and the amount held by Mr. *Johnstone* considerably more than three times the amount held by Lord *Cochrane*. That it further appeared by the said statement, that from the 8th to the 21st of February 1814, being the day of the fraud, the transactions of Mr. *Johnstone* and Mr. *Butt*, so far as they were conducted through the agency of Mr. *Fearn* and Mr. *Smallbone*, were almost exactly similar in time, mode and amount, and by an inspection of their earlier accounts the like similarity is apparent from the date of Mr. *Johnstone's* first speculation, through the brokers employed by Mr. *Butt*, which appears to have occurred on the 28th of January of that year, the transactions of Mr. *Butt* and of Lord *Cochrane* having commenced at an earlier period. But it also appeared by the said general statement, that from the 8th of February to the day of the fraud, Mr. *Johnstone* was engaged in similar transactions to a much larger amount through the agency of another broker, a Mr. *Robert Hichens*, who was not employed by either Lord *Cochrane* or Mr. *Butt*; neither of whom as far as appeared was acquainted with Mr. *Hichens*, or with the extent or existence of Mr. *Johnstone's* transactions through his agency.

THAT by the evidence of Thomas Vinn, one of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution at the said trial (page 142 of the minutes aforesaid,) it further appeared that Alexander M^rRae, one of the defendants, solicited the said Thomas Vinn on the

SECOND
CHARGE.

the 15th of February, to go down to Dartford, Folkstone, or Dover, that evening, and to personate a French officer, for the purpose of practising a deception against the Stock Exchange; by which it appeared that the fraud was originally intended to have been perpetrated on the 16th of February, being five days earlier than it was actually effected. That it further appeared by the general statement (annexed to page 184 of the said minutes as aforesaid,) that Mr. Johnstone had daily and largely increased his purchases, principally through the agency of the said Robert Hichens, from the 8th of February aforesaid to the 15th inclusive, the day on which such solicitation was made by M^r Rae to Vinn; and that on that day he held to the large amount of six hundred and fifteen thousand pounds omnium, and one hundred thousand pounds consols, of which about two-thirds, namely, four hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds omnium, was through the said Robert Hichens. That it appeared by the minutes aforesaid (page 143,) that the said Vinn refused to engage in the transaction, and therefore that the fraud was not perpetrated on the 16th as intended. And it also appeared by the said general statement, and also by the evidence of the said Robert Hichens (page 175 of the minutes aforesaid,) that on that day, the 16th, Mr. Johnstone reduced his account by the sale of two hundred thousand pounds omnium; and it appears by the detailed accounts that he did so at a loss of four thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven pounds ten shillings. That after Mr. Johnstone had so as aforesaid, on the 16th of February, sold to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds, being twenty-five thousand pounds more than Lord Cochrane ever held at one time, he retained a balance of upwards of half a million. That on the same day (the 16th,) the day on which Mr. Johnstone so materially reduced his balance through the agency of the said Robert Hichens, who was not employed by or known to the other defendants, he did, as appears by the statement aforesaid, in a small degree increase it, by the difference between the purchase of eighteen thousand five hundred pounds, and sale of ten thousand pounds omnium, through the agency of Mr. Fearn, the broker of the other defendants, Lord Cochrane and Mr. Butt; and thereby preserved the appearance of dealing in conformity with, under the discretion of, and to no greater extent than Mr. Butt, who it appears made a similar purchase and sale on the same day.

THAT it further appears by the said general statement (page 184 of the said minutes,) that Lord Cochrane held a balance of only one hundred thousand pounds on the said 15th of February, the day on which M^r Rae made the proposal to Vinn; and that on the 16th, after the said Vinn as aforesaid had rejected the proposal of M^r Rae, Lord Cochrane, instead of reducing his account, increased it by the purchase of fifty thousand pounds more; and by the accounts aforesaid, it appears that more than three fourths of that amount was purchased at the rate of one and three eighths per cent. more than the rate at which the major part of Mr. Johnstone's large amount of that day was sold; and by which sale he incurred a loss to the amount before stated. That therefore it appears, that Lord Cochrane must have been ignorant of M^r Rae's application to Vinn, and that he pursued a different line of conduct to that adopted by Mr. Johnstone. That by the said general statement it appears, that Mr. Butt on the said 16th of February increased his omnium account with Mr. Fearn in the same proportion as Mr. Johnstone, as aforesaid, with the addition of forty thousand pounds consols, and that he did not decrease it by means of any other broker; and that therefore it appears, that he also was ignorant of the transactions between M^r Rae and Vinn. That the amount bought by Mr. Butt and Lord Cochrane, added to the amount sold by Mr. Johnstone on the said 16th of February, making together two hundred and ninety thousand pounds, demonstrates, that so far from there being that similarity between their transactions as alledged at the trial, their dealings were diametrically opposite, at the most critical period, to a very considerable extent.

THAT it further appears by the said general statement, that Lord Cochrane did not only increase his account on the said 16th of February, the day after the failure of M^r Rae's application to Vinn, but that he held a larger balance on that day than on the morning of the 21st, when the fraud was actually committed. That although it appears by the aforesaid Statement (page 184,) that Lord Cochrane purchased twenty thousand pounds on the 19th of February, it also appears that he caused the greater part thereof, namely 17,000*l*. to be sold on the same day: and by the said accounts it appears, that he did so at a loss, which furnished the strongest presumptive evidence, that he did not anticipate a rise on the morning of the 21st.

THAT notwithstanding it appeared at the trial, by the evidence aforesaid, that Lord Cochrane pursued a different line of conduct to Mr. Johnstone, by making his
largest

largest increase of stock on the day on which Mr. Johnstone made his largest reduction, being the day after the failure of M^r Rae's application to Vinn, it appears by the minutes aforesaid (page 500,) that the Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough did make, when referring to the cross-examination of the aforesaid Robert Hichens (page 176,) relative to such reduction of Mr. Johnstone's account, the following observation to the Jury: "He (Robert Hichens) states Mr. Cochrane Johnstone's balance on this and different days, and it appears that *they* (by which the said Lord Chief Justice evidently intended to include Lord Cochrane and Mr. Butt) had been dealing in the funds with a view to that particular day," (meaning the day on which the fraud was committed;) and that by such observation the said Lord Chief Justice intimated to the Jury, that it appeared by the evidence of their respective dealings in the funds, that the three last-mentioned defendants were all conjointly and equally guilty.

THAT although it appears by the said minutes (page 28,) that the counsel for the prosecution stated, that Lord Cochrane had been a speculator in omnium for one week only, and gave in a statement of his account (annexed to page 184 of the said minutes as aforesaid) by which it was made to appear that his first transaction of the kind was the purchase of one hundred thousand pounds omnium on the 14th of February, whence it was inferred that he commenced the speculation with a view to the fraud; yet it appeared by the evidence of Mr. Fearn (page 167) that this statement was unfounded, and that he had sold for Lord Cochrane hundreds of thousands before that day, and that such speculations had been going on from the month of November preceding; and by reference to the earlier accounts, they appear to have been commenced on the 22d of October, being a period of about four months previous to the fraud.

THAT by Lord Cochrane's account of stock from December 1813 till the 21st of February 1814, it appears, that from the 24th of December till the 10th of January, being a period of seventeen days, and more than six weeks previous to the fraud, he held to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds consols; to which amount, on the 8th of the said month, he added twenty-five thousand pounds omnium, making together a sum of thirty-six thousand pounds more than he afterwards held on the 21st of February. That again on the 24th of January he held one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and again on the 16th of February to the same amount. That from the 25th of January to the 9th of February, he held one hundred and ten thousand pounds consols, of which part only was sold on the 9th, and the remainder on the 10th; by which it appears, that the one hundred thousand pounds omnium purchased on the 14th, and represented at the trial to have been Lord Cochrane's first transaction of the kind, was merely a change in the description of stock from consols to omnium, pursuant to his previous practice, as appears by the said accounts, of speculating alternately in those two descriptions of stock; and that no unusual or increased purchase was made by Lord Cochrane at the period in question. That a lapse of two days (exclusive of Sunday) between the close of the consol account on the 10th, and the renewal of the omnium account on the 14th, occurred during Lord Cochrane's absence from London, and proceeded (as represented by Mr. Butt, who was authorized to replace the account) from the interposition of Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, who persuaded him not to enter into any new account on the part of Lord Cochrane.

THAT it further appears by the said accounts, that from the 23d of December till the 21st of February, a period of sixty days previous to the fraud, there were but four days only on which Lord Cochrane did not hold stock for account. That on nineteen different days he held from one hundred and fifty thousand pounds to one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds; that his general speculation during those sixty days was from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand; and that on the day of the fraud he held one hundred and thirty-nine thousand pounds only. That therefore it appears, that there was nothing in the stock transactions of Lord Cochrane during the six days previous to the fraud, to distinguish them from his similar transactions during ten times that period, up to that day; and nothing on the face of those transactions to warrant the aforesaid observation of the said Lord Chief Justice, so far as it applied to Lord Cochrane, "that it appeared that *they* had been dealing in the funds with a view to that particular day."

THAT it further appears by the evidence of Mr. Fearn (page 168 and 170,) that he did not see Lord Cochrane on the 21st of February, and that for months
82. B previous

SECOND
CHARGE.

previous to that day he had been directed to sell whenever he could obtain a profit of one per cent; and it appears by the said accounts that, conformably to such general order, the whole of the stock held by Lord Cochrane was actually sold on an average at a gain of not more than one per cent, in consequence of the first rise in the morning, although it appears by the said minutes that a much more considerable rise took place after the arrival of M^cRae and others, in confirmation of the rumour spread by De Berenger. And by the said minutes (page 502) it appears, that John Peter Holloway, one of the defendants at the said trial, and also a holder of stock on the 21st of February, gave directions to his broker, that the whole of the stock which he so held should be sold about *the middle of the day*.

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice did not make any observation favourable to Lord Cochrane upon any of the circumstances aforesaid; but by the said minutes (page 500) it appears he stated to the Jury, that "for a length of time they all (meaning Lord Cochrane as well as Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Butt) had their hands full of omnium and consols; and the omnium having obtained a price which would allow of a profit, all was sold; and the object appears to have been as much to raise the price a little, so as to get out without present loss, as to gain a profit;" and that he further observed, "It appears as if they not only were speculating on what they were buying, but they were speculating to such an amount, that unless they got rid of it, every one of them might be ruined; and they had determined, it should seem, on getting a profit of about one per cent. to sell the whole." And it further appears by the said minutes (page 501,) that when stating the evidence of Mr. Bailey, of the Stock Exchange, he the said Lord Chief Justice observed, "The gross amount of the balances of all three was seven hundred and fifty-nine thousand pounds omnium, and two hundred and seventy-eight thousand pounds consols, which would make, he says, if the whole amount were reduced to consols and calculated as consols, one million six hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and thirty pounds, three per cents. Of that quantity of stock they were holders on the 21st of February." That by these statements the respective amounts of stock held by the three defendants, and consequently the different degrees of supposed inducement to the conjoint commission of a fraud, were confounded, and the three defendants were all represented as equally involved, and in danger of being ruined by the magnitude of their speculations. That there was no evidence nor the slightest ground to infer a copartnership between the three defendants; and it did not even appear that Lord Cochrane had any knowledge of the magnitude of Mr. Johnstone's speculations, which as aforesaid were principally carried on by Robert Hichens, unemployed by, and as far as appears unknown to either Lord Cochrane or Mr. Butt; and that the real amount of Lord Cochrane's speculation was only about one twelfth part of the numerical quantity that was so held out by the said Lord Chief Justice to the Jury, and represented by him, without distinction, as an argument of guilt against the three defendants.

THAT by the observations aforesaid (page 500 of the said minutes) namely, "that it appeared that they were speculating with a view to that particular day," and that "they were speculating to such an amount, that unless they got rid of it, every one of them might be ruined;" the said Lord Chief Justice inferred the guilt of the defendants from two several assumptions that were inconsistent with each other, the former allegation implying that the stock was purchased with a view to the fraud, and the latter, that the fraud was an afterthought to prevent being ruined by the stock. That the former, so far at least as regarded Lord Cochrane, had no foundation in evidence, as before alledged; that the latter was equally inapplicable, not only because the amount of Lord Cochrane's speculation was small in comparison with that of either of the other two defendants, Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Butt, but because it was actually less than his own account in many preceding instances; and also because it appears by the said accounts, that the result of his previous speculations in the funds between the month of October, when they first originated, and the tenth day of the said month of February, had been a gain of four thousand seven hundred and eighty-one pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence, and from the state of the funds at that time, a loss equal to such previous gain could not have been apprehended upon that single speculation. That such allegation was also unfounded, because as appears by the said accounts, he was enabled to sell, and did sell, on the 17th of February, the fifty thousand pounds purchased on the day before, as aforesaid, at a clear profit of one hundred and fifty-five pounds; and if he had then sold the remaining hundred thousand at the same rate (though purchased at a higher premium) the loss on the whole account would have been only seven hundred and twenty pounds,

or

or not one-sixth part of the previous gain; and also because on the 18th of February, it appeared that he again purchased thirty-six thousand pounds, and that the loss on the previous balance, had it been sold at the average rate at which he bought on that day, would have been only seven hundred and eighty-six pounds, or not one-sixth part of the previous gain, and had it been sold at the highest rate at which he purchased on that day, the loss would have been no more than two hundred and twenty pounds; and also because on the 19th of February, the loss on the one hundred and thirty-six thousand pounds, then held by Lord Cochrane, if it had been sold at the rate at which he did sell seventeen thousand pounds, part of the sum of twenty thousand pounds, which he purchased on that day as aforesaid, would have amounted to only an eighth, and according to the mode of calculation adopted by the Stock Exchange, with a view to exaggerate the gain on the 21st, to only one-twentieth part of the previous gain; and also, because he could not have been compelled to close the account till the 16th of March following (the settling day,) a period of more than three weeks, and an opportunity to sell at a profit or an inconsiderable loss was reasonably to have been expected in the course of that time, and did actually and repeatedly occur, and particularly on the 24th of February, when such amount, if it had been held till that day, and sold at the rate at which Mr. Butt did then actually sell, would have produced a profit of one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight pounds fifteen shillings, being more than the profit actually produced on the 21st; and again on the 25th of February, if it had been held till that day, and sold at the rate at which Mr. Fearn then purchased for Lord Cochrane, there would have been a profit of five hundred and ninety-eight pounds fifteen shillings; and again on the 26th, if sold at the rate at which Mr. Butt sold on that day, the profit would have amounted to one thousand two hundred and ninety-three pounds fifteen shillings; that again on the 3d of March, at the rate at which Mr. Fearn purchased for Lord Cochrane on that day, the result would have been a profit of two hundred and fifty-one pounds five shillings; and on the 4th of March, at the rate at which Mr. Fearn sold for Lord Cochrane on the morning of that day, the profit would have been seven hundred and seventy-two pounds ten shillings; and had it been held till the very last moment, when the account must necessarily have been closed, namely, the 16th of March, the loss would not have amounted to a third part of the sum previously gained.

THAT by the minutes aforesaid (page 436,) it appears, that the counsel for the prosecution alledged, that just one month after the 21st of February came the news of the rupture of the negociation at Chatillon, when the premium or omnium fell from 28 to 12 per cent, and that if that news had come instead of this false news, the loss of the three defendants would have been immense, and that therefore ruin stared them in the face, and instigated them to the commission of the fraud. That the fallacy of this extraordinary assumption and injurious argument, particularly in its application to Lord Cochrane, whose amount of stock was comparatively small, and was not bought till the 14th and 16th of February, ought to have been pointed out to the Jury, because there was no reason why Lord Cochrane should have thought that the aspect of affairs was sufficiently favourable for the purchase of stock on those days, and yet sometime during the short interval between the 16th and 19th of February, have been seized with an apprehension that an event which was then generally thought improbable, and which did not occur till more than a month afterwards, would take place before he could by any fair means dispose of his purchase without being ruined by the loss; and because no such depression in the price of the funds had then taken place, as to render it at all difficult to have instantly made a fair disposal of the whole without any material disadvantage; and also, because the counsel for the defendants had truly stated (page 280) so far at least as applied to Lord Cochrane and Mr. Butt, that his clients had continued their speculations subsequent to the 21st of February. And it appears by the accounts, that Mr. Butt on the 23d, and Lord Cochrane on the 25th of February, made purchases in the funds to a considerable amount, when the rupture of the negociation at Chatillon was of course still nearer, and without the occurrence of any apparent event that rendered it less probable as it approached. That such fallacious and injurious argument of the counsel for the prosecution was brought forward in his reply, and when the counsel for the defendants had no opportunity of rebutting his additional arguments. And that the said Lord Chief Justice, instead of supplying such disability of counsel, and representing the fallacy of the assertion, that ruin stared the defendants in the face, because of the eventual rupture of the negociation at Chatillon, did as aforesaid state to the Jury, that unless the defendants had got rid of their stock, every one of them might have been ruined.

THAT

SECOND
CHARGE.

THAT it does not appear that Mr. Cochrane Johnstone made *any purchases* in the funds *after the 21st of February*; which seems to present another most important distinction between the circumstances of his case, and the cases of Lord Cochrane and Mr. Butt.

THAT although Lord Cochrane's subsequent speculation in the funds was closed, not only prior to the rupture of the negotiation aforesaid, but early in the month of March, yet it was not so closed from any apprehension of that event, but, according to the representation of the broker, by the interference of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, who, without any authority from Lord Cochrane, and before any legal proceedings had been had against him, commanded the whole of the stock which he then held to be sold, when a considerable depression had taken place, and thereby occasioned a loss of one thousand and fifty pounds, although such stock would otherwise have been held longer, and might, and in all probability would, on a subsequent day have been sold at a profit.

THAT by the accounts rendered by Mr. Fearn to Lord Cochrane, it appears that the gain on the stock sold for Lord Cochrane on the 21st of February aforesaid, was only one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three pounds fifteen shillings, being as appears by the accounts aforesaid, only £. 337. 5 s. more than he had gained on a single and smaller account on a former occasion. But by the evidence of Mr. Francis Bailey (page 186 of the minutes aforesaid) a witness on the part of the prosecution, who it appeared (page 166) had had access to Mr. Fearn's books, and who deposed, that he had calculated the profit from accounts furnished by him, the gain on the part of Lord Cochrane was represented at the trial to have amounted to two thousand four hundred and seventy pounds, being more than the true account, as rendered by the said Fearn to Lord Cochrane, by the sum of five hundred and eighty-six pounds five shillings. That the fact, that the amount of Lord Cochrane's gain was injuriously exaggerated at the trial, in the said sum of five hundred and eighty-six pounds five shillings, is further apparent by the subsequent proceedings of the persons who instituted the prosecution, for by their report relative to the distribution of the money stopped on account of the fraud, it appears that they represented the loss on Lord Cochrane's subsequent speculation at one thousand six hundred and thirty-six pounds five shillings, although, according to the account rendered by the broker, it amounted to only one thousand and fifty pounds as aforesaid, whereby they added exactly as much to the subsequent loss as to the previous gain; and after alledging Lord Cochrane's refusal to pay his subsequent loss, which as aforesaid they themselves had occasioned, and his insisting on its being deducted out of the previous gain which had been seized by their order, they were enabled, by so exaggerating the loss in the same degree as the profit, and paying the difference only to the charitable institutions, to evade the payment of the said sum of five hundred and eighty-six pounds five shillings, for which their exaggerated representation of the profit at the trial, would otherwise have made them responsible.

THAT by the minutes aforesaid (page 169) it appears, that Mr. Fearn, on his cross-examination deposed, that a person who thinks the stocks may fall may sell stock which he has not previously bought, to any person who thinks they may rise; but that none of the three defendants had recourse to such practice on the day of the fraud. That the said Lord Chief Justice objected to the last mentioned evidence being given, observing, that it did not affect the charge, and that the sale of stock, not previously purchased, was not imputed to the defendants; and in his charge to the Jury he omitted to recapitulate the evidence so given, notwithstanding it was a circumstance of some weight in favour of the defendants, and particularly of Mr. Butt, who could not be supposed to be ignorant of the practicability of such transactions, and had, as appears by the accounts aforesaid, on other occasions sold stock which he had not previously bought, and who on the day of the fraud, if acquainted therewith, must have been aware that less was to be gained by that which he had previously purchased, than by selling unbought stock to a great amount at the momentary rise, and buying it in at the approaching depression. And that Lord Cochrane was also apprised of the practice aforesaid, or that Mr. Butt had used it in his behalf, is shown by the aforesaid accounts, by which it appears, that on the 21st of December 1813, twenty-five thousand pounds consols, not previously bought, was sold on his account, and bought in on the 23d at a profit; and also that on the 26th of January 1814, twenty thousand pounds omnium, not previously bought, was sold on his account, and bought in at the same rate on the 28th following; but that

that it does not appear by the said accounts that Mr. Johnstone was acquainted with, or availed himself of the practice in question.

THAT notwithstanding the loss of near five thousand pounds, sustained by Mr. Johnstone by the sale of omnium on the 16th of February, as aforesaid, through the agency of his private broker, Mr. Hichens, yet it appears that upon the whole account with that broker, between the 8th and 21st of February only, the balance of profit in his favour was eleven thousand six hundred and forty-six pounds five shillings, and was nearly equal to the collective profits of himself, Mr. Butt and Lord Cochrane, through the medium of their common broker, during the same period. And that upon the whole it abundantly appears, and did sufficiently appear at the trial, that the main interests of Mr. Johnstone in such transactions, were not only unconnected with those of either of the other two defendants, and far more considerable, but existed unknown either to Lord Cochrane or Mr. Butt.

THAT therefore the said Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, in not distinguishing between the cases, and in authorizing the whole of the stock held by the three defendants to be added together and converted into consols, in order to magnify the numerical quantity; and in stating to the Jury that of that quantity of stock, they (meaning Lord Cochrane, Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Butt) were holders on the said 21st of February; and that it appeared that they had been dealing in the funds with a view to that particular day, and that they were speculating to such an amount, that unless they got rid of it every one of them might be ruined; and in stating and acting as herein set forth, was and is guilty of Misrepresentation and Injustice.

THIRD CHARGE:

OF untruly alleging such a communication between Lord Cochrane, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone and Mr. Butt, as to render it impossible for the Jury to say from whom the Draft of 470*l.* and a fraction, or such part of its ultimate produce as was found in the possession of *De Berenger*, ultimately proceeded.

THAT by the minutes of the trial of Charles Random de Berenger, and others, for a conspiracy (page 480) it appears that the Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, in his charge to the Jury, stated, that it was in evidence that when De Berenger was taken, there was found in his writing desk a number of one pound notes, part of the produce of the exchange at the Bank of four 100*l.* notes, part of the produce of a draft of 470*l.* and a fraction. And that the said Lord Chief Justice further observed, "Originally the 470*l.* draft had been laid down before and paid to Lord Cochrane; it had afterwards got into the hands of Mr. Cochrane Johnstone and of Mr. Butt, for there appeared to be such a communication between the parties, that you cannot say from whom ultimately it proceeded, but it had been in some sort in the hands of all, and the produce of this check originally paid to Lord Cochrane, is found in the desk of this man." That a part of this statement had no foundation in evidence, by which it did not appear that the said draft ever did get into the hands of Mr. Johnstone or of Mr. Butt, or ever was in any sort in the hands of either of those persons; nor did there appear to be such a communication between the defendants as to render it at all difficult to say from whom it ultimately proceeded. That on the contrary it appeared by the evidence (from page 230 to 238 of the said minutes) that such draft was drawn by Mr. Smallbone the broker, on Messrs. Jones and Co. on the 19th of February; that he gave it personally to Lord Cochrane at the time; that his (Mr. Smallbone's) clerk or assistant took it on the same day to the bankers for payment, and returned to Lord Cochrane with the produce, and that Lord Cochrane dealt with such produce as his own money. That it appears by the said Report (236 to 245) that on the 24th of February following a note of 200*l.* and two notes of 100*l.* each, part of the produce of the said draft, were in the possession of Mr. Butt; that he caused them to be exchanged for notes of one pound each, and that he passed either the whole or a part of such one pound notes to Mr. Johnstone; that, therefore, if by the words "It had afterwards got into the hands of Mr. Cochrane Johnstone and of Mr. Butt," and "it had been in some sort in the hands of all," the said Lord Chief Justice intended the produce of such draft, rather than the draft itself, it does appear by the evidence that the greater part of such produce did get into

THIRD
CHARGE.

into the hands of Mr. Butt, and was "in some sort in the hands of all;" but if such was his meaning, the words "There appeared to be such a communication between the parties that you cannot say from whom ultimately it proceeded," involve a very serious misrepresentation; because in that case those words can only refer to the actual payment to De Berenger; and imply that so far from there being a doubt that Lord Cochrane was a party to such payment, it was just as likely that De Berenger received the notes directly from him as from Mr. Johnstone. Whereas there was not the slightest evidence, or reason to imagine, that any of the notes found in De Berenger's desk had ever been in Lord Cochrane's possession, but on the contrary it appeared (page 238 and 244) that they were obtained from the Bank on the 24th of February at the instance of Mr. Butt, and that Mr. Butt on the same day delivered them either wholly or in part to Mr. Johnstone (page 244) and that Mr. Johnstone two days afterwards advanced money to De Berenger (page 364). That therefore there could be no doubt that the notes in question "ultimately proceeded" from Mr. Johnstone to De Berenger, and not from Lord Cochrane, and that there was no evidence of such a communication between the parties as to render it difficult to say from whom they ultimately proceeded, and no evidence of any privity on the part of Lord Cochrane to any such payment.

THAT by the minutes aforesaid (page 237) it appears, that evidence was offered on the part of Lord Cochrane to show that 200*l.* part of the 400*l.* passed by him to Mr. Butt, was in payment of money borrowed on the 15th of February. That it appears (page 237 to 240) that the loan of 200*l.* from Mr. Butt to Lord Cochrane on that day was circumstantially proved, inasmuch that it was shown that Lord Cochrane had occasion to borrow money on that day, to make up a payment in the city; that he did borrow money of Mr. Smallbone and Mr. Lance, and that he wanted 200*l.* more; and that Mr. Lance on the same day heard Mr. Butt say, that he had lent it to Lord Cochrane, and also that he was told so by Lord Cochrane. That nevertheless it appears by the said minutes (page 239) that the said Lord Chief Justice observed, "Then it comes to nothing;" and that in summing up the evidence (510) he observed, "It turns out that he only heard so, and did not see it lent." That the loan of 200*l.* from Mr. Butt to Lord Cochrane on the 15th of February, has since been fully established by the stockbroker's account, by which it appears that the sum wanted by Lord Cochrane was between three and four thousand pounds, of which Mr. Fearn advanced 2,000*l.* Mr. Butt 200*l.* and Messrs. Smallbone and Lance the remainder; and also that Mr. Smallbone, only two days afterwards, namely February 17th, sold stock and India bonds for Lord Cochrane, for the express purpose of paying the various sums so borrowed; and that the draft aforesaid, dated February the 19th, for 470*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* of which the principal part of the produce was afterwards in the hands of Mr. Butt, was the balance due to Lord Cochrane after Fearn, Smallbone and Lance had been paid. That it appears therefore that Mr. Butt then remained to be paid, and by the said minutes (page 230) it appears, that Mr. Butt was present when Mr. Smallbone paid the draft to Lord Cochrane, and that Mr. Lance (as aforesaid) took it for payment to the bankers, and returned to Lord Cochrane with the produce. That these circumstances give the strongest probability to Lord Cochrane's statement, that he did then immediately repay Mr. Butt the loan of 200*l.* by means of the two notes of 100*l.* each, part of such produce.

THAT the passage of the further sum of two hundred pounds, also part of such produce, into the hands of Mr. Butt, was not attempted to be explained on the part of Lord Cochrane at the trial. And it is obvious that, if the four hundred pounds which passed from Lord Cochrane to Mr. Butt had been intended by Lord Cochrane as a reward to De Berenger, he could not, in all ordinary probability, have forgotten the amount of the sum which he so paid for such a purpose, and could not have heard that the produce of notes proceeding from him had been found upon De Berenger, and would be alleged at the trial, without apprehending that the whole of the sum so applied would be called in question; and therefore, if he had provided a factitious defence against the alleged criminal application of money, he would not have limited such defence to 200*l.* when the accusation extended to 400*l.* since it would have been as easy and feasible to have pretended a loan of 400*l.* from Mr. Butt, and its subsequent repayment, as of 200*l.* only.

THAT it now further appears, by a statement of Messrs. Wilkinson & Co. wine merchants, and by their bill for wine, shipped on account of Lord Cochrane in His Majesty's

Majesty's ship *Tonnant*, that such bill was paid on the 8th of March 1814, by the hands of Mr. Butt; and that the wine for which he so paid, had been ordered in his presence on the 19th of February, the day on which the aforesaid draft was paid to Lord Cochrane; and also that Mr. Butt, on or before the 24th of that month, directed them to make out their bill, and expressed himself desirous to pay it as soon as the wine should be shipped; and that the said bill is dated the 24th, being the day on which Mr. Butt caused the four hundred pounds, produce of such draft, to be changed at the Bank. That these circumstances accord with, and corroborate the statement of Lord Cochrane, that two hundred pounds, part of such produce, was part of the sum of twelve hundred pounds advanced by him to Mr. Butt, for the payment of his ship bills.

THAT if there existed such a communication between the defendants, as was alleged by the said Lord Chief Justice as aforesaid, particularly in pecuniary matters, it was more probable that the money paid by Mr. Johnstone to De Berenger, might be traced back to Mr. Butt or Lord Cochrane, without both or either of them being privy to the ultimate payment, than that three parties to a criminal transaction, should have determined that the reward of their agent should pass through the hands of them all.

THAT therefore the said Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, at the trial aforesaid, in stating to the Jury, in reference to the aforesaid draft or the produce thereof, that there appeared to be such a communication between the parties (meaning Lord Cochrane, Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Butt) that they could not say from whom ultimately it proceeded, and in stating and acting as hereinbefore set forth, was and is guilty of Misrepresentation and Injustice.

FOURTH CHARGE:

OF unwarrantably insinuating that a connection between Lord *Cochrane* and the Bank Notes found in *De Berenger's* possession, had been proved by evidence, and expressly instructing the Jury to consider as a circumstance against Lord *Cochrane*, the evidence given, in order to prove such a connection; and unjustly evading the consideration whether the evidence so given, was not negatived by evidence to the contrary, and particularly by the evidence of a Memorandum found in the hand-writing of *De Berenger*.

FOURTH
CHARGE.

THAT by the minutes of the proceedings at the trial of Charles Random De Berenger, and others, for a conspiracy (page 49, 50. 223, 224 and 225) it appears, that a Memorandum written by De Berenger in a book that was found in his letter case, was offered in evidence by the counsel for the prosecution, and interpreted by him to have been the heads of a letter from De Berenger to Mr. Johnstone, and to indicate that De Berenger's compensation was a per centage on the gains of Mr. Johnstone and of Mr. Butt. That such memorandum was read as follows: "To C. J. by March 1st, 1814, 350*l.*; 4*l.* to 5,000, assign one share of patent, and 1,000*l.* worth shares of In. de Beaufain at Messrs. H. to their care. Believe from my informant 18,000*l.* instead of 4,800*l.* suspicious that Mr. B. does not account correctly to him as well as me. Determined not to be duped. No restrictions as to secrecy; requesting early answer."

That it further appears (page 234 and 235) that Mr. Johnstone in a letter to the committee of the Stock Exchange, dated March 14th, 1814, had represented Lord Cochrane's gain on the 21st of February, to be 1,700*l.* that of Mr. Butt 1,300*l.* and his own at 3,500*l.* and that the two latter sums, making together 4,800*l.* were interpreted to have been alluded to in the aforesaid memorandum, wherein were the words and figures "Believe from my informant 18,000, instead of 4,800." And it was not pretended that any allusion to Lord Cochrane, or to the amount of his gain, was contained in such memorandum, which was interpreted to purport that De Berenger's compensation was a per centage on the gains of Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Butt only, and that he believed such gains to have been more than they had represented them to be.

THAT

FOURTH
CHARGE.

THAT by the said minutes (page 186) it appears that the amount of Mr. Johnstone's gain on the 21st of February, according to the calculation given in evidence on the part of the prosecution, was 4,931*l.* 5*s.* and therefore, that it is not necessary to include any estimate of the gains of Mr. Butt, in order to arrive at the sum of 4,800*l.* mentioned in the said memorandum. But that if the said memorandum related to the fraud of the 21st of February, and was correctly interpreted at the trial, no reason is apparent why De Berenger should not have expected a per centage on the gains of Lord Cochrane as well as on those of either of the other defendants, if he (Lord Cochrane) was *particeps criminis*, or why he should have relinquished his claim on Lord Cochrane, at the same time that he was disputing the gross amount of the sum on which he was to be paid, and expressing his belief that it was much below the reality, and his determination not to be duped. That therefore in the same degree that this piece of evidence was calculated to operate against Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, it ought to have operated in favour of Lord Cochrane, and is in fact the strongest evidence to that end. That it appears that the counsel for Lord Cochrane was also of counsel for Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, and that he could not, consistently with his duty to the latter, point out to the jury this most important distinction in favour of the former; and that he made no further observation upon it (page 224) than that it could not be evidence against the Cochranes; on which it appears that the Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough observed, "No, if it was transmitted by him in writing to the others, it would be evidence against them; but it purports to be only a memorandum of his own." That if such memorandum was considered by the jury to be the heads of a letter to Mr. Johnstone, as interpreted and not disputed at the trial, they could not be supposed to doubt that such letter was transmitted or intended for transmission; and therefore that the operation of such memorandum on the mind of the jury against Mr. Johnstone, must have been as strong as if a letter to the like effect had been produced, and proved to have been transmitted. That it appears therefore that such memorandum was virtually admitted as evidence, and operated as such against Mr. Johnstone, without being subjected to such observations as it ought to have suggested in favour of Lord Cochrane; and that the observation of the said Lord Chief Justice, that if it was transmitted by De Berenger in writing to the others, it would be evidence against *them*, without expressing any distinction in favour of Lord Cochrane, was far from being calculated to supply the aforesaid disability of counsel, and to impress upon the jury the important fact, that the paper in question could not be more hostile to Mr. Johnstone than it was favourable to Lord Cochrane. That the possibility of such a memorandum, or of a letter of which it was interpreted to be the heads, having been transmitted in writing to Lord Cochrane, ought not to have been supposed, since it was evidently not intended for him, and had no reference either to him or to his affairs; and that no contingency under which it might have been evidence against him could fairly be imagined; and that if evidence at all, it was decidedly in his favour.

THAT by the said minutes (page 487) it appears that the said Lord Chief Justice expressly stated to the jury, that they were to take into their consideration, as a circumstance against Lord Cochrane, "the evidence given in order to prove a connection with the notes afterwards found in De Berenger's desk." Whereas the evidence so given did not prove any such connection; but proved only that the notes so found were the produce of other notes that had once been in Lord Cochrane's possession; and that the evidence so given did not afford so strong a presumption of such a connection, as the aforesaid memorandum in De Berenger's hand-writing, according to the uncontradicted interpretation it had received, did to the contrary. That therefore the said Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, at the trial aforesaid, in instructing the jury to consider, as a circumstance against Lord Cochrane, "the evidence given in order to prove a connection with the notes found in De Berenger's desk," without desiring them to consider whether the presumption offered by that evidence of such a connection, was not counterbalanced and done away by the evidence of the memorandum aforesaid, and in stating and acting as herein set forth, was and is guilty of Partiality and Injustice.

FIFTH

FIFTH CHARGE:

OF untruly and repeatedly insinuating to the Jury, that Lord *Cochrane*, in disclosing the name of *De Berenger*, was influenced by an opinion that he had quitted the kingdom.

FIFTH
CHARGE.

THAT the Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough in his charge to the Jury, at the trial of Charles Random De Berenger and others, for a conspiracy, as appears by the minutes of the said trial (page 479,) commented on an affidavit made by Lord Cochrane on the 11th of March 1814; and that among other observations, he made the following; "now it is material to observe, that this affidavit first introduced the name of De Berenger into any public document; whether it was known privately at any earlier period, we are not informed;" and that the said Lord Chief Justice further observed, "he appears to have very soon got to Sunderland, and might on the 11th of March, the date of this affidavit, be reasonably supposed to have been out of the kingdom." That by the former observation, it was insinuated that Lord Cochrane did not give up the name of De Berenger, until it was probable that it had been previously privately communicated; and by the latter, that Lord Cochrane purposely delayed the disclosure in order to give De Berenger time to escape. That to impress a belief of these suppositions on the minds of the Jury, would have been sufficient for Lord Cochrane's conviction; whereas on the contrary, in having been the first to make the disclosure, and having done so at the earliest possible period, he gave the strongest indications of innocence.

THAT by the minutes aforesaid (page 30) it appears, that it was stated by the counsel for the prosecution, that the Committee of the Stock Exchange had private information that Du Bourg really was De Berenger, but not having any positive proof, they had said nothing upon the subject. That it appeared, therefore, that Lord Cochrane could have had no reason to believe that he was not the first person who made the communication. And with respect to the fact of De Berenger being the individual who went to Lord Cochrane's house, it does not appear that it could have been previously divulged by any other person, unless by De Berenger himself or his accomplices.

THAT the other insinuation, that Lord Cochrane purposely delayed the disclosure, to give time to De Berenger to escape, was again repeated, as appears by the minutes aforesaid (page 480,) the Lord Chief Justice having observed, that "the affidavit was, as I have already stated, sworn March 11th, 1814, by which time it might well be supposed, that De Berenger, if he had made proper speed, had got out of the kingdom;" and that again, when stating the evidence of Mr. Wright, who had deposed (page 199) that Lord Cochrane, on giving the affidavit to be printed, observed, that he had no reason to think that De Berenger was capable of so base a transaction, but if he was, he had given the Stock Exchange the best clue to find him out. The Lord Chief Justice remarked (page 503) "he had given them a clue, by giving his name in the manner he has done in the affidavit; but it would have been very ineffectual, if De Berenger had carried away his own person previous to that; but it was by accident that he was found at Leith." That the said Lord Chief Justice did not at all advert to the obvious fact, that Lord Cochrane, if innocent, could not be conscious that he had any thing to disclose until he was apprized that he was an object of suspicion. And by the first sentence of the said affidavit, as recited by the said Lord Chief Justice (page 480,) it appears that Lord Cochrane, on the 21st of February, was on leave of absence from the ship which he had then been appointed to command; and by a short statement introductory to the affidavit, which was also recited as evidence by the said Lord Chief Justice, it appeared that he had again obtained leave of absence to come to town, in consequence of paragraphs in the public papers, and of having learnt that hand-bills had been affixed in the streets, in which it was asserted, that a person had been traced to his house who had committed a fraud; and it was thereby in evidence, that between the 21st of February and the 11th of March his first leave of absence had expired; and that it was not until after he had rejoined his ship, that those paragraphs and hand-bills appeared, by which he first learnt that he was suspected of being a party to the fraud that had been committed; and it was evident that a portion of time was requisite for the receipt of the information, obtaining leave of absence, returning to town, and preparing and making the affidavit. That the statement of Lord Cochrane, that he was so first apprized of the suspicion

FIFTH
CHARGE.

against himself, when absent from London, by means of paragraphs in the newspapers, and having heard that advertisements had been posted as aforesaid, was uncontradicted by evidence; and no paragraph, advertisement or publication on the subject, mentioning Lord Cochrane's name or residence, or so worded as that he, if innocent, could possibly have understood it to apply to himself, appeared earlier than the 7th of March, with the exception of a paper dated Committee Room, March 4th, which was said to have been affixed either on that day or the day following within the private hall at the Stock Exchange, but which did not appear in the daily prints till the 7th of March aforesaid.

THAT by a further affidavit of Lord Cochrane, sworn in court on the 14th of June following, and read in evidence on his making application for a new trial (page 563 of the minutes aforesaid,) it appeared that he had rejoined his ship at Long Reach as early as the 1st of March, his leave of absence having expired the day before, and that it was not till the 8th of that month that he first received the information in question, and that he made immediate application for leave of absence in consequence. That it therefore appeared, that no avoidable delay had occurred between the publication of Lord Cochrane's name, and the publication of his affidavit giving up the name of De Berenger; and consequently, that the insinuation aforesaid was injurious and unfounded; but that neither the last mentioned evidence, nor any of the additional evidence then offered, had the effect of obtaining for Lord Cochrane, from the said Lord Chief Justice, that reversal of his case for which he then made application.

THAT it is still further proved, and was further proved at the trial, that the said Lord Chief Justice had no just ground to conjecture that Lord Cochrane gave up the name of De Berenger, under the impression that he was out of the kingdom, because it was in evidence (page 222,) that he was not apprehended until the 8th day of April, being a period of four weeks after the publication of Lord Cochrane's affidavit; and it was not in evidence that he had made any attempt to quit the kingdom up to the day on which he was so apprehended; and because it was evidently unfair and unreasonable to imagine that Lord Cochrane could be fraudulently connected with him, and yet so ignorant of his movements as not to know on the 11th of March, that he was not out of the kingdom; and also because the counsel for the prosecution offered evidence (page 224,) that De Berenger after quitting London, continued to correspond with Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, and because the evidence so offered, which he asserted (page 50) was evidently the heads of a letter which De Berenger had written to Mr. Johnstone, was not of any letter engaging to quit the kingdom, but on the contrary indicative of his intention to remain in it, as it expressed his suspicion that the greater part of his stipulated reward had been withheld, and *his determination not to be duped*; and that therefore Lord Cochrane, if privy to the receipt of any such letter, or if he himself received any similar communication from De Berenger, one or both of which must necessarily have been the case, if he at all was a party concerned, must have given up De Berenger's name, not as represented to the Jury by the said Lord Chief Justice, under the impression that De Berenger was out of the kingdom, but with the certain knowledge, or strongest reason to believe, that he was not out of the kingdom; and not only so, but must have done so at the risk of his utmost resentment, when it was already kindled by a suspicion that his fraudulent services were not faithfully remunerated, which would have been, and ought to have appeared to the said Lord Chief Justice, a very improbable proceeding.

THAT for all these reasons, it abundantly appears, and did sufficiently appear at the trial, that Lord Cochrane in giving up the name of De Berenger, was not influenced by any conjecture that he was then out of the kingdom; and that the said Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, in not only denying to Lord Cochrane the benefit of that most important testimony in his favour, that he was the person who gave the clue to the discovery of the principal agent in the fraud, but in converting the date of that disclosure into evidence of guilt, by repeatedly stating to the Jury, that De Berenger at that time might well be supposed to be out of the kingdom, and thereby insinuating that Lord Cochrane had purposely delayed such disclosure until he imagined that De Berenger had made his escape, was and is guilty of Misrepresentation and Injustice.

SIXTH

SIXTH CHARGE:

OF unwarrantably and untruly insinuating to the Jury, that the reason assigned by Lord *Cochrane*, for obtaining leave of absence in February 1814, was introduced by him as a colour to draw off their attention from other matters.

SIXTH
CHARGE.

THAT an affidavit made by Lord *Cochrane*, one of the defendants at the trial of Charles Random de Berenger and others, for a conspiracy, bearing date the 11th day of March 1814, was produced in evidence by the counsel for the prosecution (as appears by the minutes of the said trial page 201,) and that it began by stating, that he Lord *Cochrane* had been appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to active service, when he had no expectation of being called on, and that therefore he obtained leave of absence to settle his private affairs, and chiefly with the view to lodge the specification of a patent. That the Lord Chief Justice *Ellenborough*, as appears by the said minutes (page 481,) after reciting the first clause in the said affidavit, being in substance as aforesaid, stated to the Jury, "There is no doubt that patent exists, and that there is a true transaction as to the patent; but whether it be introduced here as a colour, and to draw off your attention from other matters, is another point." That by such observation it was insinuated, that the object of Lord *Cochrane* in obtaining leave of absence was not such as he assigned; and that it was not so much to lodge a specification to a patent as to assist in a fraud. That it appears by the minutes aforesaid (page 345,) that Lord *Cochrane* was daily occupied on the affair of the said patent, and on the subject of the invention for which it was granted, not only after leave of absence was obtained, but for several months previous to his appointment to a ship, and that he was actually so engaged on the day of the fraud; and also (page 351,) that the said specification was not completed till the 28th of February, being one week after that day, and the very day on which his said leave of absence expired. That it is well known, and particularly to men in judicial situations, that a patent is void unless a specification is enrolled within the period of six months after it is obtained, and that it cannot be completed without the personal attendance of the patentee. That therefore, if Lord *Cochrane* had proceeded to America on active service, without first obtaining such leave of absence, and preparing and lodging such specification, he would in all probability have forfeited a right which it appeared from the evidence he was anxious to secure. That for these reasons it appears, and did appear at the trial, that Lord *Cochrane* assigned a sufficiently probable and perfectly correct motive for being absent from the ship at the period of the fraud, and that there was no just cause to insinuate, that such assigning was introduced as a colour to draw off the attention from other matters.

THAT notwithstanding the said Lord Chief Justice did as aforesaid in his charge to the Jury, insinuate that the motive so assigned by Lord *Cochrane* was introduced as a colour, he gave no previous indication of such a suspicion, and did not attempt to ascertain whether it had any foundation, although the First Lord of the Admiralty was a witness at the trial, and could probably have stated, not only the grounds assigned by Lord *Cochrane* at the time for requesting leave of absence, but at what time and for what period such application was first made. That the First Lord of the Admiralty could have shown that Lord *Cochrane* addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated February 5th 1814, in answer to an official letter from the said Secretary, announcing his appointment to the command of the *Tonnant*, and did thereby apply for leave of absence previous to joining the said ship, for the period of ten or twelve days only, for the purpose of guardedly drawing up the specification of a patent for a discovery which had occupied his attention for twelve months past, and which specification when finished, he was to acknowledge personally before a Master in Chancery. And that the Secretary of the Admiralty addressed a further letter to Lord *Cochrane*, dated February 7th, in reply to the said application, informing him that he was required to join the said ship immediately, and that after arriving at Long Reach, leave of absence might then be granted. And therefore it appears, and might have appeared at the trial, that if leave of absence had been granted on the 5th, in compliance with Lord *Cochrane*'s first request, he in all probability on the 21st of February, and for some time prior thereto, would have been on board the said ship, and would not have been seen or found by De Berenger on that day. That the Jury therefore ought not to have been told that the reason so assigned

SIXTH
CHARGE.

assigned might be introduced as a colour to draw off their attention from other matters; but it was itself a matter which, in justice to Lord Cochrane, ought to have been impressed on their particular consideration. And that the said Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, at the trial aforesaid, in insinuating to the Jury, that the transaction, as to the patent, had been introduced by Lord Cochrane to draw off their attention from other matters, was and is guilty of Misrepresentation, Partiality, and Injustice.

SEVENTH CHARGE:

OF misrepresenting the disclosure voluntarily given by Lord *Cochrane*, on the subject of his seeing and being in the company of Mr. *Cochrane Johnstone* and Mr. *Butt*, on the morning of the 21st of February; and unwarrantably applying it as evidence, that they met together to communicate on some business in common to be transacted that day.

SEVENTH
CHARGE.

THAT by the minutes of the proceedings at the trial of Charles Random De Berenger and others, for a Conspiracy, it appears that Lord Cochrane, one of the defendants at the said trial, stated in an affidavit, dated March 11th, 1814, that, on the morning of the 21st of February preceding, he went to breakfast with Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, because he knew that Mr. Johnstone was in the habit of going in a coach every morning into the city, where he, Lord Cochrane had occasion to go, pursuant to his daily practice of superintending work that was executing for him at a lamp manufactory, near Snow Hill; and that he accompanied Mr. Johnstone (Mr. Butt also being in the coach) as far as Snow Hill accordingly. That the Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, as appears by the said minutes (page 481,) after reciting that clause in the said affidavit, which was in effect as aforesaid, proceeded to comment thereon, and observed, "Therefore these three gentlemen, who had so much to do on that day, were brought together, and had an opportunity of communicating together, at least at this time. They go on to the city together, after having, it may be supposed, had so much of communication together as was necessary for the current business of the day, whatever that business was." That it therefore appears, that the said Lord Chief Justice passed over the motive assigned by Lord Cochrane for visiting Mr. Johnstone on the morning aforesaid, namely, an opportunity of a conveyance into the city, and inferred, that the real motive was the necessity of communicating together on some business in common that was to be transacted that day, which he thereby insinuated was the fraud on that day, committed. That the said Lord Chief Justice had no ground to conjecture, that it would ever have been known by what means, or in whose company Lord Cochrane arrived at Snow Hill on the morning in question, if he himself had not voluntarily related the circumstances; and if he, Lord Cochrane, had felt them to be suspicious, it does not appear that he was ever under the necessity of revealing them, or that he could have apprehended when he made the affidavit, that any person would enquire by what means he performed the journey from his house in Green Street to the said lamp manufactory, and that it would have been sufficient to have entered at once on the narrative, by simply stating that he went there. That, therefore, the said Lord Chief Justice had no just reason for instructing the Jury to give credit to so much of Lord Cochrane's voluntary disclosure, as stated that he visited Mr. Johnstone in the morning, and at the same time to discredit that other part of the same statement, which shows that he so visited Mr. Johnstone, not for the purpose of communicating on any business in common, but solely for the convenience of being conveyed in Mr. Johnstone's vehicle to the place where his own separate and immediate business lay. That it was abundantly proved (page 345, 348, 165,) that Lord Cochrane had such separate business to transact, and that he went to the place where such business was transacted, and no further. And it was also in evidence (page 204,) that the stock sold for Lord Cochrane was, in pursuance of an order given at the time it was bought, similar to a general order long previously given (page 168) to sell at a specified profit; and therefore that no stock was sold for Lord Cochrane on that day, which would not have been sold, and equally advantageously, whether he had seen Mr. Johnstone or Mr. Butt in the morning or not. That therefore the said Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough; at the

the trial aforesaid, in discrediting the motive assigned by Lord Cochrane for his visit to Mr. Johnstone on the morning of the 21st of February, and insinuating, without any foundation in evidence, that it was for the purpose of communicating on some business in common that was to be transacted that day at the Stock Exchange, or in pursuance of the fraud thereon, was and is guilty of Misrepresentation, Partiality, and Injustice.

EIGHTH CHARGE:

OF unwarrantably controverting the declaration upon oath of Lord Cochrane, that the note received by him on the 21st of February was signed close to the bottom, and that he could not read the name; and of repeating with commendation the fallacious argument of the Counsel for the Prosecution that the name could not be written at the bottom, because the writer after closing the note, opened it again and wrote something more.

EIGHTH
CHARGE.

THAT by the minutes of the proceedings at the Trial of Charles Random De Berenger, and others, for a conspiracy, it appears that Lord Cochrane, one of the defendants at the said trial, stated in an affidavit, dated March 11th, 1814, that on the morning of the 21st of February preceding, "he had been about three-quarters of an hour at Mr. King's manufactory, when he received a few lines on a small bit of paper, requesting him to come immediately to his house; the name affixed, from being written close to the bottom, he could not read." That it further appears by the said minutes (page 442,) that the counsel for the prosecution, in his reply, and when the counsel for Lord Cochrane had no opportunity of rebutting his additional arguments, denied that the signature was written close to the bottom, because it was in evidence (page 349,) that the writer of the note, after closing it, opened it again, and wrote something more. That the Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, as appears by the said minutes (page 481) instead of supplying the aforesaid disability of Lord Cochrane's counsel, by cautioning the Jury against so fallacious an argument, and reminding them that something more might have been written in some other corner of the paper, and not immediately under the signature, or that it might even have been written across, or on the other side of the paper, repeated it with commendation as follows: "That was certainly a very pointed observation which was lately addressed to you by the learned counsel for the prosecution, that the name which Lord Cochrane says he could not read, would not in all probability have been written at the bottom, for he had finished the note once, and there was space enough still left for him to write something more, for the servant says he added something more afterwards, therefore it was not from its being crowded at the bottom, unless it be that he had not signed any name till quite the last, and after he had written the addition which the servant mentions." Whereas it did not appear in evidence on what part of the paper De Berenger wrote after he re-opened the note; and therefore the signature might have been crowded at the bottom, whether written prior to, or after the addition in question. That the observation of the counsel for the prosecution, so repeated with commendation by the said Lord Chief Justice, had been offered as a conclusive argument that Lord Cochrane knew from whom he received that note, and had sworn falsely in stating that he did not, and was, if admitted as such by the Jury, alone sufficient for Lord Cochrane's conviction. That therefore the said Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough at the trial aforesaid, in not only omitting to expose the fallacy of so injurious an argument, but in repeating it with commendation, was and is guilty of Partiality, Misrepresentation, and Injustice.

NINTH CHARGE:

OF repeatedly, unwarrantably, and unjustly representing to the Jury, that the reason assigned by Lord Cochrane, upon oath, for returning home in consequence of the note he received on the 21st of February, was unworthy of credit, because he did not communicate it to the servant who brought the note.

THAT by the minutes of the proceedings at the trial of Charles Random De Berenger, and others, for a conspiracy, it appears that Lord Cochrane, one of the defendants at the said trial, stated, in an affidavit dated March 11th, 1814, that

NINTH
CHARGE.

NINTH
CHARGE.

on the 21st of February preceding, he received a note at Mr. King's manufactory, the signature to which being written close to the bottom he could not read; that the servant told him it was from an army officer, and concluding that he might be an officer from Spain, and that some accident had befallen his brother, he hastened back, and found Captain De Berenger. That the Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, as appears by the said minutes (page 482) after reciting the last-mentioned clause in the said affidavit, proceeded to comment thereon, and that he observed to the Jury, "now certainly his anxiety about his brother, if true, was a very good motive for his returning; but I addressed some questions to the witness on this subject, and thought it very likely, if that was the motive which induced Lord Cochrane to return, that he should have disclosed that motive to the person who brought the note, especially as he was a servant who had been seventeen years in the family, nothing could be more natural than to say, "Thomas, I hope there is no bad news from my brother, your old master;" no such thing passes, but "well, Thomas, I will return," is all that he says to him; he does not mention any thing about any apprehension as to his brother." That it appeared by the said minutes (page 350) that Thomas Dewman, the bearer of the note, when questioned by counsel, whether his service in the family had not been chiefly with Lord Dundonald, answered, "Yes, and with two of his sons." And that the said Lord Chief Justice did, as stated by him in his charge to the jury, put some questions to the witness, and ascertained from him, that one of the persons on whom he had so attended was Lord Cochrane's aforesaid brother, Major Cochrane, having attended on him when he first went into the army; but the said Lord Chief Justice did not then ask him whether he had been in his peculiar service? That, if that question had been put, it would probably have appeared, that the said servant never was, at any period, in the peculiar service of Major Cochrane, but attended on him incidentally when a youth, residing in London with Lord Dundonald, previous to his entrance into the army. That although it appears by the said minutes (page 347) that the said servant, in answer to the question of counsel, "have you been an old servant in the family?" said, "I have been so for about seventeen years;" yet, as the question so put was not "how long have you lived in the family?" it evidently applied to the period at which his service in the family commenced; and although the said Lord Chief Justice did as aforesaid address some questions to the witness, yet he did not, when so questioning him, enquire whether his aforesaid answer had reference to the duration of his said service, or to its commencement only.

THAT by the said minutes (page 350) it appeared, as aforesaid, that the servant's attendance in the family had been chiefly on Lord Dundonald and two of his sons, one of whom, as aforesaid, was Lord Cochrane's said brother, Major Cochrane, and the other Colonel Cochrane, not Lord Cochrane himself, who was evidently not the other person to whom the said witness alluded, because he also deposed, that he had been engaged with Lord Cochrane only since last February, meaning February 1814, so that he had not lived with Lord Cochrane more than three weeks prior to the delivery of the note from De Berenger.

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice, as appears by the said minutes (page 351) asked the said servant whether he knew Major Cochrane, and that he replied, "Yes, I attended on the Major when he first went into the army;" but the said Lord Chief Justice did not then ask him how many years had elapsed since that period; although it was obviously probable that many years had elapsed since Major Cochrane first entered the army, when the said servant last attended on him, and not at all improbable that he had never seen him from that period up to the moment that he delivered to Lord Cochrane the note in question; and therefore that the sudden impression alleged by Lord Cochrane to have been made on his mind when he received the said note was not the less probable from not being accompanied by the recollection (even if the previous knowledge were admitted) that the bearer of the note had formerly attended on him.

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice did not only as aforesaid abstain from asking the servant how many years had elapsed since he attended on Major Cochrane, but he also omitted to enquire whether he knew or believed that Lord Cochrane was at that time in England, or had any opportunity of knowing that he had so attended on his said brother; although it was well known to the said Lord Chief Justice at the trial that Lord Cochrane was an officer in the navy, and had passed many years of his life at sea, and that it was extremely probable that at the period when the servant first

first attended in the family, and during the period that he so attended on Major Cochrane, Lord Cochrane himself was in another part of the world, and might never have known or heard that such servant had ever at any period attended on, or even known or seen Major Cochrane, particularly as it was in evidence as aforesaid (page 350) that he had only lived in the service of Lord Cochrane himself during that said month of February.

THAT therefore the circumstance of Lord Cochrane not communicating any apprehension relative to his brother to the bearer of the note, of whose personal knowledge of his brother the said Lord Chief Justice had no reason to believe that he had any information, was no just or probable reason for discrediting the solemn statement of Lord Cochrane on oath, that he acted under the influence of such an apprehension.

THAT although it be true, as aforesaid, that Lord Cochrane did not disclose the impression under which he returned home to the servant who brought the note, and that the said Lord Chief Justice did (as afterwards stated by him to the Jury) address some questions to the witness, yet the said Lord Chief Justice did not directly ask the witness whether Lord Cochrane disclosed any motive for returning, nor whether he enquired of the said servant who the person was that sent him, and neither sought to obtain the entire truth, by close and particular questions, nor by expressly requiring him to state minutely all that occurred on the occasion, and that the imperfect evidence so obtained was not such as to justify the use afterwards made of it by the said Lord Chief Justice, and was by no means conclusive that Lord Cochrane said nothing more to the witness than that he would return. That by an affidavit made by the said witness subsequent to the trial (as referred to at page 558 of the minutes aforesaid) and offered in evidence on the part of Lord Cochrane on his application for a new trial, but rejected by the said Lord Chief Justice, it appears that Lord Cochrane, on perusal of the note aforesaid, did ask the servant several questions. That it was not until Lord Cochrane had first asked who sent the note, and what he wanted, and the servant had answered, he never saw him before, and that he did not say what he wanted, but that he thought he was an army officer; that Lord Cochrane concluded by saying, "then I will return." That Lord Cochrane therefore asked such questions as were natural for an innocent man to ask, and received such answers as were likely to excite or confirm an apprehension that the writer was an officer from Spain with intelligence from his brother.

THAT by the minutes aforesaid (page 351), it appears that the first interrogatory addressed by the said Lord Chief Justice to the witness aforesaid, on the subject in question, was "What did Lord Cochrane say or do when you gave him this note?" That such question was too general to impress the witness with an opinion that he was required to detail the conversation that then passed between him and Lord Cochrane. And by the said minutes (page 349) it appears that he had previously been checked by counsel when attempting to enter into detail, and not confining himself to a short answer to the question put. That the said witness in answer to such general question of the said Lord Chief Justice, without stating that Lord Cochrane retired into the passage of the manufactory to read the note (as previously deposed by Mr. King, page 346), or even that he read it at all, merely replied, "He said, then I must return," and thereby evidently gave the result, rather than the particulars of what Lord Cochrane said and did on the occasion. That the said Lord Chief Justice did not then put the question "Were those the first and only words used by Lord Cochrane after perusing the note?" but rejoined, "That was all that he said?" as if it had been intended to make it appear that he said nothing else, rather than to ascertain with precision all that he really did say. That the witness then said (according to the minutes aforesaid) "Yes, I saw him come out of Mr. King's;"—which latter words, if they were all that he then proposed to utter, had no connection with the question, and were inconsistent with a former answer (page 349), that he left Lord Cochrane at Mr. King's. But that if the said witness was then desirous to have said (as subsequently stated by him) that he saw Lord Cochrane come out of Mr. King's warehouse into the passage of the manufactory, when he entered with the note in question, and to have gone on to state all that then followed, the words so used were relevant and consistent. But the said Lord Chief Justice did then instantly proceed to ask the witness, whether he knew the different members of the family, and whether he knew the Major? in order, as it might appear, to provide himself with the fallacious argument aforesaid; namely, that if Lord Cochrane had conceived that the writer of the note was the messenger of ill news concerning his

MINUTE
CHARGE.

his brother, the witness being acquainted with him, was a person to whom he would have communicated his apprehensions.

THAT by the evidence of Mr. King, in whose presence the servant delivered the note to Lord Cochrane (page 346 of the minutes aforesaid) it appeared, that after opening the note in the workshop, Lord Cochrane retired into the passage of the manufactory to read it, and that he *came* into the workshop again : that it appeared, therefore, that Mr. King remained in his workshop while Lord Cochrane was reading the note in the passage ; that the servant naturally followed Lord Cochrane into the passage to receive his answer, as was his duty ; and Mr. King as naturally remained behind in his workshop, as it was not his duty to do otherwise. That although it appeared, both from the evidence itself and the reason of the thing, that Mr. King did not follow Lord Cochrane into the passage, and could have had no opportunity of hearing what Lord Cochrane said to the servant on perusal of the note, the said Lord Chief Justice (as appears by the minutes aforesaid, page 346) seemingly considered him a competent witness, as he thus interrogated him : " He made no observation upon reading it ;" and notwithstanding the witness replied, " No, not that I heard," the said Lord Chief Justice did not then ask him whether observations might not have been made without his hearing them, but almost immediately repeated the same question, " His Lordship did not make any observation upon reading it ?" that the witness then replied, " No, I think only that he said, very well Thomas," being the words used by Lord Cochrane, not after reading the note, but immediately on receiving it from the servant, when Mr. King was present as aforesaid. That the words, " very well, Thomas," deposed to by Mr. King, who was examined first, and the words, " then I must return," afterwards deposed to by the servant, were entirely different ; because the former were used on receiving the note, and the latter was the concluding observation made by Lord Cochrane after perusing it. That the said Lord Chief Justice endeavoured to reconcile the two expressions, and make them both relate to the same period, by joining them together, and concluded his examination of the servant by exclaiming, " All that Lord Cochrane said was, ' well, Thomas, I will return ;' " and thereby the said Lord Chief Justice did not only obtain the evidence of two witnesses, that Lord Cochrane said but little on the occasion, but made them appear to agree as to what that little was. That again, on stating Mr. King's evidence to the Jury, (page 515 of the minutes aforesaid) the said Lord Chief Justice persevered in representing him as a witness to what passed after perusal, and observed, " Lord Cochrane only said, ' very well, Thomas,' not making any observation expressive of anxiety as to his brother."

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice, as further appears by the minutes aforesaid (page 482) continued to comment upon the clause before recited of Lord Cochrane's aforesaid affidavit, and observed that " his brother, as appears by the returns which have come home, had been wounded or was upon the sick list ; but it does not appear that he had then actually received any communication upon that subject ; and which if he had received any such, might have been expected to be proved, and might easily have been so. That his brother was in fact upon the sick list appears, but not that he then knew him to be so, nor did he intimate to the servant that came, one word of apprehension about his brother, or any mention of his health, or of him, but came back immediately on receiving this note." That by these observations the said Lord Chief Justice very pointedly marked the distinction between evidence of a fact, and evidence of Lord Cochrane's knowledge of that fact, and expressly cautioned the Jury against the supposition that the evidence of Lord Cochrane's brother being on the sick list, was any proof that he then knew him to be so. That the said Lord Chief Justice was equally aware that evidence of the servant having attended on Lord Cochrane's brother when he first went into the army, was no proof that Lord Cochrane himself ever knew that he did so ; and that it did not furnish any foundation for the argument that the sudden impression of being about to hear distressing or fatal intelligence of his brother, would have been accompanied with the recollection that the servant, then attending on himself, had attended on his brother many years before.

THAT although it be true that proof of the fact of Lord Cochrane's brother being then on the sick list, was no proof that Lord Cochrane then knew him to be so, yet it was proved at the same time (as appears by the minutes aforesaid, page 347) that the date of the return in which his said brother's illness was reported, was the 25th of January, and that it was received in the regular course,

course, and therefore might be supposed to have arrived from France a fortnight or even three weeks prior to the said 21st of February. And it further appears by the said minutes (pages 564, 8 and 9) that evidence was afterwards adduced in support of an application for a new trial, by which it appeared that Lord Cochrane's said brother had been dangerously ill for more than seven weeks prior to the said 21st of February, that he wrote to Lord Cochrane on the subject early in the month, and that Lord Cochrane received his letter on the Friday previous to the 21st of February; but that Lord Cochrane did not succeed in his application, and a new trial was refused.

THAT therefore the said Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, at the trial aforesaid, in examining the bearer of the note in question as to his knowledge of Major Cochrane, in order to found an argument that if Lord Cochrane had conceived that the writer of the note was the messenger of ill news concerning him, the witness being acquainted with him, was a person to whom he would have communicated his apprehensions; and in omitting to examine him as to the period which had elapsed since he last saw or attended on Major Cochrane, and whether he knew or believed that Lord Cochrane had any knowledge of such acquaintance or attendance; and in representing to the Jury that evidence of Major Cochrane's illness on the 25th of January, was no proof of Lord Cochrane's knowledge of the fact on the 21st of February following; at the same time that he assumed that evidence of the servant's acquaintance with and attendance on the Major when he first went into the army, was proof of Lord Cochrane's knowledge of those facts and recollection thereof many years afterwards; and in stating to the Jury that nothing could be more natural than for Lord Cochrane to say, "I hope there is no bad news from my brother, your old master," and in repeatedly discrediting the apprehension assigned by Lord Cochrane on oath as his motive for returning home, because he did not communicate it to his servant; and in further stating and acting as herein set forth, was and is guilty of Partiality, Misrepresentation and Injustice.

TENTH CHARGE:

OF devising unwarrantable and unfounded objections to Lord Cochrane's declaration upon oath, that he received a letter from Major Cochrane, his brother, acquainting him with his dangerous state of health, previous to the 21st of February 1814; and of treating it as unworthy of credit, though supported by circumstances, and by the affidavit of Major Cochrane himself, stating that he wrote such a letter early in that month.

THAT by the minutes of the proceedings at the trial of Charles Random De Berenger, and others, for a Conspiracy, before the Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, on the 8th and 9th days of June 1814, and of the proceedings connected therewith, in the Court of King's Bench, on the 14th and 20th of June following (page 563,) it appears that evidence was adduced on the part of Lord Cochrane in support of an application for a new trial; and that, among other evidence then adduced, was an affidavit sworn by him in court on the said 14th of June, which as appears by the said minutes (page 564) contained the following clause: "That when this deponent returned home from Mr. King's manufactory on the 21st of February, which he did directly after the receipt of a note, he fully expected to have met an officer from abroad, with intelligence of his brother, who had by letter to this deponent received on the Friday before, communicated his being confined to his bed, and severely afflicted by a dangerous illness, and about whom this deponent was extremely anxious;" and that in further support of such application for a new trial, he adduced in evidence (as appears by the said minutes (page 568) an affidavit of his said brother the Honourable William Erskine Cochrane, major in the 15th regiment of dragoons, sworn in court on the said 14th June, with an official certificate of the surgeon of that regiment annexed, dated February 12th, 1814; and that such affidavit stated that he, the said Major Cochrane, was seized with an alarming illness at Cambo, in the south of France, on the 1st of January 1814, and continued in a state of dangerous illness during that month and part of the following (which statement was confirmed by the said certificate,) and that he wrote to his brother, Lord Cochrane, to acquaint him with his dangerous situation early in February. That the said Lord Chief Justice, as appears by the minutes aforesaid (page 570,) after the last mentioned

TENTH
CHARGE.

evidence had been read, made the following observation: "This affidavit is not even material to show that Lord Cochrane was in possession of his brother's letter previous to the morning of the 21st of February, so as to account for a connection existing in his mind between the note he on that morning received, and the state of his brother's health, which should induce him immediately on the receipt of it to return home." That although it be true, that Major Cochrane's affidavit proved only that his letter was sent early in February, and not that Lord Cochrane received it prior to the twenty-first, yet, as it was sent from a place from whence it was well known that letters usually arrive in England in the course of seven or even five days, it afforded a strong presumption that it had arrived before that day, and connected with Lord Cochrane's own statement on oath, which had just then been read, that he did so receive it on the 18th of that month, was conclusive evidence of the fact, although the act of delivery could not specifically be proved, because the letter itself had not been preserved.

THAT if there could be a reasonable doubt that a letter sent from the place specified on any day early in a month, would in the usual course arrive in London before the 21st, it was well known that both Major Cochrane and Lord Cochrane were in situations and had possessed opportunities which precluded the possibility of ignorance on the subject, and must have foreseen the objection; and therefore, that if any intention had existed to impose upon the court by false statements, an earlier date would have been assigned to the alleged letter, which might have been done with the greatest plausibility, as the illness was fully proved to have commenced as early as the first of January. That the considerations that an earlier and more definite date was not assigned to the letter in Major Cochrane's affidavit, and that Lord Cochrane should have sworn to its arrival on the eighteenth (being the day after his removal to Green-street) without pretending to any recollection of its date, ought to have led the said Lord Chief Justice to infer, that no attempt or disposition existed either on the part of Lord Cochrane or his brother, to defend him at the expense of truth, and that so far as they knew they deposed and no further.

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice, as appears by the minutes aforesaid (page 570,) assigned as a further reason for discrediting the statement of Lord Cochrane relative to the receipt of his brother's letter previous to the fraud, the circumstance of such letter not being mentioned in his former affidavit; and that the said Lord Chief Justice observed, "Your mind must have been drawn to it at the time you made your affidavit, when you came to mention your brother's illness." That this argument had no foundation in reason, and was contrary to evidence, by which it appeared that Major Cochrane's letter was sent early in February, and therefore must have arrived, if not prior to the 21st of that month, yet previous to the 11th of March, the date of the affidavit; and it was as likely that Lord Cochrane's mind should have been drawn to it, and far more likely that he should have mentioned it in the latter case than in the former. That it was clear, and indeed admitted, that it was the knowledge of Major Cochrane's illness that was the cause of Lord Cochrane's apprehensions respecting him on the 21st of February, if true; or if false, that suggested the pretence of those apprehensions, when he asserted them on the 11th of March; but if the latter, he must have felt the necessity of corroboration, which the same information that furnished the pretence, would, by the obvious artifice of antedating the receipt of it, have also supplied. That if Lord Cochrane had not scrupled one falsehood on oath, it was utterly improbable that he should have shrunk from a second, which was just at hand, to which his "mind must have been drawn," and was essential to support the first; and therefore, after the words in the affidavit, "concluding that some accident had befallen my brother," he could hardly have failed to add, "from whom I had received information of his being afflicted with a dangerous illness." That the omission therefore of any mention of his brother's letter in his first affidavit, or of any information on the subject of his brother's illness, was not as represented by the said Lord Chief Justice, a proof that he had received no such information previous to the 21st of February, but was on the contrary strongly presumptive that he had then received such information; and being conscious of the truth of his statement, that he acted under the impression of some accident having befallen his brother, he did not advert to the necessity of accounting for his apprehensions; he could not have anticipated that the fact would be disputed, and therefore was unconscious that it needed explanation or support.

THAT

THAT by the minutes aforesaid (page 570,) it further appears, that Lord Cochrane then observed to the said Lord Chief Justice, " My brother's affidavit states that he wrote to me early in the month, and I received his letter on the Friday previous to the fraud." And that the said Lord Chief Justice then replied, " That was capable of being most distinctly verified;" but that the said Lord Chief Justice did not then point out any means by which the fact, if true, might have been further verified, but did immediately dismiss the application of Lord Cochrane for a new trial, and afforded him no opportunity of further verification.

THAT by the minutes aforesaid (page 594) it further appears that Sir Simon Le Blanc, while in the act of pronouncing sentence, observed, " If any such letter had been received, if it had come by a private hand, the person who brought it might have been called, and if it had been brought by a ship or by post, the mark on the direction and the envelope of that letter would have given some explanation of it:" That if these were the means of verification to which the said Lord Chief Justice alluded, when he asserted that the fact, if true, was capable of being most distinctly verified, it is clear that the absence of such proofs was very far from being conclusive against the truth of the facts sworn to by Lord Cochrane and by his brother, and that he might have received the letter at the time testified, namely the 18th of February, without being able to verify the fact by any such means, after the long interval that lapsed between that period and the proceedings aforesaid; because if such letter had been brought from France by a private hand, it did not by any means follow that the bearer would have delivered it personally into the hands of Lord Cochrane, but might have left it at his house in his absence, or sent it by another person, and Lord Cochrane might not have known by whom, or the bearer, particularly if belonging to the army, might again have been absent from England before the month of June; or he might not have been able to depose, whether the delivery of the letter was before or after the particular day in question: That in the other case " by ship or post," (which was the actual conveyance of the letter in question) the practicability of the supposed method of verification, namely, that " the mark on the direction and the envelope on that letter, would have given some explanation of it," was equally uncertain, because it is notorious that letters are frequently not in existence four months or even four days after delivery, that nothing is more common than to throw away the envelope, even before the perusal of the letter it enclosed; and that it is not unusual to destroy, not only the envelope, but the letter itself as soon as read, particularly if not likely to be of future importance.

THAT by the minutes aforesaid (page 571) it appears, that in answer to the objection, that the original letter was not annexed to Major Cochrane's affidavit, Lord Cochrane observed, " No, it is not; I had no idea of bringing the letter of my brother before a court of justice;" thereby intimating, that he had not foreseen the necessity of preserving such a letter, which merely gave an account of his brother's health, for any such purpose; and it was obviously impossible that he should have foreseen such necessity, if ignorant of the fraud committed.

THAT although (as appears by the minutes aforesaid) the said Major Cochrane could not depose to the particular day on which he wrote such letter, and therefore made oath generally to its having been sent by him *early* in February; yet if the rigour of the said Lord Chief Justice had been sufficiently adverted to, he could (as subsequently represented) have been so far particular as to have testified that he wrote such letter between the periods of his first and second relapse, which, as appeared by the surgeon's certificate (page 569 of the minutes aforesaid) occurred on the 1st and 7th of February. That about that period there were frequent departures of vessels from the adjoining ports for England, and among others that might be instanced as a probable conveyance, the Halcyon sloop of war, which, as appears by the logbooks of the said ship, deposited in the Navy Office, sailed from Plymouth on the 17th of January 1814, and arrived at Passages, distant only a few miles from Cambo, where Major Cochrane then was on the 22d, after a passage of only five days, and remained there, or at the contiguous port of St. Sebastian, till the 6th day of the said month of February, being five days after Major Cochrane's first, and one day previous to his second relapse as aforesaid; weighed anchor at 10 A. M. on the said 6th of February, and again arrived at Plymouth at 4 P. M. on the 13th of that month, being a passage of one week only. And by the books of the General Post Office, and a letter to Lord Cochrane from Francis Freeling, Esquire, secretary to that department, it appears that a mail from St. Sebastian's was then brought by the said ship, and arrived in London on the 16th of the said month of February.

THAT

TENTH
CHARGE.

THAT it appears by a further letter from the Secretary of the Post-Office to Lord Cochrane, in answer to an inquiry whether the letters by the Halcyon were distributed in London on the day they were received, that he the said Secretary states, that "by a reference to the office books, it should appear that the letters received by the Halcyon from St. Sebastian on the 16th February 1814, were put in a course of delivery on that day;" but that the words, "it should appear they were put in a course of delivery on that day," evidently indicate uncertainty as to the precise period of distribution, and a strong probability that they were not presented as addressed, earlier than the day following, being the 17th, which sufficiently coincides with the evidence of Lord Cochrane, that he received his brother's letter on the 18th; because on the 17th, as was proved at the trial, he removed from his lodgings in Park-street to a house in Green-street; which was also the circumstance that enabled him as aforesaid, to fix the time of such receipt, recollecting that it occurred in Green-street the morning after his removal from Park-street. That such letter, therefore, if left at Park-street on the 17th, after his removal to Green-street, might have remained there, or at least not have been received by Lord Cochrane till the next day.

THAT the rigour of the said Lord Chief Justice, in representing that proof of a letter having been sent to Lord Cochrane from an officer in the British Army in France or Spain early in February 1814, did not so far corroborate the evidence of Lord Cochrane to the receipt of such a letter before the 21st of that month, as to entitle it to credit, further appears to have been unwarrantable, from the circumstance (as stated in the public papers of the 17th of that said month of February aforesaid) of the Under Secretary of State for the War Department having left the head quarters of the British army on the 9th of that month, and arrived in London on the 15th, being a period of six days only, including his journey from the army to the port whence he sailed, and his journey to London from the English port at which he landed. And it is well known that the voyage alone is frequently performed in the short period of three days.

THAT therefore the said Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, in representing the evidence of the Honourable William Cochrane, relative to the letter he had written from Cambo to Lord Cochrane, acquainting him with his dangerous state of health, early in February 1814, to be immaterial, as not affording any reason to presume that Lord Cochrane was in possession of the letter previous to the 21st of that month; and in representing the circumstance of such letter as not being mentioned in Lord Cochrane's affidavit of the 11th of March, to be a reason for concluding he had not received it prior to the 21st of February; and in asserting that the particular day on which such letter was received in February, was capable of being most distinctly verified in June following, without admitting the evidence of the party so receiving it to be any verification whatever, and without suggesting any means or allowing any opportunity for further verification; and in saying and doing as herein set forth, was and is guilty of Misrepresentation, Partiality and Injustice.

ELEVENTH CHARGE:

OF unjustly representing that the evidence adduced on the part of Lord Cochrane, that application had been made to obtain an appointment for *De Berenger*, connected with the service in America, was immaterial to corroborate the narrative contained in Lord Cochrane's Affidavit; of untruly insinuating that Lord Cochrane himself had suggested the application; and of applying it as evidence of guilt against Lord Cochrane.

ELEVENTH
CHARGE.

THAT by the minutes of the proceedings at the trial of Charles Random De Berenger, and others, for a conspiracy (page 482,) it appears that the Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, while commenting upon an affidavit made by Lord Cochrane on the 11th day of March 1814, represented to the Jury that Lord Cochrane must be supposed to have been familiar with De Berenger's hand writing, and must have known from whom he received the note on the morning of the 21st of February, whether the signature itself was legible or not. That the said Lord Chief Justice expressed himself as follows: "Now with the acquaintance he had with De Berenger,

no

no doubt such application had been made to get him appointed; as is proved, and he must have been, one would suppose, familiar with his hand-writing; and if so, he could have no doubt who was the person from whom he received this note, and whom he was to meet when he should get home." Whereas it did not appear by evidence, that Lord Cochrane made any application to get De Berenger appointed, or that any application to that effect had ever been made at Lord Cochrane's recommendation or request; and therefore that the said Lord Chief Justice was not warranted in attributing the application for De Berenger to Lord Cochrane's acquaintance with him, and would not have been warranted in so doing, even if it had been proved that such acquaintance had amounted to intimacy; but by the affidavit of Lord Cochrane, the evidence on which the said Lord Chief Justice was then commenting, it appeared, and was not opposed by any other evidence, that De Berenger had endeavoured to recommend himself to Lord Cochrane's attention by certificates from persons in official situations; and by the evidence of the Honourable Alexander Murray (page 215 of the minutes aforesaid) one of the witnesses for the prosecution, it further appeared, that Lord Cochrane's acquaintance with De Berenger was recent, and that he did not understand there was any intimacy at all; and that no evidence whatever of any such intimacy was adduced, except only that of Mr. Le Marchant, whose representations having no other foundation (if any) than the assertions of De Berenger, were admitted by the said Lord Chief Justice (page 504) to be "only what De Berenger said, and not to prove the facts as against any body else," but which in reality could not fairly be said to prove any thing against any one; because from the use which the witness had previously made of his asserted information, as appears by the said minutes (page 357), and was well known to those who availed themselves of his evidence, it had the appearance of being invented, or perverted for interested purposes. That it appears therefore that the observation, "now with the acquaintance he had with De Berenger, no doubt such application had been made to get him appointed, as is proved; and he must, one would suppose, have been familiar with his hand writing," was intended to draw the Jury into an opinion that such acquaintance was more intimate than had been proved, and that Lord Cochrane had not only interested himself in promoting the application for De Berenger, but had received a sufficient number of letters from him on that or other subjects, to be perfectly familiar with his hand-writing.

THAT it did not appear at the said trial, by any evidence whatever, that Lord Cochrane, previous to the aforesaid 21st of February, had ever received a letter from De Berenger, or ever even seen the character of his hand-writing. But if it had been proved that Lord Cochrane was familiar with De Berenger's hand-writing, or if the fact could have been fairly inferred from any evidence in the cause, the said Lord Chief Justice was not warranted in the further deduction, that "he Lord Cochrane could have had no doubt who was the person from whom he received that note, and whom he was to meet when he should get home;" because the circumstances under which that note was proved to have been written were such as might have rendered it almost illegible, or have occasioned a great variation from his De Berenger's ordinary hand-writing. That it was in evidence that De Berenger had been travelling from one o'clock in the morning till ten, almost without refreshment, and it appeared (page 123 and 348 of the said minutes) that he wrote the note immediately on entering the house; and by the evidence of Thomas Shilling (page 118) it appeared that "his face was very red that morning, for it was very frosty." That it could not be reasonably supposed that such long exposure to extreme cold, which had affected his face, had no effect on his fingers; and it is well known, that after the hands have been benumbed by the cold, it is not only difficult to write legibly, but even to write at all. That it appears therefore that Lord Cochrane might not have known from whom he received that note, even if he had been perfectly familiar with his ordinary hand-writing, of which there was not the slightest evidence.

THAT there was also a possibility that De Berenger might not have felt fully assured of Lord Cochrane's immediate return to his house at his request, and that he therefore deemed it expedient to leave him ignorant of the name of the writer, by designedly affixing an illegible signature. That this was the more probable, because it appeared that the fraudulent letter which he sent from Dover to Admiral Foley was not in his ordinary hand-writing, and that the said Lord Chief Justice expressed an opinion (page 368) that a person would certainly write a disguised hand when engaged in such transactions, if ever he did in his life.

ELEVENTH
CHARGE.

THAT it was in evidence, that the application to get De Berenger appointed, from which the said Lord Chief Justice as aforesaid inferred that Lord Cochrane was familiar with his hand-writing, had been made, not by Lord Cochrane, but by Sir Alexander Cochrane, previous to his departure to America; and the evidence of such application was adduced on the part of Lord Cochrane, because it corroborated the statement contained in his affidavit, and proved that there existed a foundation for such a conversation as is therein related; and that there was a probable cause or pretence for De Berenger's visit to Lord Cochrane, independent of any alledged illicit connection, or of particular or any intimacy. That the use of such evidence on the part of Lord Cochrane, was thus explained by his counsel at the trial (page 272:)—“If my learned friend could have shown you that all that the affidavit states respecting De Berenger going to America, was the invention of Lord Cochrane since the 21st of February, that nothing of the sort had ever been thought of before, such proof would have falsified the affidavit; but so far from offering any such evidence, all the evidence adduced confirms the statement in the affidavit.” That the said Lord Chief Justice never adverted to such evidence, in order to place it in that liberal and favourable point of view to the Jury, but presented it to them as a proof that Lord Cochrane was familiar with De Berenger's hand-writing, and knew who was the person from whom he received the note, and whom he was to meet when he should get home, and consequently that the affidavit was false, and Lord Cochrane guilty.

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice, as appears by the said Minutes (page 483,) then continued to recite the affidavit of Lord Cochrane as follows: “But,” he says, “I found Captain De Berenger, who, in great seeming uneasiness, made many apologies for the freedom he had used, which nothing but the distressed state of his mind, arising from difficulties, could have induced him to do; all his prospects, he said, had failed, and his last hope had vanished of obtaining an appointment in America. He was unpleasantly circumstanced on account of a sum which he could not pay; and if he could, that others would fall upon him for full 8,000 *l*. He had no hopes of benefiting his creditors in his present situation, or of assisting himself. That if I would take him with me, he would immediately go on board and exercise the sharpshooters (which plan I knew Sir Alexander Cochrane had approved of.)” That the said Lord Chief Justice (page 483 aforesaid) then observed “And there is no doubt that Sir Alexander Cochrane had, *on some application of Mr. Cochrane Johnstone or Lord Cochrane*, applied for him, but that for reasons not communicated to us, such application had not been successful, and it had not been thought fit to appoint him.” Whereas the fact of Sir Alexander Cochrane having applied for him, had, as appears by the Minutes aforesaid (page 340 to 344) been very particularly proved by the first Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary to the Commander in Chief, and the Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department; and therefore the representation of the said Lord Chief Justice, that Mr. Cochrane Johnstone or Lord Cochrane had requested Sir Alexander to make the application, was not at all necessary to arrive at the conclusion that such application had been made, and could only have been intended to betray the Jury, contrary to or in perversion of the evidence adduced, into an admission of his own assumption that such application must have originated with Mr. Johnstone or Lord Cochrane; and by so uniting the names of Lord Cochrane and Mr. Johnstone, to represent the act of the one as the act of the other, to confound the different degrees of acquaintance that had subsisted between De Berenger and them, and to represent the one as likely as the other to have promoted such an application; and further, to divert the attention of the Jury from the application itself, and the support which it gave to the affidavit, to the less favourable consideration of the *intimacy* in which he, the said Lord Chief Justice, represented it to have originated. That the said Lord Chief Justice was so actuated, appears also from the consideration, that when commenting on that part of the affidavit which related to Lord Cochrane's motive for returning home, and before he arrived at that part which had reference to the application for De Berenger, he, the said Lord Chief Justice, did as aforesaid observe, “Now with the acquaintance he had with De Berenger, no doubt such application had been made to get him appointed, as is proved;” thereby insinuating, that the fact was not more clearly apparent from the positive testimony of the officers of Government, than from the subsistence of that degree of acquaintance between Lord Cochrane and De Berenger as must have induced the former to cause such an application to be made.

THAT

THAT the proof adduced of its having been in contemplation that De Berenger should go to America, as connected with the service, and of the fact that Sir Alexander Cochrane had applied for him, coupled with the evidence of his pecuniary embarrassments, and the production of certificates to his character and conduct, strongly corroborated the statement of Lord Cochrane, that De Berenger came to his house for no other purpose known to him, or under no other pretence than that of requesting Lord Cochrane to take him to America. That the said Lord Chief Justice uniformly opposed the exculpatory tendency of this part of the evidence, and during the examination of Colonel Torrens, who as appears by the Minutes aforesaid (page 342) deposed that Sir Alexander Cochrane came twice or thrice to urge the appointment of De Berenger, the said Lord Chief Justice observed, "I do not know to what point this applies;" and when the counsel for the defendants replied, "Merely that it confirms the statement made by Lord Cochrane, and shows a connection between the different parties, consistent with that statement," the said Lord Chief Justice rejoined, "It shows that he was acquainted with Sir Alexander Cochrane, and that he recommended him to the appointment;" thereby insinuating that it did not prove to the extent stated by counsel, and in effect denying its importance in corroborating the veracity of Lord Cochrane's statement. That during the examination of Mr. Goulburn, who as appears by the Minutes aforesaid (page 344) deposed that Sir Alexander Cochrane applied to the Colonial Department in behalf of De Berenger, the said Lord Chief Justice observed, "You have laid this basis, that there had been some application, and that it had been in contemplation that he should go out, as connected with the service;" that it was then observed by counsel, "That is all we wish, we want to show a connection without this illicit connection," thereby implying 'that it was sufficient to prove such a connection as accounted for De Berenger's visit to Lord Cochrane, consistent with and in verification of Lord Cochrane's statement, in order to repel the inference of an illicit connection from that visit.' But that the said Lord Chief Justice immediately remarked, "No doubt there had been an intimacy and connection; whether for good or ill is the question." That the said Lord Chief Justice afterwards decided, that the evidence in question was proof of an intimacy for ill, by representing as aforesaid, that the applications for De Berenger originated with Lord Cochrane, and afforded reason to suppose, that "he was familiar with his hand-writing, and knew from whom he received the note, and whom he was to meet when he should get home."

THAT therefore the said Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, not only in opposing the exculpatory tendency of the evidence adduced in support of Lord Cochrane's affidavit, and particularly of the evidence of the aforesaid applications for De Berenger, but in assigning the origin of such applications to Lord Cochrane's acquaintance with him, and inferring therefrom familiarity with his hand-writing, and an intimacy for ill between Lord Cochrane and De Berenger, in stating, that there was no doubt that Sir Alexander Cochrane had applied for De Berenger, on some application of Mr. Cochrane Johnstone or Lord Cochrane; and that "with the acquaintance Lord Cochrane had with De Berenger; no doubt such application had been made to get him appointed as was proved; and that he must be supposed to have been familiar with De Berenger's hand writing; and if so he could have had no doubt who was the person from whom he received the note, and whom he was to meet when he should get home;" and in stating and acting as herein set forth, was and is guilty of Partiality, Misrepresentation, and Injustice.

TWELFTH CHARGE:

OF injuriously passing over, without comment or observation, that part of Lord Cochrane's affidavit, which stated, that when he objected to take De Berenger to America without leave from the Admiralty, he recalled to his recollection certificates which he had formerly shown him from Lord Yarmouth, and others in official situations; and of misrepresenting the evidence of the Honourable Alexander Murray, on the subject of Lord Cochrane's acquaintance with De Berenger.

THAT by the Minutes of the proceedings at the trial of Charles Random De Berenger, and others, for a Conspiracy (page 201,) it appears that an affidavit of Lord Cochrane, one of the defendants at the said trial, dated March 11th, 1814, was given

TWELFTH
CHARGE.

given in evidence by the counsel for the prosecution; and that it contained a narrative of the conversation which took place between De Berenger and Lord Cochrane on the morning of the 21st of February preceding; and that in the course of such narrative Lord Cochrane stated, that De Berenger appeared greatly hurt at his objecting to take him out to America, and that he recalled to his recollection certificates which he had formerly shown him from persons in official situations, Lord Yarmouth, General Jenkinson, and Mr. Reeves, being among the number. That by the said minutes (page 483 and 484) it appears, that the Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, when reciting the said affidavit to the Jury, and commenting thereon, made no observation on that part thereof which stated that De Berenger recalled to the recollection of Lord Cochrane, certificates from persons in official situations. That the said Lord Chief Justice had no reason to doubt that such certificates existed, and that they had been shown to Lord Cochrane; because it was not to be supposed, that if Lord Cochrane had been uncertain of their existence, he would have ventured an assertion on oath, which the gentlemen named as the authors of such certificates might have come forward to refute. That it was not open to the said Lord Chief Justice to imagine, in the absence of all other evidence and of all ordinary probability, that Lord Cochrane came to the knowledge of those certificates in any other way than as described by himself in the said affidavit. That no part of the said affidavit therefore, nor of any evidence in the cause, was more entitled to credit than that in which De Berenger was described as recalling to Lord Cochrane's recollection, on the morning of the 21st of February, certificates which he had formerly shown him from persons in official situations. That it was obvious to the said Lord Chief Justice, that the production of or reference to such certificates on the occasion in question, was not indicative of that degree of familiarity between De Berenger and Lord Cochrane as must have subsisted in case of mutual guilt; that if De Berenger had rendered any important service to Lord Cochrane, and that service of a criminal character, it would have pleaded stronger for Lord Cochrane's good offices in return, than any testimonial to his good character from other persons; and that the disparity in the strength, and the repugnance between the considerations of the two claims, were such, that if the first had existed, it was not at all likely that he should have attempted to recommend himself by the other. That the said Lord Chief Justice could not have conceived that a person in the act of soliciting the patronage of another, on the ground of having rendered him such services as only one unprincipled man could render to another, would as a further inducement have recourse to the production of, or a reference to certificates, of which the only effect could be to show, that in the estimation of others he stood higher than he deserved. That notwithstanding it was in evidence that Sir Alexander Cochrane, under whom Lord Cochrane himself was then preparing to serve, had been impressed with the most favourable opinion of De Berenger, had endeavoured to procure him an appointment under his command, and was desirous that Lord Cochrane should promote his wishes; yet it was equally in evidence, that De Berenger was so little conscious that Lord Cochrane was under any obligation to serve him, and so uncertain of his inclinations, that he felt the necessity of recommending himself to his notice by the formal production of certificates to his good character and behaviour; that therefore the representation of the said Lord Chief Justice (page 482 of the Minutes aforesaid) that it was owing to Lord Cochrane's acquaintance with De Berenger that Sir Alexander had been induced to make application for him, was not only unsupported, but particularly opposed by the evidence in question, which was not only hostile to the conclusion, that there was any criminal connection between Lord Cochrane and De Berenger, but that there was any degree of intimacy or cordiality, and which evidence the said Lord Chief Justice did as aforesaid, pass over without making any observation thereon.

THAT by the minutes aforesaid (page 215 and 216) it appears, that the Honourable Alexander Murray, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, was examined on the subject of Lord Cochrane's acquaintance with De Berenger, and deposed as follows: "I knew there was a very particular intimacy between De Berenger and Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, but I did not understand it was with Lord Cochrane at all; I understood he was a more recent acquaintance; De Berenger was constantly with Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, he was there almost every day. His acquaintance with Lord Cochrane was recent. He did not state any thing with regard to his visits to Lord Cochrane." That the said Lord Chief Justice, as further appears by the said minutes (page 506) omitted to recapitulate a part of this evidence to the Jury,

Jury, and stated only as follows: "I knew there was a very particular intimacy between Mr. De Berenger and Mr. Cochrane Johnstone. I understood Lord Cochrane was a more recent acquaintance, but that there was some acquaintance; I understood that there was a great acquaintance between him and Mr. Johnstone, and that he was with him almost every day." That the witness did not only state that Lord Cochrane's acquaintance with De Berenger was more recent than that of Mr. Johnstone's, but positively that it was recent, and that he had not heard De Berenger say any thing in regard to any visit to Lord Cochrane. That neither of the two last mentioned answers were recited by the said Lord Chief Justice. And further, that the said Lord Chief Justice substituted the words "but that there was some acquaintance" (which were not used by the witness,) for his real words, which as appears by the minutes aforesaid, are "*that he did not understand there was any intimacy AT ALL.*" That this is an instance in which the said Lord Chief Justice's statement of the evidence (on which statement he instructed the Jury to decide, as appears by the Minutes aforesaid, page 448) was calculated to make an impression by the evidence, different to that borne by itself. That the purport of Mr. Murray's evidence was, that there was the least possible acquaintance between Lord Cochrane and De Berenger, and that the effect of the Lord Chief Justice's statement of that evidence was, that there was sufficient for any evil purpose.

THAT therefore the said Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, in passing over that part of Lord Cochrane's affidavit in which he represented De Berenger to have recalled to his recollection, on the morning of the 21st of February, certificates which he had formerly shown him from Lord Yarmouth, General Jenkinson, and others, and omitting to point it out to the Jury as a circumstance which justice to Lord Cochrane required to be particularly considered; and in mistating the evidence of the honourable Alexander Murray, on the subject of Lord Cochrane's acquaintance with De Berenger; was and is guilty of partiality, misrepresentation, and injustice.

THIRTEENTH CHARGE.

OF repeatedly, unwarrantably, and unjustly, conveying and enforcing an opinion, that *De Berenger* appeared before Lord *Cochrane* on the 21st of February 1814, in the red Coat, Star and Order, in which he had committed the Fraud; of suppressing Evidence corroborative of Lord *Cochrane's* Declaration upon Oath, that he wore in his presence a green Uniform; and of supplying Evidence in opposition thereto; and passing over, without pause or remark, the solemn Declaration of Lord *Cochrane* upon Oath, that he had no concern, either directly or indirectly, in the Fraud that had been committed.

THAT by the Minutes of the proceedings at the trial of Charles Random De Berenger and others, for a conspiracy, it appears, that Lord Cochrane, one of the defendants at the said trial, made oath by an affidavit, dated March 11, 1814, and given in evidence at the said trial, that De Berenger, on the morning of the 21st of February, when seen by him at his house in Green-street, wore a grey great coat and a green uniform; and that he further made oath, that De Berenger asserted, when advised by him to apply to his friends to exert their influence with the Admiralty, that he could not go to Lord Yarmouth or any other of his friends in the dress he had on, or return to his lodgings, where it would excite suspicion, (as he was at that time in the rules of the King's Bench); and also that he said he must use a great liberty, and request the favour of Lord Cochrane to lend him a hat to wear, instead of his military cap; and that he gave him one which was in a back room with some things that had not been packed up, and having tried it on, his uniform appeared under his great coat; and that Lord Cochrane therefore offered him a black coat that was laying on a chair, and which he did not intend to take with him; and further, that De Berenger put up his uniform in a towel, and shortly afterwards went away in great apparent uneasiness of mind. That by the Minutes aforesaid, it further appeared, that the only evidence as to the description of dress in which De Berenger was seen by Lord Cochrane on the 21st of February, or as to the fact of his being seen at all by Lord Cochrane on that day, or of the fact of his obtaining or making any change of dress at Lord Cochrane's house, was the evidence so given by

THIRTEENTH
CHARGE.

Lord Cochrane himself. But it appeared (page 124 of the said Minutes) that William Crane, the hackney-coachman who conveyed De Berenger to Lord Cochrane's house, made oath that when he got out at Green-Street, he saw a red coat underneath his great coat, and also that he had a portmanteau with him big enough to wrap a coat up in; and it further appeared that Lord Cochrane was not at that time at home, but was sent for from a distant part of the town. That the Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, in charging the Jury, repeatedly expressed himself decidedly of opinion that the dress in which De Berenger was seen by Lord Cochrane on the said 21st of February, was that in which the crime had been committed, namely, the red coat of an aid-de-camp, with a star and order of masonry, and that Lord Cochrane had wilfully sworn falsely that the dress in which he saw him was green. That first the said Lord Chief Justice (as appears by the said Minutes, page 452) expressed himself as follows: "The first question, gentlemen, will be, was the defendant De Berenger, the man who was found at Dover about one o'clock on the morning of Monday the 21st of February, and who proceeded through the several stages to London, and ultimately to the mansion of Lord Cochrane himself, and was there received with that dress, whatever it was, that he wore; but the dress he wore is proved by so many witnesses, that I will not fatigue you with stating it now, because I must by and by state the whole of the evidence to you."

THAT afterwards the said Lord Chief Justice observed (page 478 of the Minutes aforesaid) "You have before had the animal hunted home, and now you have his skin, found and produced as it was taken out of the river, cut to pieces; the sinking it could have been with no other view than that of suppressing this piece of evidence, and preventing the discovery which it might otherwise occasion; this makes it the more material to attend to the stripping off the clothes, which took place in Lord Cochrane's house. When he pulled off his great coat there, what must he have displayed to his lordship's eyes if present at the time? Did he display the uniform of the rifle corps? The uniform of the rifle corps is of a bottle-green colour, made to resemble the colour of trees, that those who wear it may hide themselves in woods, and escape discovery there; that is, I presume, the reason of their wearing that species of uniform; and as to the idea suggested in Lord Cochrane's affidavit, that his exhibiting himself in that uniform would be deemed disrespectful to Lord Yarmouth, Lord Yarmouth has told us, that on the contrary he should have thought it a matter of respect to him, and proper as his officer, to have appeared before him in that very dress." That then the said Lord Chief Justice further observed (page 479 of the said Minutes) "The account that is given of this man's pulling off his dress, as contained in the affidavit of Lord Cochrane, is highly deserving your attention. It is a rule of law, when evidence is given of what a party has said or sworn, all of it is evidence (subject to your consideration, however, as to its truth) coming as it does, in one entire form before you; but you may still judge to what parts of this whole you can give your credit; and also, whether that part, which appears to confirm and fix the charge, does not outweigh that which contains the exculpation. Now I will state to you what is Lord Cochrane's affidavit."

THAT afterwards the said Lord Chief Justice further observed (page 484) "What is the dress that Lord Cochrane represents as then belonging to him? a green dress? had he a green dress? he must have had that dress with him whatever it was, in which he had come in the coach; he says that would excite suspicion; why, if he had really a green uniform, that would not have excited observation or suspicion, it was the very uniform he ought to have worn; but if it was that in which he had got out of the coach, and it does not appear that he had any means of shifting himself, if he had on an aid-de-camp's uniform with a star, and so presented himself to Lord Cochrane, how could Lord Cochrane reconcile it to the duties he owed to society, and to Government, and to his character as a gentleman and an officer, to give him the means of exchanging it? it must be put on for some dishonest purpose; this red coat and star, and all this equipment, must have appeared most extraordinary, and must have struck Lord Cochrane most forcibly, if he was not aware of the purpose for which it was used." That again the said Lord Chief Justice observed (page 485,) "If he put that uniform in a towel, he must have pulled it off his back, for it was on his back before, and then Lord Cochrane, one would think, must have seen him do it; what business had this man with a red aid-de-camp's uniform? he had no business to wear any such garb; he was almost as much out of his proper character, as I should be, if I appeared habited in the particular dress and professional habits of

of an officer or a clergyman; but it does not rest there, for he himself lends to this person the immediate means of his concealment, he lets him have a hat instead of his *laced cap*; and what had such a cap to do with a sharp-shooter's uniform? upon seeing him appear habited as all the witnesses represent him to have been in his way from Dover to Green-street, Grosvenor-square, would not any one who had known him before have immediately exclaimed, Where have you been, and what mischief have you been doing in this masquerade dress? It is for you, gentlemen, to say whether it is possible he should not know that a man coming so disguised and so habited, if he appeared before him so habited, came upon some dishonest errand, and whether it is to be conceived a person should so present himself to a person who did not know what that dishonest errand was, and that it was the very dishonest errand upon which he had so recently engaged, and which he is found to be executing in the spreading of false intelligence, for the purpose of elevating the funds; if he actually appeared to Lord Cochrane stripped of his great coat, and with that red coat and aid-de-camp's uniform, star and order, which have been represented to you, he appeared before him rather in the habit of a mountebank than in his proper uniform of a Sharp-shooter." And that finally the said Lord Chief Justice observed (page 486) "Now did he wear a green uniform? They are at issue upon the dress then worn by him; if he had not this dress on, what other had he? and if he had the green one on, what true or probable reason existed for the change of that? the unfitness of appearing in it before his commanding officer, Lord Yarmouth, is negatived by Lord Yarmouth himself; supposing him to have appeared in any disguise, it is the conduct of an accomplice to assist him in getting rid of his disguise; to let a man pull off at his house, the dress in which (if all these witnesses do not tell you falsely) he had been committing this offence, and which had been worn down to the moment of his entering the house, namely, the star, a red coat and appendant order of masonry, seems wholly inconsistent with the conduct of an innocent and honest man, for, if he appeared in such an habit, he must have appeared to any rational person fully blazoned in the costume of that or of some other crime which was to be effected under an assumed dress, and by means of fraud and imposition; this circumstance is therefore very important for your consideration; the judgment to be formed upon it must rest with you; and you will no doubt consider whether, supposing him to have appeared before Lord Cochrane dressed as the witnesses represent him to have antecedently been, the circumstance of his so appearing in a dress proper for the commission of such a fraud as appears to have been committed on that day, by attracting a false belief of the person being a messenger bringing great public news, coupled with the fact of his afterwards walking off with that dress in a bundle, instead of having that dress upon his back, and also with the evidence given in order to prove a connexion with the notes afterwards found in De Berenger's desk, you are not satisfied that he was privy to and assisted in the scheme of effecting a deception upon the public."

THAT by the Minutes aforesaid (page 128) it appears that it was proved on the part of the prosecution, that the dress in which the fraud was committed was purchased in London on the 19th of February; but it was not attempted, by any evidence whatever, to trace him on his way to Dover, in or by means of that dress, or otherwise. And that the said Lord Chief Justice observed (page 473) "Where he got into Dover, or how, we do not hear; of the points of the outward voyage we know nothing." That, in the absence of such evidence, it could not reasonably be assumed that he prematurely arrayed himself in so remarkable a dress, intended for so criminal a purpose, but rather that he departed from London in a plain dress, and invested himself in the other, at or in the vicinity of Dover. That when he purchased the dress as aforesaid (as appears by the said Minutes, page 130) he had with him a small portmanteau; and it was also in evidence (page 123) that when he arrived at Lord Cochrane's house he had with him a small portmanteau, big enough to wrap a coat up in; that it appeared therefore that he possessed the means of conveying the scarlet coat to Dover, without carrying it on his back, and also the means of returning with another coat in the like manner. That when the said Lord Chief Justice, in summing up the evidence (page 477 of the Minutes aforesaid) arrived at that part of it which stated that "the portmanteau was a small black leather one, big enough to wrap a coat up in," he recited the words "the portmanteau was a small black leather one," but omitted the other words, forming part of the same answer, "big enough to wrap a coat up in," and thereby avoided to call the consideration of the jury to the probable contents of that portmanteau; and that afterwards, when commenting upon the affidavit of Lord Cochrane, he observed,

THIRTEENTH
CHARGE.

observed, as aforesaid, that it did not appear that De Berenger had any means of shifting himself.

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice did, as aforesaid, further observe, that De Berenger, when he appeared before Lord Cochrane, must have had that dress with him (evidently meaning upon him) whatever it was, in which he had come in the coach, although it had been proved that Lord Cochrane was not then at home, but was sent for from a distant part of the town, and consequently that he had time sufficient to have altered his dress before Lord Cochrane's return. That although it was clearly evinced by the circumstances in evidence, that De Berenger was more than an hour at Lord Cochrane's house before he saw Lord Cochrane, the fact of there being sufficient time for a change of dress in the interval, was further and more expressly denied, when the sentence of the court was pronounced; on which occasion, as appears by the Minutes (page 598) Mr. Justice Le Blanc observed, "that it was impossible to conceive that any change of dress could have taken place during that short interval from the time at which he had got out of the coach, to the period when he had appeared before Lord Cochrane."

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice did, as aforesaid, further assert, that the dress worn by De Berenger down to the moment of his entering the house, was a star, a red coat, and appendant order of masonry; although it appeared that the only witness who stated that De Berenger entered in a red coat, did not depose to either the star or order; and that of the four witnesses who saw him by day-light, after his arrival in London, the only period of importance in regard to Lord Cochrane, not one of them gave the slightest testimony of his wearing a star and order at that time. That although it appeared (page 115 of the said Minutes,) that Thomas Shilling, one of the four witnesses aforesaid, who drove the chaise that conveyed De Berenger from Dartford to the Marsh Gate, deposed that the coat had a star of some sort upon it, yet he added, that he was not close enough to see that, and could not swear to what it was, and had previously stated that he opened the chaise door at the Marsh Gate; and therefore it appeared that, when speaking of the star, he was deposing to a previous period, when he was not close enough to distinguish what it was, and not to the period when he let him out of the chaise, when he must have been close enough, if De Berenger had then continued to wear it. And it further appeared (page 123) that he had taken off his sword, which, unless he was meditating a change of dress preparatory to his appearance before Lord Cochrane, it was as natural to have retained as any other part of his equipment.

THAT by the Minutes aforesaid, it appears that the upper coat worn by De Berenger was proved to have been *grey*, as described in Lord Cochrane's affidavit, and consequently that the description given thereof in the previous publications of the Stock Exchange Committee was erroneous; they, on the authority of the said Thomas Shilling and William Crane, having described it to be *brown*. That the said William Crane, as appears by the said Minutes (page 125,) did at the trial combine the two descriptions, by terming it a brown-grey, and denied that he had previously described it to be brown; that from the inaccuracy of his description of the upper coat, it was less probable that he had seen or correctly noticed the description of coat worn underneath; and his evidence to the entrance in red, was not only unsupported by other evidence, but contrary to probability, because it implied that De Berenger had hazarded the exposure of himself in that dress to the observation of Lord Cochrane's servants, who it could not be supposed were parties to the fraud that had been committed.

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice, as appears by the Minutes aforesaid, represented to the Jury, that Lord Cochrane was responsible for the veracity of the assertion which he represented to have been made by De Berenger, that he could not go to Lord Yarmouth or any other of his friends, or return to his lodgings, in the dress he had on. And that he the said Lord Chief Justice did as aforesaid (page 478) make the following observation, "As to the idea suggested in Lord Cochrane's affidavit, that his exhibiting himself in that uniform would be deemed disrespectful to Lord Yarmouth, Lord Yarmouth has told us, that on the contrary he should have thought it a matter of respect to him, and proper as his officer, to have appeared before him in that very dress." That by a reference to the evidence of Lord Yarmouth (page 376 and 377) it appears that his Lordship neither expressed himself in the terms so represented by the said Lord Chief Justice, nor spoke of that "very dress," which had been described by Lord Cochrane. That the dress spoken of by Lord Yarmouth

Yarmouth was the uniform of his corps, which, he said, it would have been more military for De Berenger to have come in, but that he never exacted; and which he described to be a green waistcoat with a crimson collar; whereas the description given by Lord Cochrane was of a green uniform only; and as further appeared on his application for a new trial (page 564 of the said Minutes) an uniform with skirts, and not a waistcoat only, as described by Lord Yarmouth; and it was well known at the period of the trial, that Lord Cochrane had represented it to be entirely green. That the dress therefore, which De Berenger was represented to have worn at Lord Cochrane's house, was not the "very dress" described by Lord Yarmouth, but was more probably an uniform expressly provided with the real or ostensible view of exercising Sharp-shooters at sea or in America, or, if any uniform usually worn by De Berenger, not his parade but his drill dress, and such as it might have been less usual or respectful to have appeared in before his commanding officer, than in almost any other.

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice, as further appears by the said Minutes (page 520) when stating the evidence of Lord Yarmouth, and reciting his aforesaid declaration, that it would have been more military for De Berenger to have come to him in uniform, but that he never exacted it, again added thereto, and represented Lord Yarmouth to have said, "I should not have been angry at it, but should have thought it the regular dress for him to appear in." And that the said Lord Chief Justice did not only repeatedly amplify Lord Yarmouth's evidence on this point, and represented it as proving that De Berenger might with propriety have gone to him in the dress described by Lord Cochrane, but he represented it as negating the statement of Lord Cochrane, that De Berenger had told him that he could not; and notwithstanding the said Lord Chief Justice had previously held, that evidence of a fact was not evidence of Lord Cochrane's acquaintance therewith, and that proof of his brother being ill at a particular time was no proof that he knew him to have been so a month afterwards, yet the statement of Lord Yarmouth at the trial, that De Berenger might with propriety have visited him in uniform when not on military duty, he represented to the Jury as evidence that Lord Cochrane could not have been deceived by any previous representation to the contrary; although it is notorious that the officers of a volunteer corps do not habitually appear in uniform, and although it was obvious that in the opinion of Lord Cochrane it might have been as irregular for volunteer officers when not on duty to make morning calls in regimentals, as naval officers in uniform.

AND the said Lord Chief Justice, while alleging the improbability of the reasons stated by Lord Cochrane to have been assigned by De Berenger for desiring a change of dress, if that dress was green, omitted all consideration of the liability of an innocent and unsuspecting person to be deceived by representations proceeding from a person of supposed veracity.

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice also observed, as aforesaid, "They are at issue upon the dress then worn by him; if he had not this dress on, what other had he? and if he had the green one on, what true or probable reason existed for the change of that?" And that the said Lord Chief Justice did, as aforesaid, not only discredit the motives represented by Lord Cochrane to have been assigned by De Berenger for desiring a change of dress, but he would not admit the possibility of De Berenger being actuated by any concealed motive, or any motive whatever for alteration, if the dress which he then wore was green, although the existence of a motive known only to himself, however difficult at the trial to conjecture what that motive might be, was far more probable than that Lord Cochrane should voluntarily and unnecessarily have disclosed the circumstance that a change of dress was effected at his house, if on his part it had been a guilty transaction. That it was however, obvious, that if the dress in which Lord Cochrane saw him was not that in which he committed the fraud, it must have been that in which he had gone down to Dover preparatory to that end; and as guilt is generally accompanied with fear, he might have had a secret apprehension that to appear even in that dress might tend to his detection. That, again, if the said Lord Chief Justice, instead of representing the evidence of the coachman, to the entrance in *red*, to be fatal to Lord Cochrane's evidence to the appearance a *considerable time afterwards* in *green*, had considered whether it was not less probable that Lord Cochrane should be perjured, than that the hackney coachman, who had mistaken the colour of the upper coat, had also mistaken the period at which

THIRTEENTH
CHARGE.

he had seen the red coat underneath, and had seen it at De Berenger's entrance into the coach, but not at his exit, a probable reason for his desiring to change the green coat would then have suggested itself; because in that case, De Berenger, having entered the coach in red and quitted it in green, had reason to apprehend that the coachman had first seen him in one and then in the other, and that his observation of such a transformation must have excited his surprise and suspicion, and consequently that a further change of dress must have appeared a prudent, if not a necessary precaution. That if no such connection in the mind of De Berenger between his green dress and the crime he had committed, as should incline him to change it, could be conceived by the said Lord Chief Justice, there was still a probability that De Berenger was desirous of securing, in the event of being traced, the testimony of Lord Cochrane to his appearance in a dress different from that in which the fraud was committed; and considered that the only method of so fixing his observation on the colour of his coat, as to ensure his recollection of it afterwards, was to seize an opportunity of alluding to it in his presence; and that he did so by observing, in reference to Lord Cochrane's recommendation to make application to Lord Yarmouth, that he could not go to Lord Yarmouth or return to his lodgings *in that dress*. That this was the more probable, because it appeared by the affidavit, that although he alluded to his dress generally, he asked only for a hat to wear instead of a military cap; and therefore that his remarking, when trying on the hat, that his uniform appeared above his great coat, might only have been intended to induce Lord Cochrane to notice that it did so, in order to impress the colour of it on his memory; though, being connected by the latter with his previous observation, that he could not go to Lord Yarmouth, or return to his lodgings in that dress, it induced him to offer him another coat in its stead.

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice was aware that the reasons represented by Lord Cochrane to have been assigned by De Berenger for an alteration of dress were probably the true reasons, so far at least as they applied to the military cap, which was proved at the trial not to have been the cap of his corps, and, consequently, such as he could not with propriety or prudence have worn on a visit to his commanding officer, nor returned in to his lodgings, without danger of exciting surprise and suspicion; and also, that it was actually the cap in which he had committed the fraud, and might have occasioned his detection; and that, as aforesaid, he was represented in the affidavit to have asked only for a hat to wear instead of his military cap, and therefore it was probable that he had previously used the general word "dress," and made the remark, that his uniform appeared, and accepted the black coat that was then offered him, for no better reason than that Lord Cochrane might not eventually conclude that he had any motive to change the cap that did not equally apply to the green uniform; and that the recollection of his apparently equal inclination to change them both might produce the impression, that the cap which he then wore was as unconnected with the fraud as the green uniform itself.

THAT the existence therefore of such a motive in the mind of De Berenger as might have induced him to allude to, and change the description of dress mentioned in the affidavit, in the manner therein described, was perfectly probable, and consistent with the opinion entertained at the trial, that his immediate object, after the commission of the crime, was to provide against detection and punishment.

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice did, as aforesaid, observe, (page 485) "But it does not rest there, for he himself lends to this person the immediate means of his concealment, he lets him have a hat instead of his *laced cap*; and what had such a cap to do with a Sharp-shooter's uniform?" That the said Lord Chief Justice did thereby not only assume, without evidence or probability, that Lord Cochrane knew what description of cap was usually worn by De Berenger as adjutant of Lord Yarmouth's rifle corps, but that the cap in which he came to his house was not of that description; although it was obviously improbable that De Berenger should have worn his laced cap in the house of Lord Cochrane in his presence; and that the probability was that Lord Cochrane had only cursorily, if at all, seen the cap in question, and might very well be ignorant as to whether it was a laced cap or a plain, and in either case whether it was or was not his military cap. That the said Lord Chief Justice did, as aforesaid, exclaim, "What had a laced cap to do with a Sharp-shooter's uniform?" and that he had previously observed (page 478) "The uniform of the rifle corps is of a bottle-green colour, made to resemble the colour of trees,

trees, that those who wear it may hide themselves in woods and escape discovery there." But it appeared by the evidence of Lord Yarmouth (page 376) that his "bottle-green uniform had a *crimson* cape," which had as little to do with the colour of trees as gold or silver lace; and therefore that his Sharp-Shooters might have worn laced caps as well as crimson collars, for aught that appeared either in evidence or probability to the contrary. That again, notwithstanding the said Lord Chief Justice did as aforesaid exclaim, "What had a laced cap to do with a Sharp-shooter's uniform?" the fact was, as has since, and might then have been ascertained, if the said Lord Chief Justice had addressed the question to Lord Yarmouth, that the cap usually worn by De Berenger, when on duty as adjutant of the said rifle corps, had a spacious gold band upon it with a long golden tassel suspended. That the question, therefore, "What had a laced cap to do with a Sharp-shooter's uniform," would have been more appropriate if addressed as an interrogatory to Lord Yarmouth, as a witness, than as used as an exclamation against Lord Cochrane to the Jury; that it would also have been more pertinent than several of the enquiries which were actually addressed to Lord Yarmouth by the said Lord Chief Justice, who, as appears by the Minutes aforesaid, (page 376) showed the star which De Berenger is said to have worn during the fraud, to Lord Yarmouth, and asked him, "Whether the members of his corps wore any such decorations as that?" and also, "Whether if a gentleman should appear before him in an aid-de-camp's uniform, with that star upon his breast, and that other ornament appendant, he should consider him as a man exhibiting himself in the dress of his sharp-shooting corps?" which questions the said Lord Chief Justice well knew that Lord Yarmouth, if he answered at all, would answer in the negative:—and whether, "if a sharp-shooter belonging to his corps had presented himself to him in that dress, he would think it a very impertinent thing?" which question the said Lord Chief Justice well knew that Lord Yarmouth could only answer in the affirmative. That the said Lord Chief Justice therefore addressed such questions to Lord Yarmouth as could produce nothing that was not known before, and thereby used his privilege of examination as a vehicle for the conveyance of insinuations prejudicial to Lord Cochrane.

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice did as aforesaid observe, (page 486) "Supposing him to have appeared in any disguise, it is the conduct of an accomplice to assist him in getting rid of that disguise." That the said Lord Chief Justice was equally aware that it was the conduct of an artful and guilty man to impose upon an honest and unsuspecting one, and obtain assistance under false pretences; and that it was neither the conduct of an accomplice to proclaim the culprit nor the assistance afforded him. And the said Lord Chief Justice made no observation on the obvious facility with which Lord Cochrane might have concealed the circumstance of De Berenger's desiring or receiving a change of dress at his house, if on his part it had been a guilty transaction.

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice observed as aforesaid (page 485) that "if De Berenger put that uniform in a towel, he must have pulled it off his back, for it was on his back before; and then Lord Cochrane, one would think, must have seen him do it; what business had this man with a red aid-de-camp's uniform?" And that the said Lord Chief Justice did also as aforesaid state to the Jury (page 487) "that they would no doubt consider, whether, supposing him to have appeared before Lord Cochrane dressed as the witnesses represent him to have *antecedently* been, from the circumstance of his so appearing, coupled with the fact of his afterwards walking off with that dress in a bundle, they were not satisfied that Lord Cochrane was privy to, and assisted in, the scheme of effecting a deception upon the public." And thereby the said Lord Chief Justice did, in effect, instruct the Jury to form their conclusion solely upon the supposition that he appeared before Lord Cochrane, as the witnesses represented him to have *antecedently* been, and not at all to take into their consideration the probability of his having worn that dress, in which, according to the only evidence to the point, he did actually appear; and did also in effect positively assert, that the dress which he put into the towel, was that which the witnesses had *antecedently* seen, and not a green uniform as sworn to by Lord Cochrane; although he well knew that there was no evidence at all of his putting any uniform in a towel, except the evidence of Lord Cochrane himself.

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice did also, as aforesaid, state to the Jury, "You have before had the animal hunted home, and now you have his skin, found and produced as it was taken out of the river, cut to pieces; the sinking it could be with

THIRTEENTH
CHARGE.

with no other view than that of suppressing this piece of evidence, and preventing the discovery which it might otherwise occasion; this makes it the more material to attend to the stripping off the clothes, which took place in Lord Cochrane's house." That the said Lord Chief Justice was aware that it was quite as probable a precaution on the part of De Berenger to sink the dress in which he had committed the fraud, if he had taken it off before he came into Lord Cochrane's presence, as in his presence, because, in whatever situation he took it off, it would be evidence against him, if proved to have been on; and therefore, that proof of an attempt to suppress the evidence of the dress could only be indicative of the evil of the purpose for which it had been worn, and wholly immaterial to show in whose presence (if any) or what particular time or place, it was taken off; and that the sinking of the dress at old Swan Stairs (the mode of attempted suppression in evidence) did not make it at all the more material, in the view represented by the said Lord Chief Justice, to attend to the stripping off the clothes, which took place in Lord Cochrane's house: but that it did make it the more material in another point of view, because it was some indication that the dress so sunk was not that which he took off in the presence, or with the knowledge, of Lord Cochrane, and carried away in a towel, but that it was a dress previously taken off and more securely concealed and carried away in the portmanteau; for if it had been any dress which De Berenger had not concealed from Lord Cochrane, and which both of them were anxious to conceal from every body else, there could be no reason why the obvious, immediate, easy, and certain method of suppressing that piece of evidence should not have been adopted, of committing it to the flames, or otherwise disposing of it, in the room in which they then were, which was evidently preferable to the circuitous, troublesome, hazardous, and abortive expedient of carrying it out in a towel, a distance of five miles, to sink it at the foot of Old Swan Stairs. That it was most obvious, that if it was a dress which Lord Cochrane felt interested to suppress, no mode of suppression was so glaringly eligible as that which his own fireside or his own trunks or drawers afforded; but that, on the contrary, if it was De Berenger only who was interested to conceal it, and not less so from Lord Cochrane than any other person, he was under the necessity of carrying it out, and seeking elsewhere for the accomplishment of his purpose.

THAT by the Minutes aforesaid, it appears that the said Lord Chief Justice, when reciting the affidavit aforesaid to the Jury, omitted several important passages, and among others, the greater part of the following, "That no other person in uniform was seen by me at my house on Monday the 21st of February, though possibly other officers may have called (as many have done since my appointment;) of this, however, I cannot speak of my own knowledge, having been almost constantly from home, arranging my private affairs. I have understood that many persons have called under the above circumstances, and have written notes in the parlour; and others have waited there in expectation of seeing me, and then gone away; but I most positively swear, that I never saw any person at my house, resembling the description and in the dress stated in the printed advertisement of the members of the Stock Exchange." That the said Lord Chief Justice (as appears by the said Minutes, page 486) recited the concluding clause of the above sentence only, although the whole of it in connection could hardly have been read without producing an impression that Lord Cochrane when he wrote it, was in a state of unfeigned uncertainty and perplexity, as to whether the pretended Colonel Du Bourg had really been at his house or not, and that he was strongly inclined to an opinion that De Berenger was not that person.

THAT the printed advertisement alluded to in the affidavit, was not produced at the trial, or it would have appeared that the members of the Stock Exchange, on the authority of the post-boy and coachman, had as aforesaid given an erroneous description of the great coat; an inaccuracy which was calculated materially to contribute to an opinion on the part of Lord Cochrane, that De Berenger was not Du Bourg; for if Lord Cochrane saw De Berenger in *green and grey*, he could not easily conceive him to be the same person that was said to have been traced to his house in *red and brown*.

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice was conscious that it was due to Lord Cochrane, that the aforesaid advertisement should be read; and while reciting the clause before mentioned, "I most positively swear that I never saw any person at my house, resembling the description and in the dress stated in the printed advertisement of the members of the Stock Exchange," he observed, "which I suppose will be read;" although

although he had no reason to believe that it would then be read, as the cases on both sides were closed, and he was then charging the Jury.

THIRTEENTH
CHARGE.

THAT the said Lord Chief Justice, as appears by the said Minutes (page 486,) while stating the affidavit of Lord Cochrane to the Jury, passed over, without notice or remark, the express and solemn averment upon oath of Lord Cochrane, that he had no concern, directly or indirectly, in the fraud.

THAT the denial upon oath was too pointed and unequivocal to escape the observation of the said Lord Chief Justice, and yet he did not bestow upon it even a momentary pause, or represent it to the Jury as entitled to any degree of notice or consideration. That the said Lord Chief Justice did not at all advert to the previous character of Lord Cochrane, and, though reminded thereof by the defendant's counsel, he did not appear to feel any thing improbable or repulsive in the supposition, that a person who had lived from early youth to the meridian of life in the view of the public (not only without censure, but with applause) should suddenly become lost to all sense of right and wrong, and plunge himself into the guilt, not only of conspiracy and fraud, but the still higher crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

THAT therefore the said Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, at the trial aforesaid, in virtually representing that the evidence of William Crane, to the entrance of De Berenger into Lord Cochrane's house on the morning of the 21st of February 1814, in a red coat, was sufficient to falsify the declaration on oath of Lord Cochrane, that he appeared before him in a green uniform; and in abstaining from all comment upon the important circumstance, that De Berenger had with him a portmanteau; and in omitting to recite the evidence that it was big enough to wrap a coat up in, and thereby avoiding to call the consideration of the Jury to the probable contents of that portmanteau, and stating, on the contrary, that it did not appear that De Berenger had any means of shifting himself; and in stating, that when seen by Lord Cochrane, De Berenger must have had that dress with him (evidently meaning upon him) in which he had come in the coach, notwithstanding that Lord Cochrane was then in another and distant part of the town, and that De Berenger might have changed his dress before Lord Cochrane's return; and in asserting, that the dress which he wore, down to the moment of his entering the house, was a star, a red coat, and an appendant order of Masonry, although neither the coachman who brought him to the door, nor any one of the witnesses who saw him after his arrival in London, deposed that he wore either star or order at that period; and in representing Lord Cochrane as responsible for the veracity of the reasons which he stated to have been assigned by De Berenger, for desiring an alteration of dress; in denying that the reasons so assigned were either true or probable; and in omitting all consideration of the liability of an unsuspecting person to be deceived by the representations of a person of supposed veracity; and in representing that De Berenger could have had no private reasons unknown to Lord Cochrane, and no reason whatever for the change of his green uniform; in asserting, that the uniform of the rifle corps, as described by Lord Yarmouth, was the very dress alleged by Lord Cochrane to have been worn by De Berenger; and in representing the evidence of Lord Yarmouth to the fitness of his appearing in the one, as negating the unfitness of his appearing in the other, and as proving that Lord Cochrane knew at the time that no such unfitness existed; in amplifying and pressing the evidence of Lord Yarmouth on that subject, and in addressing various superfluous and insidious questions to that nobleman; in representing Lord Cochrane to have known that the military cap worn by De Berenger, was not the cap of his corps, without evidence or reason to conclude that he had ever seen either one or the other; and in exclaiming, without previously informing himself on the subject, and totally unwarranted either by evidence or fact, "What had a laced cap to do with a Sharp-shooter's uniform?" in asserting, that if he appeared in any disguise it was the conduct of an accomplice to assist him in getting rid of that disguise, and avoiding the equally obvious consideration, that it was not the conduct of an accomplice to proclaim the culprit or the assistance afforded him; in asserting, that the proof adduced of an attempt to suppress the evidence of the red coat by sinking it in the river, made it the more material to attend to the stripping off the clothes, which took place in Lord Cochrane's house, and thereby insinuating that the sinking of the dress was indicative of its being the same dress that was taken off with the knowledge of Lord Cochrane, although it was obviously immaterial and nugatory in that point of view, and that it was equally probable that De Berenger should have attempted

THIRTEENTH
CHARGE

to secrete the dress of his fraud, whether taken off before or after his appearing in Lord Cochrane's presence ; and in omitting all consideration of that view of the subject in which it *was* material, namely, as indicating a necessity on the part of De Berenger of concealing that dress from the view of Lord Cochrane, and of secretly removing it from his house, and of seeking elsewhere for the means of its subsequent concealment and suppression ; and in insinuating to the Jury, that their conclusion could only be formed upon the supposition of De Berenger having appeared before Lord Cochrane dressed as the witnesses represented him to have *antecedently* been ; and in omitting to recite several passages of Lord Cochrane's affidavit which were unalterably exculpatory ; and in passing over without pause or remark the solemn declaration of Lord Cochrane upon oath, that he had no concern either directly or indirectly in the fraud that had been committed ; and in saying and doing as herein set forth, was and is guilty of partiality, misrepresentation, injustice, and oppression.

ARTICLES of CHARGE of Partiality, Misrepresentation, Injustice, and Oppression, against the Lord Chief Justice *Ellenborough*, at the Trial of *Charles Randon De Berenger*, and Others, in the Court of King's Bench, on the 8th and 9th days of June 1814; and upon subsequent Proceedings connected therewith.

*Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 March 1816.*

P A P E R S

Relating to Lord COCHRANE's Time of Service on board His Majesty's Ships;

VIZ.

Admiralty Office,
13th March 1816.

RETURNS to Orders of the Honourable House of Commons,
dated the 7th of March 1816;—for

- (N° 1.)—Copy of Lord COCHRANE's Letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated February 5th, 1814.
- (N° 2.)—Copy of the Letter from the Secretary of the Admiralty to Lord COCHRANE, dated February 7th, 1814.
- (N° 3.)—Extracts from the Muster Books of His Majesty's Ships *Thetis*, *Africa*, *Resolution*, *Foudroyant*, *Barfleur*, *Queen Charlotte*, *Genereux*, and *Speedy*, of Lord COCHRANE's time of Service on board those Ships; the Stations whereon they were employed during such Time; and a Return of any period during which he was Not mustered as present by the said Books.
- (N° 4.)—A further Return to an Order, for,—A Copy of Lord COCHRANE's Letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated March 8, 1814;—and, a Copy of the Letter from the Secretary of the Admiralty to Lord COCHRANE, of the same date.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 March 1816.

(N° 1.)—Copy of Lord COCHRANE'S Letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty,
dated February 5th, 1814.

111 Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Feb^r 5th, 1814.

SIR,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me that their Lordships have been pleased to appoint me to the command of the *Tonnant*; and I beg leave, with reluctance, to add an earnest solicitation, that they will dispense with my joining that ship for ten or twelve days, in order that I may be enabled to arrange affairs of great private importance to me, and for which I had made no provision: for although Sir Alexander Cochrane expressed his wish that I should follow him to America, and informed me that he had applied to the Admiralty on the subject, yet I was not aware that I should be called on to do so. I request that you will assure their Lordships, that the business which I have to finish requires my undivided attention, and cannot be confided to or executed by another, as it consists in guardedly drawing up the specification of a patent for a discovery which has occupied all my attention for these last twelve months, and which specification, when finished, I must acknowledge personally before a Master in Chancery. Their Lordships may see by the inclosed * that the subject is not irrelevant to the naval service, and is important to commerce; the general applications, however, are far more so to the public than to myself.

Under these circumstances, I do, with confidence, trust that their Lordships will feel that the case cannot be drawn into a precedent; and that my request, if granted, does not differ materially from an indulgence sometimes given when a ship is refitting in port.

Should their Lordships, however, consider it necessary that some captain should be present, I am confident that my former first lieutenant, now Captain H. Johnson, an able officer, who is at hand, will most willingly do me that favour, if their Lordships think proper to permit him.

I am, Sir, &c.

J. W. Croker, Esq.

(Signed) COCHRANE.

* Subjoined at pp. 3 & 4, marked (A.)

(A.)

Referred to in the preceding Letter.

RISK OF CAPTURE AND DELAY OF CONVOY DIMINISHED;Of great Importance to the MARITIME Interest.

THE Government of this Country, and the Public at large, being deeply concerned in the safety of its Maritime Commerce, it is the duty of an individual, discovering any thing that can promote so desirable an object, to make the means known as generally and as speedily as possible—particularly at the present period, when the sea is covered with enemy's privateers, deriving immense plunder from the delay, confusion, and dispersion of convoys, consequent on the deficiency of *artificial* light to guide their course, and direct their movements during the obscurity of night;—misfortunes, from which the method herein pointed out, of giving brilliant intensity to flame for nautical purposes, will effectually secure them.—So imperfect have the Convoy and Signal Lamps hitherto been, that, indistinct at all times to the remote ships within the bounds of a convoy, they are not visible at a much less distance if the slightest haze prevails. Indeed, the neglect so often imputed, the delay occasioned in collecting a convoy every morning, and the suspicions which arise, on both sides, of intentional desertion, have their origin in this defect, more than in any other cause, or in every other cause united. The Convoy light differing in no degree in intensity from lights casually shewn, if momentarily obscured in squally weather, or unobserved during the performance of indispensable duties requiring all the strength of ill-manned vessels, other lights are followed; and, in strong breezes, it depends on accident whether the scattered divisions, and the scattered vessels, after the lights of their supposed leaders have disappeared, are or are not visible from the mast heads in the morning; and thus fall a prey to the enemy, solely from the deficiency of light:—for it is a well known truth, that the *height* of a luminous body, viewed from, and floating on an agitated element, independent of its intensity, is no mark of distinction when other objects are invisible.

Persons conversant with maritime affairs can estimate the loss, arising from such delay and such risk, most satisfactorily, in their own minds; and, therefore, as this Paper is intended as an intimation only of a fact, farther observations on the subject are unnecessary. It may, however, be satisfactory to give a brief outline of the principles on which the increase of light is founded, and to shew some of the defects remedied by their application.

FIG. I.

FIG. I. Represents the common Signal Lanthorn, in which seldom more than one candle is used.

FIG. II. Is a Lamp in which oil is consumed.

FIG. III.* Exhibits a Tin Case, having an oil-holder suspended in its centre like a compass; and glass bulbs (lumps, or bull's eyes) inserted in holes formed in the widest part of its circumference.

These lamps have one common great defect; namely, that the air they contain, and all that gains admittance during the continuance of combustion, becomes immediately diluted and contaminated by the consumed air.

The light of Lamp No. I. is no other than that of a half suffocated, unsnuffed tallow candle: The flame of No. II. is not dissimilar: And No. III. loses nine-tenths of its feeble rays within the opaque case; for it is quite obvious, that no more light can be transmitted through each bulb, than would pass through the hole in which it is inserted, if the bulb were removed: These, indeed, collect those rays which they do not obstruct, and draw them to a focus—thus making the lamp still more defective, by rendering it at intervals invisible to a remote observer; and, consequently, useless when the signal depends on the number and position of lights. The air, diminished and diminishing in its power during combustion, revolves again and again in the interior of these Lamps; their languid flame is of a deep brown, and the inflammable matter, combined with an inferior proportion of oxygen, is dissipated in smoke, forming lamp-black, instead of light.

In one sentence, the remedy for the universal imperfection of all lamps is this:—Allow external or atmospheric air to enter the lamp, or transparent case, by an aperture or apertures directing it *to flow with its full proportion of oxygen*, near to, through, or upon the flame; and having performed its office, let it pass off, never to return.

FIGS. IV. and V. Are a representation and a section of the New Lamp, and shew the application of this principle. D E F G is a transparent case; D B G a cavity for equalizing the atmospheric pressure; H is an oil-holder; and *o p n* openings for the admission of pure air, which, flowing through the flame kindled at C, ascends the rarefied eduction pipe A, and escapes at B. This tube, when caused to slide down, renders the Lamp dark; and, in that situation, if turned to the right or to the left, the flame may be raised, lessened, or extinguished without opening the lamp.

It has not been judged necessary to give the Marine Signal Lamp a power greater than that of nine wax candles, or the Convoy Lamp more than eighteen. Were it a question of expense when such objects are in view, it might be added, from Count Rumford's Philosophical Essay on the Management of Light, that "when the light of three wax candles is wanted" (and less is not required for nautical purposes) "it may be furnished by purified oil, at less than one-third of the money it would cost when produced by the best tallow candles; and at a very little more than one-tenth part of the sum it would cost if furnished by wax candles." The Argand tube, however, to which he alludes, never could be used at sea.

It will be found that the common applications; viz. the improved deck lanthorns, the fighting or quarter lanthorns, or those for stowing the holds of vessels, give nearly the light of four common lanthorns each, with the same quantity of oil. Consequently, fewer are necessary.

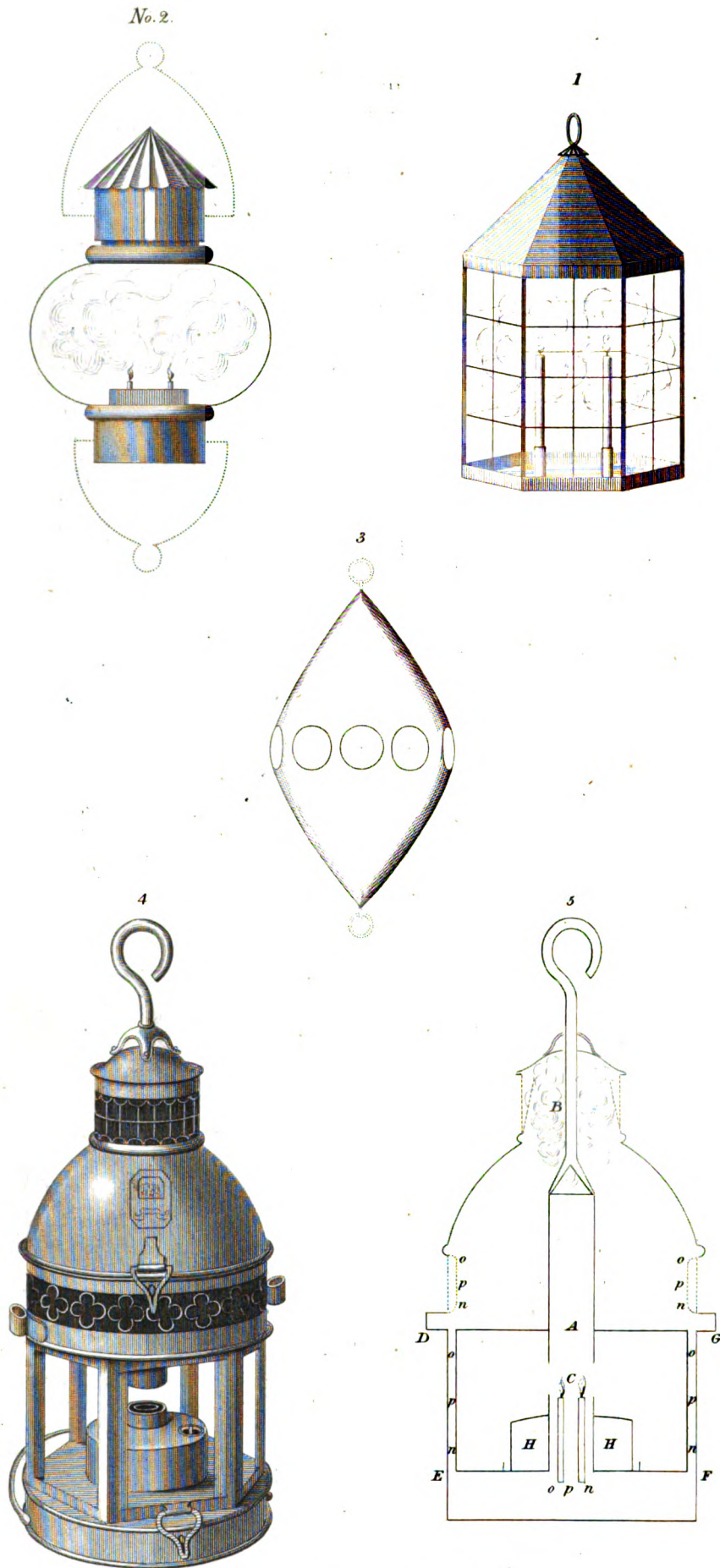
This light is peculiarly suited to Floating and other Light Houses, it being of the most intense kind, unconfined by the transparent Argand tube, and unlimited to any size of flame whatsoever. Neither wind or agitation have any effect on flame in these Lamps.

By the above simple Improvement, several Millions may be annually saved to this Country, which are now lost by capture and delay.

London, Jan. 1, 1814.

* * Attention to the construction and properties of these Lamps will sufficiently secure the Public from imposition. They are to be had at Mr. KING'S Tin and Japanned Ware Manufactory, No. 1, Cock Lane, Snow Hill, London.

* The Figures are not delineated on any scale of relative proportion, N° III. being, in truth, the largest, though it appears to be the least.



James Basire sculp.

Ordered by the HOUSE OF COMMONS to be printed 13th March 1816.

(N° 2.)—Copy of the Letter from the Secretary of the Admiralty to Lord COCHRANE, dated February 7th, 1814.

MY LORD,

Admiralty Office, 7th February 1814.

HAVING laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 5th instant, requesting that you may be allowed ten or twelve days leave of absence, previously to your joining His Majesty's ship *Tonnant*, agreeably to your appointment, under the circumstances you have stated: I have it in command to acquaint you, that you must join forthwith; and that, when the ship gets to Long Reach, their Lordships will grant you leave, if the service will admit, and you should still require it.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

Captain Lord Cochrane,
111, Park Place, Grosvenor Square.

JOHN BARROW.

(N° 3.)—Extracts from the Muster Books of His Majesty's Ships *Thetis*, *Africa*, *Resolution*, *Foudroyant*, *Barfleur*, *Queen Charlotte*, *Genereux*, and *Speedy*, of Lord COCHRANE's time of Service on board those Ships; the Stations whereon they were employed during such Time; and a Return of any period during which he was Not mustered as present by the said Books.

SHIPS.	Date of ENTRY.	Date of DISCHARGE.	When not mustered as present.	On what Station employed.	
Thetis - - -	18 Jan ^y 1795 - - -	14 April 1795 - - -	- - - - -	North America.	
Africa - - -	{ 14 April 1795 - - -	{ 18 May 1795 - - -	{ From 14 May to 12 June 1795, he was absent in the Lynx.		
Thetis - - -	13 June 1795 - - -	20 July 1797 - - -	- - - - -		
Resolution - - -	21 July 1797 - - -	11 June 1798 - - -	- - - - -		
Thetis - - -	12 June 1798 - - -	27 Nov. 1798 - - -	- - - - -		
Foudroyant - - -	28 Nov. 1798 - - -	29 Nov. 1798.	- - - - -	Mediterranean.	
Barfleur - - -	30 Nov. 1798 - - -	13 June 1799 - - -	- - - - -		
Queen Charlotte - - -	{ 14 June 1799 - - - No muster-books received of a later date from this Ship, till she was burnt 17 March 1800.	{ 31 Oct. 1799 - - -	{ Absent from 30 Sept. to 30 Oct. 1799, on leave.		
Genereux - - -	20 Feb. 1800 - - -	18 April 1800 - - -	- - - - -		
Speedy - - -	{ 19 April 1800 - - - No later muster-book received from this Ship, till she was captured 3 July 1801.	{ 31 Oct. 1800 - - -	- - - - -		

Admiralty Office.

13th March, 1816.

(N^o 4.)—A further Return to an Order, *for*,—A Copy of Lord COCHRANE's Letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated March 8, 1814;—and, a Copy of the Letter from the Secretary of the Admiralty to Lord COCHRANE, of the same date.

NEITHER of the Letters above-mentioned appear in the Records of this Office.

///

Admiralty Office,
13th March 1816.

**RETURNS to Orders of the Honourable House of
Commons, dated the 7th of March 1816;—for**

(N^o 1.)—Copy of Lord COCHRANE's Letter to the Secretary
of the Admiralty, dated February 5th, 1814;

(N^o 2.)—Copy of the Letter from the Secretary of the
Admiralty to Lord COCHRANE, dated February 7th,
1814.

(N^o 3.)—Extracts from the Muster Books of His Majesty's
Ships *Thetis*, *Africa*, *Resolution*, *Foudroyant*, *Barfleur*,
Queen Charlotte, *Genetrix*, and *Speedy*, of Lord
COCHRANE's time of Service on board those Ships;
the Stations whereon they were employed during such
Time; and a Return of any period during which he
was Not mustered as present by the said Books.

(N^o 4.)—A further Return to an Order, *for*,—A Copy of Lord
COCHRANE's Letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty,
dated March 8, 1814;—and, a Copy of the Letter
from the Secretary of the Admiralty to Lord
COCHRANE, of the same date.

*(Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 March 1816.)*

A STATEMENT

OF THE

DATE of the Honourable Major *William Erskine Cochrane's* appointment as Cornet in the Fifteenth Regiment of Dragoons; the Date of the first Official Return after his joining the said Regiment; and, the Time of the Arrival of the Official Return from the Fifteenth Regiment of Dragoons, dated the 25th day of January 1814.

THE Honourable *William Erskine Cochrane* was appointed Cornet in the Fifteenth Light Dragoons, on the twentieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one; and,—by the Return dated the fourteenth of July one thousand eight hundred and one, had then joined.

The Day on which the Official Return, dated the twenty-fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, was received at the War Office, cannot be precisely ascertained.

War Office, }
12th March 1816. }

PALMERSTON.

A STATEMENT

Of the Date of the Honourable

MAJOR WILLIAM ERSKINE COCHRANE's

Appointment as Cornet in the Fifteenth Regiment of
Dragoons; the Date of the first Official Return after his
joining the said Regiment; and, the Time of the Arrival
of the Official Return from the Fifteenth Regiment of
Dragoons, dated the 25th day of January 1814.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 March 1816.

115

P A P E R S
RELATING TO THE CRINAN CANAL;

1813—1815:

VIZ:

I.

MINUTES of the Committee of Management for the Company of
Proprietors of The *Crinan* Canal;—20th September 1815.

AT a Meeting of the Committee of Management for the Company of Proprietors of The *Crinan* Canal, held in Inverary Castle, 20th September 1815; present,

The Right Honourable Lord J. Campbell, Chairman,
Sir John Campbell, of Ardnamurchan;
H. T. Campbell, Esquire, of Asknish;
J. M^c Neil, Esquire, Y^r of Gigha; and
Dun^e Campbell, Esquire, of Duncholgan;—

Read, Reports on the State of the Works for the months of May, June, July and August, by the Resident Engineer.

Report on the State of the Works by H. Baird, Engineer, of 30th August last.

THE Meeting having considered Mr. Baird and the Resident Engineer's Reports, and approved of the same, together with the Statement of the Company's Funds, annexed to Mr. Thomson's Report for August, from which it appears that there is a balance against the Company of £.80. 17. 2½.;—

Resolve, THAT the Duke of Argyll and Lord John Campbell be requested to renew their application to the Lords of the Treasury, for the purpose of obtaining their assistance, without which it appears evident that the Canal cannot be kept open for any length of time whatever.

Resolved, THAT however unpleasant it may be for the Members of the present Committee of Management longer to continue the charge of the Canal, particularly in its present embarrassed situation, yet anxious to afford time for obtaining an answer from the Lords of the Treasury, or for any other step which the Governor and Directors may think proper to take, with a view to the same salutary end, involving the future existence of the Canal; they will endeavour to continue their charge till the month of March next, provided the Proceeds of the Canal are from time to time sufficient to keep it open; and for this purpose instruct Mr. Thomson to practise the strictest economy during that period, and upon no occasion carry on any operation, however necessary it may appear, which shall exceed the clear balance of Funds in his hands at the time.

Resolved, THAT Mr. Thomson be directed to write to the Secretary, requesting that he will send a Copy of Mr. Thomson's Report for August, with the State and Estimate therein referred to, together with this and the foregoing Minutes to the Governor and each of the Directors, which will show the absolute necessity of some decisive arrangement being made, at or before the Annual Meeting in March next.

Extracted from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Committee of
Management of The *Crinan* Canal, 20th Sept^r 1815.

A true Copy.

WILL^m THOMSON, Clerk.

II.

REPORT of Mr. THOMSON, (Resident Engineer) on the State of The Crinan Canal; and Estimate of the probable Expense of completing it:—
30th December 1815.

THE Canal is at present in several respects improved in its condition to what it formerly was, a considerable sum has been expended on the Reservoirs during last year, and they are at present in complete order, and the supply of water will in future be abundant. The Leakage on that tract of the Canal North from the summit is diminished, several permanent repairs have been done to the Canal Banks, and the Lock Gates and Bridges are in as good order as the decayed state of the materials will admit of; much however remains to be done to render the Canal complete, and unless measures are adopted immediately to replace the decayed Lock Gates, &c. it is to be feared the country will very soon be deprived of the advantage of this navigation.

The entrance to the Canal at Ardrishaig, is impeded by the ground at the entrance of the Sea Lock, being upwards of four feet higher than the sill of the lower gates, and vessels of a moderate draught of water are thereby frequently detained waiting spring tides. A ridge of rocks runs out from the head of the present Pier to a considerable distance in a North-east direction, and is frequently the occasion of damage to vessels frequenting the Canal. A Sloop, leaving the Canal loaded with Herrings, was wrecked on these rocks in October last.

The entrance of Portree (the West extremity) has lately been cleared of some impediments, and the depth of water is sufficient; the entrance and departure of vessels would be greatly facilitated here by extending the West wing of the Sea Lock about 140 feet, in a Northerly direction.

Several parts of the Banks along the line of the Canal require to be raised, some leaks to be searched out and secured, drains to be cut and cleared along the upper Bank, the present Wasters to be completed and two new Wasters formed to prevent an overflow of the Banks from sudden falls of rain.

The drawbridges are in a decayed and dangerous state; one of them fallen down (to the great inconvenience of the Public) and from a want of Funds cannot be replaced.

Part of the North tract of the Canal is cut through Whin Rock, which in many places is crooked and too narrow, the sides left rough and unevenly to the great risk and frequent damage of vessels striking on the projections of the rocks; to obviate this, the projecting points must be dressed off, and wood defenders placed along the sides of the rock at the bends and narrow places.

The whole of the Lock Gates, except two pair of new ones, require to be replaced or repaired; many of them are almost totally decayed, and give continual alarm for fear of accident from some of them giving way; those at the Western extremity cannot be depended on a single day.

The Masonry of the Locks appears to have been substantially executed, but from the length of time since the Canal was opened, leaks are appearing in several of the breasts; the inverted arches and flooring also require repair in most of the Locks.

The floor of the Sea Lock at Portree, appears from the waste of water when the Lock is full, to be greatly failed; and from the circumstance of this Lock been founded twelve feet below low water, a steam engine and dam will be necessary to effect the repair of it.

The Houses for the accommodation of Officers and Servants of the Company, are in need of various repairs.

The Dry Dock at Portree, on which a considerable sum has been expended, although not essential to the Canal, would certainly be beneficial to the trade in general, were it completed, there being no dock along the West Coast or Islands, where a vessel can be repaired in case of damage.

ESTIMATE of probable Expense of completing the Canal:

Extending Pier at Ardrishaig, in the direction of the ridge of Rocks, and deepening entrance - - - - -	£.	s.	d.
	5,992	—	—
Extending a rubble Wall from the west wing of Crinan Sea Lock - - - - -	346	—	—
Raising and repairing Canal Banks, securing Leaks, forming and repairing Wasters, &c. - - - - -	1,281	16	—
Replacing Drawbridges with new Bridges of Cast Iron -	1,920	—	—
Dressing off projecting pieces of rock north end of the Canal, widening the convex side of the narrow bends, and placing wooden defenders along the rocky parts -	1,371	9	—
Making new Lock Gates, to replace those already decayed, clearing and repairing the others - - - - -	5,280	—	—
Repairing Masonry and Floors of Locks - - - - -	360	—	—
Steam Engine and Batterdoor for repair of the Sea Lock at Portree - - - - -	780	—	—
Repairing Houses and Stores belonging to the Company	130	—	—
Contingencies 10 per cent. - - - - -	1,746	2	6
	£. 19,207	7	6
Add sum necessary to pay off Debts, exclusive of Public Debt - - - - -	3,800	—	—
	£. 23,007	7	6
Completing the Dry Dock, if thought advisable - - -	1,750	—	—
	£. 24,757	7	6

The Crinan Canal never being entirely completed, and having met with repeated damages and interruptions from the failure of parts of the Works, and from a deficiency of Water, has tended to withhold the confidence of the Public from it. Instances have occurred of eight or ten vessels arriving at the Canal on the same day, being obliged, from a deficiency of Water (but of which there is now an ample supply) to put about and encounter adverse winds in going round the Mull of Kintyre. Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, the Revenue increased from £. 832. 10s. 6½d. in 1804, to £. 1,782. 19s. 3d. in 1810, at which period the Works were damaged by the breaking out of the principal Reservoir.

Annexed to this Report is a Comparative View of the Revenue, from the opening again of the Canal in 1812 to this date; from which a gradual increase is observable, and which, there appears no doubt, will continue to improve, if means are speedily taken to render the Canal complete so as to prevent a recurrence of former disasters. The period not being far distant when the Caledonian Canal will be opened from sea to sea, it becomes the more necessary to complete the Crinan Canal, as these two Canals may be considered a continuation of the same Navigation, and no doubt will each aid considerably the revenue of the other.

WILL^M THOMSON, Resident Engineer.

Crinan Canal Office,
Ardrishaig, Lochgilphead, 30th December 1815.

Comparative View of the REVENUE of The *Crinan* Canal, from the Year 1812 to December 1815.

Years.	N ^o of Vessels.	Tonnage.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	(continued below.)
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1812	665	18,248 $\frac{3}{4}$	Under Repairs.		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
1813	966	23,343 $\frac{1}{4}$	104 1 8	97 — 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 7 1	97 16 5	108 16 6	88 18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1814	1,023	26,074 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 16 9	60 12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 12 8	62 17 6	
1815	1,095	25,343 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 8 3	71 14 4	109 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 4 7	103 5 5	

(repeated.)

Years.	N ^o of Vessels.	Tonnage.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTALS.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1812	665	18,248 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	104 1 5	169 3 — $\frac{1}{2}$	325 6 4	242 8 —	130 17 3	971 16 — $\frac{1}{2}$
1813	966	23,343 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 3 — $\frac{1}{2}$	79 15 6	85 13 — $\frac{1}{2}$	134 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,168 18 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1814	1,023	26,074 $\frac{1}{4}$	160 3 1	160 12 — $\frac{1}{2}$	140 4 4	129 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 11 4	135 12 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,253 10 1
1815	1,095	25,343 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 8 6	120 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 2 9	- - -	1,318 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

N. B.—December, I think, will be about £. 138. which will make the Amount of Revenue, in 1815, £. 1,456. 3. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

III.

Copy of Mr. TELFORD's REPORT on The *Crinan* Canal:
January 1813.

Crinan Canal Report, January 1813.

IN consequence of directions from the Caledonian Canal Commissioners, I have made a Survey of The Crinan Canal, and shall proceed to report respecting it in the order corresponding with the Petition of the Memorialists, viz.:—

- 1st. Describe the present Condition of the Canal.
- 2dly. State the Practicability and probable Expense of completing it.
- 3dly. Make Observations respecting the utility of this communication.

PRESENT STATE.

1st. The length of the Canal is about nine miles; there are fifteen Locks 96 feet and 24, and Reservoirs equal to 200 acres of surface.

The Canal is at present in a very imperfect condition at the Eastern entrance, from Lock Gilp. There is a range of Rocks, about five hundred feet in length, without the present Pier Head, which being only visible at low water, renders the entrance or departure of vessels very dangerous; and the small length of the present Piers renders its protection very limited.

The Ground, immediately without the mouth of the Sea Lock, is about four feet higher than the top of the Sills of that Lock, which prevents vessels of any considerable draught of water from entering or departing, excepting exactly at

at high water. In attempting to enter about half ebb, in a small light vessel, we went a-ground, and lay in a dangerous situation till the rise of next tide.

In the Masonry of some of the Locks, there are leakages in the breasts, inverted arches, and wing walls.

Sundry of the Lock Gates are in a decayed state, and should be replaced with new ones; and almost all want some repairs.

The Drawbridges are all much decayed.

For a considerable distance along the Western side of the Summit, there are leakages through the Lower Bank, which not only draw off much water, but render it dangerous to raise the water in the Canal to a proper height.

In Rock-cutting, which in this district is deep and extensive, the sides are left in so rugged a state as to injure the sides of vessels that strike against them; and from the Canal being narrow and crooked in some of these places, vessels cannot pass each other without being forced upon the sharp-pointed rocks.

At Lock Crinan, to facilitate the entrance and departure of vessels from the Western wing of the Sea Lock, a wall of Rubble Stone should be extended to the projecting rock.

The middle part of the Great Embankment, or Head of the principal Reservoir, has been carried away, so that in dry weather the Canal is impassable for want of a supply of water; and the breaking out of this Reservoir has destroyed ground at the base of the Hill and near the summit of the Canal. The waste water opening from the Reservoir, is too narrow, and has not sufficient fall; this, and the Bank Top not being raised to a sufficient height above the level of the Reservoir, appear to have been the causes of its having been carried away by a sudden influx of water, during a storm in January 1810.

2^{dly}. PRACTICABILITY AND EXPENSE OF REPAIRS.

I have no doubt but it is practicable to repair all the Canal Works, and complete them so as to admit vessels drawing from two to three feet more water than hitherto, passing in a regular and safe manner. From what has been stated under the former head, it will be evident, that the accomplishing this will amount to a very considerable expense; and from the ineffectual attempts hitherto made it will also be evident, that unless the works are rendered perfect, it will not only be mistaken economy, but absolute loss, and therefore had better not be undertaken.

ESTIMATE.

	£.	s.	d.
Extending the Pier 500 feet, and deepening Entrance at Lock Gilp - - - - -	6,542	18	—
Rendering all the Locks and their Gates perfect - - -	3,086	10	—
Making new Swing Bridges of Cast Iron, and also two small ones over Roads adjacent to Canal Banks and Waster - - - - -	2,350	—	—
Repairing set offs - - - - -	208	—	—
Repairing Leakages and reasing and strengthening Canal Banks - - - - -	1,300	—	—
Rock Cutting to widen Canal; also for smoothing Sides, or protecting them by Wooden Defenders - - -	1,800	—	—
Completing Bason, and extending West Wing of Sea Lock at Crinan - - - - -	305	—	—
Making good Embankments, Sluices, and Waste of Great Reservoir, and some Repairs to the others - - -	1,000	—	—
Contingencies, 10 per Cent. - - - - -	1,659	—	—
	£. 18,251	8	—
Amount of Debts, exclusive of those to Government - -	5,000	—	—
	£. 23,251	8	—

3rd. UTILITY OF COMMUNICATION.

The relative situation of this Canal, as it regards the Firth of Clyde and the coast of Ayrshire on the one hand, and the whole of the Western Highlands and Islands on the other, renders it a very important Communication. The doubling the Mull of Cantyre is not only formidable from the distance, but from requiring different winds, and being much exposed, is also uncertain, and dangerous for small vessels; whereas this Crinan passage being besides more direct, the vessels are continually within the protection of the main land or islands, with the view of its communication with the Fishing Grounds; it is therefore of singular advantage.

The usefulness of this Communication is also evident from the gradually increasing intercourse which took place between 1804 and 1810, although frequently injured by partial interruptions, and an almost fatal one for the years 1805 and 1806, which tended very much to destroy the confidence of those concerned in the commerce of that quarter; yet under all these disadvantages, the Passages made in 1804 were only 668, whereas in 1810 they were 1,578, which were also 410 more than they were in 1809; and during the five months in 1812, when the Canal could be kept open, the Passages have been 665. From these circumstances, from my own experience of the Passage, and the opinions of the best informed persons I have conversed with, I am warranted in saying, that the Intercourse of that part of the kingdom would be materially injured if this Communication was now abandoned, and which must be the case unless Government takes it up; for there having already been Public Money lent to the amount of

There appearing to be Private Debts to the amount of - 5,000 — —

And the Expenses of Completion being estimated at - 18,251 — —

£. 78,251 — —

The Canal can never be any object to the original subscribers. If therefore it be judged advisable to proceed with the completion of this work, the most advisable scheme seems to be to put it under the direction of the Commissioners for the Caledonian Canal.

R E V E N U E.

From the Tolls having, even under the before-mentioned unfavourable circumstances, increased from £. 810. 3. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.; in the year 1802, to £. 1,782. 19. 3. in 1810; and having, during the last five months of 1812, when the Canal could be supplied with water, produced £. 971. 16. there is reason to expect that if the Communication was rendered more perfect and regular, the Revenue would increase to £. 3,000. a year; of this £. 1,000. should be set apart for Management and Repairs, so that probably about £. 2,000. a year might be looked to as a clear Revenue.

London, 4th March 1813.

(Signed) THO' TELFORD.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners
of His Majesty's Treasury.

Appendix.

APPENDIX.

Comparative View of the TOLLS or REVENUES of The *Crinan* Canal, from the Year 1804 to 1812;—Showing its Progressive Improvement.

Years.	N ^o of Vessels.	Tonnage.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	(continued below.)
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1804	668	17,125	145 1 9	25 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 15 10	11 7 — $\frac{1}{2}$	71 8 3	82 17 5	
1805	29	258	Under Repair.		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
1806	457	8,940	- - D ^o - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
1807	727	19,540 $\frac{2}{3}$	151 13 1	21 10 —	48 16 —	62 6 10	53 14 — $\frac{1}{2}$	92 1 1	
1808	1,151	19,577	41 16 11	32 10 6	53 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 7 3	54 1 9	77 3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1809	1,168	23,002	43 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 3 3	62 — 2	79 6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 15 6	53 4 11	
1810	1,578	30,397	71 5 3	40 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 15 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	180 9 9	112 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1811	Under Repair.		—	—	—	—	—	—	
1812	665	18,248 $\frac{3}{4}$	Under Repair.		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	

(repeated.)			July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Years.	N ^o of Vessels.	Tonnage.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1804	668	17,125	92 5 9	94 5 2	58 5 10	47 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 4 —	87 — 3	832 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1805	29	258	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 1
1806	457	8,940	110 5 2	71 14 2	59 9 1	55 13 1	67 14 6	104 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	469 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1807	727	19,540 $\frac{2}{3}$	135 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 3 6	46 8 5	84 2 4	103 3 4	67 9 7	1,042 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1808	1,151	19,577	126 12 — $\frac{1}{4}$	145 5 3	155 17 5	94 17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	214 14 — $\frac{1}{2}$	104 14 — $\frac{1}{2}$	1,155 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1809	1,168	23,002	80 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 7 — $\frac{1}{2}$	138 5 6	149 12 — $\frac{1}{2}$	221 17 1	166 17 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,277 10 —
1810	1,578	30,397	43 10 11	92 1 2	188 8 5	257 2 11	415 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	195 12 —	1,730 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1811	Under Repair.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1812	665	18,248 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	104 1 5	169 3 — $\frac{1}{2}$	325 6 4	242 8 —	130 17 3	971 16 — $\frac{1}{2}$

N. B. IN the Years 1805, 1806, 1811, and 1812, the Canal was undergoing Repairs.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE
CRINAN CANAL;

1813—1815:

VIZ:

I.

Minutes of the Committee of Management for the
Company of Proprietors of The *Crinan* Canal:—
20th September 1815.

II.

Report of Mr. THOMSON, (Resident Engineer)
on the State of The *Crinan* Canal; and Esti-
mate of the probable Expense of completing
it:—30th December 1815.

III.

Copy of Mr. TELFORD's Report on The *Crinan*
Canal:—January 1813.

Witchell, Treasury Chambers, } C. ARBUTHNOT.
11th April 1816.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 April 1816.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO PORTHLEVEN HARBOUR:

VIZ.

—(1.)—

REPORT of the Progress in the Works at *Porthleven Harbour*,
Mount's Bay; from the 25th April 1815, to this day.

SINCE my last Annual Report, nothing has been done to the Pier; the excavation of the Harbour, and facing of the Wharfs, being considered the more necessary works.

From the reef of rocks which lay within the Pier (being a part of the Little Treage on which the Pier is built) we have removed 73,440 cubic feet, or 340 cubic fathoms, which make the entrance into the Harbour not so dangerous, and at the same time widens it 60 feet.

The Facing of the Wharfs, which is built with Edgeworth, of large slate laid on moorstone foundations, and supported with moorstone piers from 50 to 60 feet asunder, have been extended on the eastern side of the Harbour 196 feet in length, 15 feet high, and 6 feet thick, making 490 perch of work of 36 solid feet. On the western side, the work has been extended 228 feet in length, 14 feet high, and 6 feet thick, making 532 perch of work; together making a total of 424 running feet, or 1,022 perch.

The Bason now extends in average length 420 feet, in width 350 feet, and in depth 18 feet from the surface, with 13 feet of water at spring tides, which makes 2,646,000 cubic feet, and at 22 to the ton, is 120,272 tons; from which is to be deducted, ground removed, as per last Report, 602,000 cubic feet, or 27,363 tons; this will leave 2,044,000 cubic feet, or 92,909 tons.

Also from the Channel leading to the Bason, 100 feet in length, 50 feet in width, and 18 feet in depth, makes 90,000 cubic feet, or 4,090 tons.

The Levels brought up from low water in the Cove, 500 feet in length, 300 feet in width, and 5 feet deep, is equal to 750,000 cubic feet, or 34,091 tons; making together a total of 2,884,000 cubic feet, or 131,090 tons of peat earth or mud excavated.

To this is to be added, the quantity of gravel removed in an extent of 350 feet in length, 150 feet wide, and 7 feet deep; making 367,500 cubic feet, or 18,375 tons (20 feet to the ton.)

The utility of an Harbour in the eastern part of the Mount's Bay, is evidently demonstrated in the preservation of the French sloop *La Maria Vincente* of Cherbourg, Captain Le Niece, on her passage from Bourdeaux to Rouen, laden with wine, &c. who was in a gale of wind from the south-west obliged to run for the shore to preserve vessel and cargo, having at the time 4 feet of water in her hold: fortunately, she ran alongside our Pier, on which her cargo was landed and preserved, and the lives of the crew saved. Also the Dutch galliot *Good Hope*, Captain Boon, laden with salt, from St. Ubes, bound to Antwerp, was brought into this Harbour by the Pilots from St. Michael's Mount, not from choice but necessity, being obliged to cut her cables and run for the Harbour, it being utterly impossible at that time for her to make any other Port; by which the vessel and the lives of the crew were saved.

Porthleven Harbour, }
April 25th, 1816. }

WM E. CUDLIP..

—(2.)—

ABSTRACT of all Sums of Money received and expended on Account of the *Porthleven* Harbour Company, since the passing of the Company's Act in the year 1811, to the 29th February 1816.

	£.	s.	d.
To CASH received of the Proprietors, £. 100 per cent. on each of their Shares	31,680	—	—
To Fines and Forfeitures incurred by the Proprietors under the Company's Act -	4,395	15	7
To Rents at the Harbour - - - - -	137	8	11
To Tin Ore - - - - -	105	—	—
To Harbour Dues - - - - -	46	11	6
	£.	36,364	16 —
By CASH, Expenses of Survey, and incidental to soliciting the Incorporation Act	2,547	6	3
By D° - - soliciting New Act - - - - -	386	17	1
By D° - - Earth Work, Masonry, Stone, Timber, Materials, Labour, Salaries, Contingencies at the Harbour, and Charges of Management and incidental Expenses - - - - -	23,501	15	5
By D° - - for Purchase of Estates within the limits of the Harbour - - -	9,174	—	—
By Cash advanced on the 29th February 1816, to, and expended since by, Mr. W. E. Cudlip, the Company's Clerk, at the Harbour - - -	600	6	8
By D° - - in the hands of the Treasurer - - - - -	154	10	7
	£.	36,364	16 —

Ex^d

Errors Excepted.

T. G. VANDERGUCHT,
Clerk to the Company.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

P O R T H L E V E N H A R B O U R :

V I Z.

—(1.)—

Report of the Progress and State of the Works of *Portleven*
Harbour, from 25th April 1815 to 25th April 1816.

—(2.)—

Abstract of all Sums of Money received and expended on
Account of the *Portleven* Harbour Company, since the
passing of the Company's Act in the year 1811, to the 29th
February 1816.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 July 1816.

127

ACCOUNTS

RELATING TO

RAMSGATE HARBOUR;

VIZ.

- I.—Ramsgate Harbour Trust Account, (1.) Fund belonging to the Harbour; (2.) Revenue of the Harbour, from the 24th of June 1814, to the 24th of June 1815.
- II.—Account of Salaries and Pensions paid to the Officers, &c. now, or late, in the Service of the Trustees of Ramsgate Harbour; from the 24th June 1791, to the 24th June 1815, inclusive.
- III.—Account of Coals, Candles, and House Rent, annually allowed to the OFFICERS and SERVANTS belonging to Ramsgate Harbour; from the 24th June 1792, to the 24th June 1815.
- IV.—Account of Coals and Candles used in The OFFICE, and by The SECRETARY, from the 24th June 1800, to the 24th June 1815; also an Annual Allowance to the SECRETARY for House Rent, from the 24th June 1806, to the 24th June 1815.

Ramsgate Harbour Office, }
Austin Friars, 11th April 1816. }

JOHN KIRKPATRICK,
Secretary.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 April 1816.

D.

I.—(1.)—THE FUND BELONGING TO THE

1815.		£. s. d.
June 24th.	TO Consolidated 3-per-Cent. Annuities, for loss arising from the deteriorated value of this Stock since last year's valuation at the current price of the day - - - - -	3,762 10 —
	TO Balance carried the other side, being the actual state of the Fund this day - - - - -	32,671 1 4½
		£. 36,433 11 4½

Ramsgate Harbour Office, Austin Friars,
London, 3d April 1816.

WE whose Names are hereunto subscribed, having been appointed a Committee to examine and audit the Accounts of the Trustees conformably to the directions in the Act of the Thirty-second year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, " An Act for the Maintenance and Improvement of the Harbour of Ramsgate, in the County of Kent, and for cleansing, amending, and

HARBOUR OF RAMSGATE TRUST.

C.

		£.	s.	d.
1814.				
June 24th.	BY Balance, being the actual state of the Fund this day -	34,459	11	11
1815.				
June 24th.	BY the Revenue transferred from that Account, the Balance thereof being the Net Produce of the Revenue exceeding the Expenditure of this Trust, from the 24th June 1814 to the 24th June 1815 - - - - -	1,973	19	5½
A		£.	36,433	11 4½
1815.				
June 24th.	BY Balance brought from the other side, being the actual state of the Fund this day - - - - -	£.	32,671	1 4½
<p>and preserving the Haven of Sandwich, in the same County," do hereby certify that we have carefully examined the said Accounts, from the 24th day of June 1814, to the 24th June 1815, and that we find them to be just and accurate; and that the Statements contained in this Sheet marked A, and in that annexed hereto marked B, contain a true account of the Revenue and Dependencies of the said Trust to the aforesaid 24th day of June 1815.</p> <p>ROBT LANG, } C. H. TURNER, } Auditors.</p>				

D^r.

I.—(2.)—THE REVENUE OF

From
24th June 1814,
to
24th June 1815.

	£.	s.	d.
TO Duties repaid sundry Persons - - - - -	60	18	8
To Annuities for amount paid sundry Annuitants - - - - -	41	5	—
To Travelling and Surveying Expenses, amount thereof - - - - -	421	3	10
To the Town of Sandwich, - - - - - ditto - - - - -	200	—	—
To the Works at the Harbour of Ramsgate, ditto - - - - -	10,825	1	—
To the Committee of Directors, pursuant to Act of Parliament - - - - -	300	—	—
To Harbour Masters Establishment, amount thereof - - - - -	890	10	1
To Commission and Incidents on Collecting Rates, ditto - - - - -	1,258	9	4 ¹ / ₂
To the Salaries in the Town Department, - - - ditto - - - - -	707	16	—
To Office Rent and Incidental Expenses, - - - ditto - - - - -	324	—	4
To Charges Account, - - - - - ditto - - - - -	1,035	1	3

Total Amount of the Expenditure - - - 16,064 5 6¹/₂

To the Fund, transfer Balance of the Revenue, exceeding the Expenditure of this Trust,
from the 24th June 1814, to the 24th June 1815 - - - - - 1,973 19 5¹/₂

£. 18,038 5 —

EXPENDITURE OF RAMSGATE HARBOUR TRUST.

5

RAMSGATE HARBOUR TRUST.

C.

From 24th June 1814, to 24th June 1815.	PORTS at which COLLECTIONS were received.	NAMES of the COLLECTORS.	Tons of Shipping under 300 Tons, at 3d. per Ton.	Tons of Shipping above 300 Tons, at 1d. per Ton.	Chaldrons of COALS at 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Chaldron.	Tons of STONE at 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ton.	—
B.	Arundel - -	T. Wilson - -	360	- - -	6,601 Bush.	—	£ s d
	Bideford - -	T. Grant - -	194	—	—	—	
	Brighton - -	W. Gates - -	- - -	- - -	11,221 12	—	
	Bristol - -	S. Horsley - -	12,783	1,446	—	—	
	Boston - -	J. Brotherton - -	1,154	—	—	—	
	Cardiff - -	T. Bourne - -	5,747	—	—	—	
	Chichester - -	J. Powell - -	347	- - -	11,760	—	
	Chepstow - -	T. Jennings - -	321	—	—	—	
	Colchester - -	T. Tayspill - -	337	- - -	—	94	
	Chester - -	B. Monk - -	413	—	—	—	
	Cowes - -	J. Ward - -	19,215	6,257	13,460	—	
	Dartmouth - -	N. Brooking - -	1,489	- - -	3,125	—	
	Deal - -	S. K. Ferrier - -	22,743	6,123	6,012	—	
	Dover - -	B. Stow - -	11,600	374	14,424	—	
	Exeter - -	J. T. Wright - -	6,873	- - -	21,777	—	
	Falmouth - -	S. Pellew - -	13,119	1,643	—	—	
	Fowey - -	J. Kimber - -	1,473	- - -	457 12	—	
	Glasgow - -	W. M'Dowall - -	2,040	1,756	—	—	
	Grimsby - -	T. Cortis - -	3,129	640	—	—	
	Hull - -	C. Lutwidge - -	17,116	3,074	464	670	
	Ipswich - -	W. Batley - -	1,504	- - -	194	—	
	Leith - -	R. M'Nair - -	6,452	2,380	—	—	
	Liverpool - -	C. Turner - -	68,472	9,747	—	—	
	Lancaster - -	J. Booth - -	117	—	—	—	
	London Coast- ways - -	J. B. Butterfield - -	26,190	3,790	4,176	—	
	London, Over- sea - -	Welstead & Co. - -	500,511	459,844	—	—	
	London Trans- ports - -	T. Harding - -	46,652	30,882	—	—	
	Lyme - -	W. Peterson - -	2,732	- - -	2,573	—	
	Lynn - -	S. Lane - -	1,171	- - -	6,261	—	
	Lymington - -	W. Brown - -	729	- - -	6,000 12	—	
	Milford - -	H. Leach - -	560	—	—	—	
	Newcastle - -	C. Ogle - -	23,078	7,302	34,674	477	
	Newhaven - -	J. B. Stone - -	3,584	- - -	15,559 24	222	
	Padstow - -	T. Avery - -	766	—	—	—	
	Pembroke - -	M. Campbell - -	- - -	3,860	—	—	
	Plymouth - -	H. Toliher - -	14,101	5,939	28,302	—	
	Portsmouth - -	C. B. Arnaud - -	60,167	17,676	63,336	—	
	Pool - -	D. O. Lander - -	4,231	- - -	10,685 24	330	
	Penryn - -	J. Edgetombe - -	1,874	- - -	- - -	10,078	
	Ramsgate - -	G. Strivens - -	21,326	1,635	—	—	
	Rochester - -	J. Nightingale - -	4,857	- - -	2,041	1,459	
	Rye - -	N. Procter - -	2,903	- - -	19,224	—	
	Sandwich - -	J. Slaughter - -	7,274	- - -	8,491 24	158	
	Shoreham - -	H. Partington - -	599	- - -	6,486	—	
	Southampton - -	H. Smith - -	7,763	- - -	34,592	28	
	St. Ives - -	A. Stephens - -	875	—	—	—	
	Sunderland - -	C. S. Hill - -	22,797	- - -	22,745	—	
	Swansea - -	A. Page - -	1,599	- - -	1,182	1,550	
	Truro - -	J. Tippett - -	5,860	654	—	—	
	Weymouth - -	R. Weston - -	577	- - -	1,990	5,684	
	Whitby - -	J. Parkin - -	49	- - -	- - -	452	
	Yarmouth - -	W. Palgrave - -	1,116	- - -	20	—	
			960,909	- - -	- - -	d. - at 3	12,011 7 3
				565,022	- - -	- at 1	2,354 5 2
					337,835	- at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,236 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
						21,202 at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 10 3
Total Amount of Duties - - - £.							16,734 12 - $\frac{1}{2}$
By Cash received for One year's Dividend on 35,000l. 3 per Cent. Consols, due 5th January 1815, £ 1,050							
Deduct 10 per Cent. for Property Tax - - - 105							945 - -
By Cash received for the use of the Dock and Storehouses at Ramsgate - - - - -							327 13 - -
By - - ditto - - for Rent of Ground and Houses at Ramsgate - - - - -							31 - -
GROSS AMOUNT OF THE REVENUE - - - £.							18,038 5 - $\frac{1}{2}$

I.

ABSTRACT OF THE PRECEDING ACCOUNTS

A - - and - - B.

Ramsgate Harbour TRUST ACCOUNT, from the 24th June 1814, to the 24th June 1815.

Amount of Fund 24th June 1814 -	-	-	-	-	-	£. 34,459	11	11
Revenue -	-	-	-	-	-	£. 18,038	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Expenditure -	-	-	-	-	-	16,004	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$
							1,973	19 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
						£. 36,433	11	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deteriorated Value of Funded Property -	-	-	-	-	-	3,762	10	—
Amount of Fund 24th June 1815 -	-	-	-	-	-	£. 32,671	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$

II.

An Account of SALARIES and PENSIONS paid to the Officers, &c. of Ramsgate Harbour Trust; from the 24th June 1791 to the 24th June 1815.

(1.)—From 24th June 1791 to the 24th June 1792.

LONDON Department:						£.	s.	d.
William Evans	-	-	-	Secretary	-	£. 350	—	—
John Smeaton	-	-	-	Engineer	-	125	—	—
Thomas Evans	-	-	-	Clerk	-	150	—	—
Catherine Evans	-	-	-	Housekeeper	-	50	—	—
Christopher Nation	-	-	-	Messenger	-	40	—	—
							715	—
RAMSGATE Department:						£.	s.	d.
Samuel Patman	-	-	-	Storekeeper	-	100	—	—
Henry Cull	-	-	-	Master Mason	-	100	—	—
George Strivens	-	-	-	Harbour Master	-	25	—	—
							225	—
Superannuations and Pensions:						£.		
				N ^o years served.			940	—
William Curling	-	-	-	late Harbour Master	-	£. 30	—	—
Edmund Hurst	-	-	-	ditto Master Mason	-	40	—	—
							70	—

(2.)—From 24th June 1792 to the 24th June 1793.

LONDON Department:						£.	s.	d.
William Evans	-	-	-	Secretary	-	£. 350	—	—
John Smeaton	-	-	-	Engineer	-	125	—	—
Thomas Evans	-	-	-	Clerk	-	150	—	—
Catherine Evans	-	-	-	Housekeeper	-	50	—	—
Christopher Nation	-	-	-	Messenger	-	40	—	—
							715	—
RAMSGATE Department:						£.	s.	d.
Samuel Patman	-	-	-	Storekeeper	-	100	—	—
Henry Cull	-	-	-	Master Mason	-	100	—	—
George Strivens	-	-	-	Harbour Master	-	81	5	—
George Doughty	-	-	-	Dep. D ^o - D ^o	-	40	—	—
							321	5
Superannuations and Pensions:						£.		
				N ^o years served.			1,036	5
William Curling	-	-	-	late Harbour Master	-	£. 30	—	—
Edmund Hurst	-	-	-	ditto Master Mason	-	40	—	—
S. Curteis	-	-	-	ditto Storekeeper	-	15	—	—
							85	—

II.—Account of Salaries and Pensions, &c.—*continued.*

(3.)—From 24th June 1793 to the 24th June 1794.

LONDON Department:				£.	s.	d.
William Evans	- - - -	Secretary	- - - -	£. 350	—	—
John Smeaton	- - - -	Engineer, one half year	- - - -	100	—	—
Thomas Evans	- - - -	Clerk	- - - -	—	—	—
Catherine Evans	- - - -	Housekeeper	- - - -	50	—	—
Christopher Nation	- - - -	Messenger	- - - -	40	—	—
				540 — —		
RAMSGATE Department:				£.	s.	d.
Henry Cull	- - - -	Master Mason	- - - -	£. 125	—	—
George Strivens	- - - -	Harbour Master	- - - -	100	—	—
George Doughty	- - - -	Dep. D ^o - D ^o	- - - -	40	—	—
				265 — —		
				£.	805	— —
Superannuations and Pensions:			N ^o years served.	£.	s.	d.
William Curling	- - - -	late Harbour Master	- - - -	£. 30	—	—
Edmund Hurst	- - - -	D ^o Master Mason	- - - -	40	—	—
S. Curteis	- - - -	D ^o Storekeeper	- - - -	15	—	—
				85 — —		

(4.)—From 24th June 1794 to 24th June 1795.

LONDON Department:				£.	s.	d.
William Evans	- - - -	Secretary	- - - -	£. 350	—	—
Samuel Wyatt	- - - -	Engineer	- - - -	200	—	—
Catherine Evans	- - - -	Housekeeper	- - - -	50	—	—
Christopher Nation	- - - -	Messenger	- - - -	40	—	—
				640 — —		
RAMSGATE Department:				£.	s.	d.
Henry Cull	- - - -	Master Mason	- - - -	150	—	—
George Strivens	- - - -	Harbour Master	- - - -	130	—	—
George Doughty	- - - -	Dep. Harbour Master	- - - -	40	—	—
				290 — —		
				£.	930	— —
Superannuations and Pensions:			N ^o years served.	£.	s.	d.
William Curling	- - - -	late Harbour Master	- - - -	£. 30	—	—
Edmund Hurst	- - - -	D ^o Master Mason	- - - -	10	—	—
Widow of D ^o	- - - -		- - - -	10	—	—
				50 — —		

(5.)—From 24th June 1795 to 24th June 1796.

LONDON Department:				£.	s.	d.
William Evans	- - - -	Secretary	- - - -	£. 350	—	—
Samuel Wyatt	- - - -	Engineer	- - - -	200	—	—
Catherine Evans	- - - -	Housekeeper	- - - -	50	—	—
Christopher Nation	- - - -	Messenger	- - - -	40	—	—
				640 — —		
RAMSGATE Department:				£.	s.	d.
Henry Cull	- - - -	Master Mason	- - - -	150	—	—
George Strivens	- - - -	Harbour Master	- - - -	100	—	—
George Doughty	- - - -	Dep. D ^o - D ^o	- - - -	50	—	—
Thomas Adams	- - - -	Light-keeper	- - - -	20	—	—
				320 — —		
				£.	960	— —
Superannuations and Pensions:			N ^o years served.	£.	s.	d.
William Curling	- - - -	late Harbour Master	- - - -	£. 30	—	—
Widow Hurst	- - - -		- - - -	20	—	—
				50 — —		

II.—Account of Salaries and Pensions, &c.—continued.

(6.)—From 24th June 1796 to 24th June 1797.

LONDON Department:				£.	s.	d.
William Evans	- - -	Secretary	- - -	£. 350	—	—
Samuel Wyatt	- - -	Engineer	- - -	200	—	—
Catherine Evans	- - -	Housekeeper	- - -	50	—	—
Christopher Nation	- - -	Messenger	- - -	40	—	—
					640	—
RAMSGATE Department:				£.	s.	d.
Henry Cull	- - -	Master Mason	- - -	£. 150	—	—
George Strivens	- - -	Harbour Master	- - -	100	—	—
George Doughty	- - -	Dep. - D ^o - D ^o	- - -	60	—	—
Thomas Adams	- - -	Light-keeper	- - -	40	—	—
					350	—
				£.	990	—
Superannuations and Pensions:						
William Curling	- - -	late Harbour Master	- - -	30	—	—
Widow Hurst	- - -		- - -	20	—	—
					50	—

(7.)—From 24th June 1797 to 24th June 1798.

LONDON Department:				£.	s.	d.
William Evans	- - -	Secretary	- - -	£. 350	—	—
Samuel Wyatt	- - -	Engineer	- - -	200	—	—
Catherine Evans	- - -	Housekeeper	- - -	50	—	—
Christopher Nation	- - -	Messenger	- - -	40	—	—
Henry Cooke	- - -	(Clerk to the Committee of Accounts)	- - -	100	—	—
					740	—
RAMSGATE Department:				£.	s.	d.
Henry Cull	- - -	Master Mason	- - -	£. 150	—	—
George Strivens	- - -	Harbour Master	- - -	100	—	—
George Doughty	- - -	Dep. - D ^o - D ^o	- - -	60	—	—
Thomas Adams	- - -	Light-keeper	- - -	40	—	—
					350	—
					1,090	—

(8.)—From 24th June 1798 to the 24th June 1799.

LONDON Department:				£.	s.	d.	
William Evans	- - -	Secretary (three quarters of a year)	- - -	£. 262	10	—	{ Superannuated from this period.
Theophilus Pritzer	- - -	Ditto - fractional part - ditto	- - -	113	3	—	
Samuel Wyatt	- - -	Engineer	- - -	200	—	—	{ The situation discontinued from this time.
Catherine Evans	- - -	Housekeeper	- - -	37	10	—	
Christopher Nation	- - -	Messenger	- - -	40	—	—	
Henry Cooke	- - -	Clerk to the Committee of Accounts	- - -	25	—	—	
					678	3	—
RAMSGATE Department:				£.	s.	d.	
Henry Cull	- - -	Master Mason	- - -	£. 150	—	—	
George Strivens	- - -	Harbour Master	- - -	100	—	—	
George Doughty	- - -	Dep. - D ^o - D ^o	- - -	60	—	—	
Thomas Adams	- - -	Light-keeper	- - -	40	—	—	
					350	—	
				£.	1,028	3	—
Superannuations and Pensions:							
William Evans	- - -	{ late Secretary, one quarter of a year	- - -	40	—	—	
				£. 87	10	—	
					87	10	—

II.—Account of Salaries and Pensions, &c.—*continued.*

(9.)—From 24th June 1799 to 24th June 1800.

LONDON Department:						£.	s.	d.
Theophilus Pritzler	-	-	Secretary	-	-	£. 311	5	—
Samuel Wyatt	-	-	Engineer	-	-	200	—	—
Christopher Nation	-	-	Messenger	-	-	47	10	—
							538	15
RAMSGATE Department:						£.	s.	d.
Henry Cull	-	-	Master Mason	-	-	£. 161	5	—
George Strivens	-	-	Harbour Master	-	-	107	10	—
George Doughty	-	-	Dep. D ^o - D ^o	-	-	60	—	—
Thomas Adams	-	-	Lightkeeper	-	-	45	17	—
George Gwynn	-	-	Master Carpenter	-	-	69	6	—
							449	18
Superannuations and Pensions:						£.	1,008	13
William Evans	-	-	late Secretary	-	-	£. 350	—	—
							350	—

(10.)—From 24th June 1800 to 24th June 1801.

LONDON Department:						£.	s.	d.
Theophilus Pritzler	-	-	Secretary	-	-	£. 315	—	—
Samuel Wyatt	-	-	Engineer	-	-	200	—	—
Christopher Nation	-	-	Messenger	-	-	50	—	—
							565	—
RAMSGATE Department:						£.	s.	d.
Henry Cull	-	-	Master Mason	-	-	165	—	—
George Strivens	-	-	Harbour Master	-	-	110	—	—
George Doughty	-	-	Dep. D ^o - D ^o	-	-	68	—	—
George Gwynn	-	-	Master Carpenter	-	-	97	13	—
Thomas Adams	-	-	Light-keeper	-	-	47	16	—
George Louch	-	-	Dep. Engineer	-	-	78	15	—
							567	4
Superannuations and Pensions:						£.	1,132	4
William Evans	-	-	late Secretary	-	-	£. 350	—	—
Widow Hurst	-	-	-	-	-	20	—	—
Widow Gwynn	-	-	-	-	-	20	—	—
							390	—

(11.)—From 24th June 1801 to 24th June 1802.

LONDON Department:						£.	s.	d.
Theophilus Pritzler	-	-	Secretary	-	-	£. 315	—	—
Samuel Wyatt	-	-	Engineer	-	-	200	—	—
Christopher Nation	-	-	Messenger	-	-	50	—	—
							565	—
RAMSGATE Department:						£.	s.	d.
Henry Cull	-	-	Master Mason	-	-	165	—	—
George Strivens	-	-	Harbour Master	-	-	110	—	—
George Doughty	-	-	Dep. D ^o - D ^o	-	-	68	—	—
George Gwynn	-	-	Master Carpenter	-	-	97	13	—
George Louch	-	-	Dep. Engineer	-	-	152	10	—
Thomas Adams	-	-	Light-keeper	-	-	47	16	—
							640	19
Superannuations and Pensions:						£.	1,205	19
William Evans	-	-	late Secretary	-	-	£. 350	—	—
Widow Hurst	-	-	-	-	-	20	—	—
Widow Gwynn	-	-	-	-	-	20	—	—
							390	—

II.—Account of Salaries and Pensions, &c.—*continued.*

(12.)—From 24th June 1802 to 24th June 1803.

LONDON Department:						£.	s.	d.
Theophilus Pritzler	-	-	Secretary	-	-	£. 315	—	—
Samuel Wyatt	-	-	Engineer	-	-	200	—	—
Philip Randall	-	-	Examiner Parliamentary Acc ^{ts} , 2 years	-	-	10	10	—
Christopher Nation	-	-	Messenger	-	-	50	—	—
							575	10 —
RAMSGATE Department:								
George Louch	-	-	Deputy Engineer	-	-	200	—	—
George Strivens	-	-	Harbour Master	-	-	110	—	—
Henry Cull, senior	-	-	(half year) Master Mason	-	-	82	10	—
Henry Cull, junior	-	-	(half year) - D ^o	-	-	52	10	—
George Gwynn	-	-	Master Carpenter	-	-	103	19	—
George Doughty	-	-	Deputy Harbour Master	-	-	68	—	—
Thomas Adams	-	-	Light-keeper	-	-	47	16	—
Jane Nairne	-	-	Housekeeper	-	-	37	10	—
Robert Lowthian	-	-	Joint Harbour Master	-	-	64	8	—
							766	13 —
						£.	1,342	3 —
Superannuations and Pensions:								
				N ^o years served.				
Age 68.	William Evans	-	late Secretary	-	40	£. 350	—	—
	Henry Cull	-	(half year) late Master Mason	-	45	26	5	—
	Widow Hurst	-	-	-	-	20	—	—
	Widow Gwynn	-	-	-	-	20	—	—
							416	5 —

(13.)—From 24th June 1803 to 24th June 1804.

LONDON Department:						£.	s.	d.
Theophilus Pritzler	-	-	Secretary	-	-	£. 315	—	—
Samuel Wyatt	-	-	Engineer	-	-	200	—	—
Christopher Nation	-	-	Messenger	-	-	50	—	—
Philip Randall	-	-	Examiner Parliamentary Accounts	-	-	5	5	—
							570	5 —
RAMSGATE Department:								
George Louch	-	-	Deputy Engineer	-	-	200	—	—
George Strivens	-	-	Harbour Master	-	-	110	—	—
George Doughty	-	-	Dep. D ^o - D ^o	-	-	68	—	—
Thomas Adams	-	-	Light-keeper	-	-	47	16	—
Henry Cull, junior	-	-	Master Mason	-	-	105	—	—
George Gwynn	-	-	Master Carpenter	-	-	110	5	—
Jane Nairne	-	-	Housekeeper	-	-	62	10	—
							703	11 —
						£.	1,273	16 —
Superannuations and Pensions:								
				N ^o years served.				
Age 68.	Henry Cull	-	late Master Mason	-	45	£. 105	—	—
	William Evans	-	D ^o Secretary	-	40	350	—	—
	Widow Gwynn	-	-	-	-	20	—	—
	Widow Hurst	-	-	-	-	20	—	—
							495	— —

(14.)—From 24th June 1804 to 24th June 1805.

LONDON Department:						£.	s.	d.
Theophilus Pritzler	-	-	Secretary	-	-	£. 315	—	—
Samuel Wyatt	-	-	Engineer	-	-	200	—	—
Philip Randall	-	-	Examiner of Parliamentary Accounts	-	-	5	5	—
Christopher Nation	-	-	Messenger	-	-	50	—	—
							570	5 —

(continued)

II.—Account of Salaries, Pensions, &c.—continued.

(14.)—From 24th June 1804 to 24th June 1805—continued.

RAMSGATE Department:						£.	s.	d.
George Louch	- - -	Deputy Engineer	- - -	- - -	- - -	£. 200	—	—
Henry Cull, junior	- - -	Master Mason	- - -	- - -	- - -	105	—	—
George Strivens	- - -	Harbour Master	- - -	- - -	- - -	110	—	—
George Doughty	- - -	Dep. D° - D°	- - -	- - -	- - -	68	—	—
George Gwynn	- - -	Master Carpenter	- - -	- - -	- - -	110	5	—
Thomas Adams	- - -	Light-keeper	- - -	- - -	- - -	47	16	—
Jane Nairne	- - -	Housekeeper	- - -	- - -	- - -	50	—	—
							691	1
						£.	1,261	6
Superannuations and Pensions:								
				No years served				
Age 68.	William Evans	- late Secretary	-	40	-	£. 350	—	—
	Henry Cull, sen.	- ditto Master Mason	-	45	-	105	—	—
	Widow Hurst	- - - - -	-	-	-	20	—	—
	Widow Gwynn	- - - - -	-	-	-	20	—	—
							495	—

(15.)—From 24th June 1805 to 24th June 1806.

LONDON Department:								
Theophilus Pritzer	- - -	Secretary	- - -	- - -	- - -	£. 315	—	—
Samuel Wyatt	- - -	Engineer	- - -	- - -	- - -	200	—	—
James Messenger	- - -	Clerk	- - -	(half year)	- - -	20	—	—
Philip Randall	- - -	Examiner of Parliamentary Accounts	- - -	- - -	- - -	5	5	—
Christopher Nation	- - -	Messenger	- - -	- - -	- - -	50	—	—
							590	5
RAMSGATE Department:								
George Louch	- - -	Deputy Engineer	- - -	- - -	- - -	£. 200	—	—
Henry Cull, junior	- - -	Master Mason	- - -	- - -	- - -	105	—	—
George Strivens	- - -	Harbour Master	- - -	- - -	- - -	110	—	—
George Doughty	- - -	Dep. D° - D°	- - -	- - -	- - -	68	—	—
George Gwynn	- - -	Master Carpenter	- - -	- - -	- - -	110	5	—
Jane Nairne	- - -	Housekeeper	- - -	- - -	- - -	50	—	—
Thomas Adams	- - -	Light-keeper	- - -	- - -	- - -	47	16	—
							691	1
						£.	1,281	6
Superannuations and Pensions:								
				No years served.				
Age 68.	William Evans	- late Secretary	-	40	-	£. 350	—	—
	Henry Cull, sen.	- ditto Master Mason	-	45	-	105	—	—
	Widow Hurst	- - - - -	-	-	-	20	—	—
	Widow Gwynn	- - - - -	-	-	-	20	—	—
							495	—

(16.)—From 24th June 1806 to 24th June 1807.

LONDON Department:								
Theophilus Pritzer	- - -	Secretary	- - -	- - -	- - -	£. 315	—	—
Samuel Wyatt	- (¾ year)	Engineer	- - -	- - -	- - -	150	—	—
John Rennie	- (¼ ditto)	Ditto	- - -	- - -	- - -	75	—	—
James Messenger	- - -	Clerk	- - -	- - -	- - -	40	—	—
Philip Randall	- - -	Examiner of Parliamentary Accounts	- - -	- - -	- - -	—	5	5
Christopher Nation	- - -	Messenger	- - -	- - -	- - -	50	—	—
							635	5
RAMSGATE Department:								
George Louch	- - -	Deputy Engineer	- - -	- - -	- - -	£. 200	—	—
George Strivens	- (½ year)	Harbour Master	- - -	- - -	- - -	55	—	—
F. Finmore	- (½ ditto)	J ^r D° - D°	- - -	- - -	- - -	69	3	4
George Doughty	- - -	Dep. D° - D°	- - -	- - -	- - -	68	—	—
Henry Cull, junior	- - -	Master Mason	- - -	- - -	- - -	125	—	—
George Gwynn	- - -	Master Carpenter	- - -	- - -	- - -	115	5	—
George Strivens	- (½ year)	Storekeeper	- - -	- - -	- - -	27	10	—
Thomas Adams	- - -	Light-keeper	- - -	- - -	- - -	47	16	—
Jane Nairne	- - -	Housekeeper	- - -	- - -	- - -	50	—	—
							757	14
						£.	1,392	19

II.—Account of Salaries, Pensions, &c.—*continued.*(16.)—From 24th June 1806 to 24th June 1807—*continued.*

Superannuations and Pensions:					No years served,				£.	s.	d.		
Age													
63.	William Evans	-	late Secretary	-	40	-	-	£. 350	—	—			
	Henry Cull, sen.	-	ditto Master Mason	-	45	-	-	105	—	—			
	Widow Hurst	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	—	—			
	Widow Gwynn	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	—	—			
											495	—	—

(17.)—From 24th June 1807 to the 24th June 1808.

LONDON Department:												
Theophilus Pritzler	-	-	-	Secretary	-	-	-	-	£. 315	—	—	
John Rennie	-	-	-	Engineer	-	-	-	-	200	—	—	
James Messenger	-	-	-	Clerk	-	-	-	-	40	—	—	
Philip Randall	-	-	-	Examiner of Parliamentary Accounts	-	-	-	-	—	5	5	
Christopher Nation	-	-	-	Messenger	-	-	-	-	50	—	—	
										610 5 —		
RAMSGATE Department;												
George Louch	-	-	-	Deputy Engineer	-	-	-	-	£. 200	—	—	
Henry Cull, junior	-	-	-	Master Mason	-	-	-	-	125	—	—	
George Strivens	-	-	-	Storekeeper	-	-	-	-	55	—	—	
F. Finmore	-	-	-	Harbour Master	-	-	-	-	150	—	—	
George Doughty	-	-	-	Dep. D ^o - D ^o	-	-	-	-	68	—	—	
George Gwynn	-	-	-	Master Carpenter	-	-	-	-	125	—	—	
Thomas Adams	-	($\frac{1}{4}$ year)	-	Light-keeper	-	-	-	-	11	19	—	
John Mintor	-	($\frac{3}{4}$ year)	-	Ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	32	5	9	
Jane Nairne	-	-	-	late Housekeeper	-	-	-	-	4	13	6	
Jane Nairne & R. Friend	-	-	-	Housekeepers	-	-	-	-	50	—	—	
										821 18 3		
										£.	1,432	3 3
Superannuations and Pensions:					N ^o years served.							
Age 68.	William Evans	-	late Secretary	-	40	-	-	£. 350	—	—		
	Henry Cull, sen.	-	ditto Master Mason	-	45	-	-	105	—	—		
	Widow Hurst	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	—	—		
	Widow Gwynn	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	—	—		
										495 — —		

(18.)—From 24th June 1808 to the 24th June 1809.

LONDON Department:									
Theophilus Pritzler	-	-	-	Secretary	-	-	-	-	£. 315 — —
John Rennie	-	-	-	Engineer	-	-	-	-	200 — —
James Messenger	-	-	-	Clerk	-	-	-	-	40 — —
Philip Randall	-	-	-	Examiner Parliamentary Accounts	-	-	-	-	5 5 —
Christopher Nation	-	-	-	Messenger	-	-	-	-	50 — —
RAMSGATE Department:									
George Louch	-	-	-	Dep. Engineer	-	-	-	-	200 — —
Henry Cull, jun.	-	-	-	Master Mason	-	-	-	-	62 10 —
Nathaniel Gott	-	-	-	D ^o - - D ^o	-	-	-	-	65 — —
George Strivens	-	-	-	Storekeeper	-	-	-	-	55 — —
George Gwynn	-	-	-	Master Carpenter	-	-	-	-	125 — —
Jane Nairne and R. Friend	-	-	-	Housekeepers	-	-	-	-	50 — —
F. Finmore	-	-	-	Harbour Master	-	-	-	-	150 — —
George Doughty	-	-	-	Dep. D ^o - D ^o	-	-	-	-	68 — —
John Minton	-	-	-	Light-keeper	-	-	-	-	47 16 —

II.—Account of Salaries, Pensions, &c.—*continued.*

(19.)—From 24th June 1809 to the 24th June 1810.

LONDON Department:					£.	s.	d.
Theophilus Pritzler	-	-	Secretary	-	£. 315	—	—
John Rennie	-	-	Engineer	-	200	—	—
Philip Randall	-	-	Examiner Parliamentary Accounts	-	5	5	—
James Messenger	-	-	Clerk	-	47	6	—
Elizabeth Johnson	-	-	Office Female Servant	-	8	9	—
Christopher Nation	-	-	Messenger	-	62	10	—
					638 10 —		
RAMSGATE Department:							
George Louch	-	-	Dep. Engineer	-	200	—	—
George Strivens	-	-	Storekeeper	-	55	—	—
George Gwynn	-	-	Master Carpenter	-	125	—	—
Nathaniel Gott	-	-	Master Mason	-	65	—	—
Jane Nairne and R. Friend	-	-	Housekeepers	-	50	—	—
F. Finmore	-	-	Harbour Master	-	150	—	—
George Doughty	-	-	Dep. D ^o - D ^o	-	68	—	—
John Minton	-	-	Light-keeper	-	47	16	—
					760 16 —		
					£.	1,399	6 —
Superannuations and Pensions:				N ^o years served.			
Age 68.	William Evans	-	late Secretary	40	£. 350	—	—
	Henry Cull, sen.	-	D ^o Master Mason	45	105	—	—
	Widow Hurst	-	-	—	20	—	—
	Widow Gwynn	-	-	—	15	—	—
					490 — —		

(20.)—From 24th June 1810 to the 24th June 1811.

LONDON Department:					£.	s.	d.
Theophilus Pritzler	-	-	Secretary	-	£. 315	—	—
John Rennie	-	-	Engineer	-	200	—	—
James Messenger	-	-	Clerk	-	54	12	—
Philip Randall	-	-	Examiner Parliamentary Accounts	-	5	5	—
Christopher Nation	-	-	Messenger	-	75	—	—
Elizabeth Johnson	-	-	Office Female Servant	-	33	16	—
					683 13 —		
RAMSGATE Department:							
George Louch	-	-	Dep. Engineer	-	200	—	—
Nathaniel Gott	-	-	Master Mason	-	180	—	—
George Strivens	-	-	Storekeeper	-	55	—	—
George Gwynn	-	-	Master Carpenter	-	125	—	—
Jane Nairne and R. Friend	-	-	Housekeepers	-	50	—	—
F. Finmore	-	-	Harbour Master	-	150	—	—
George Doughty, (half year,)	-	-	Dep. D ^o - D ^o	-	34	—	—
John Minton	-	-	Light-keeper	-	47	16	—
					841 16 —		
					£.	1,525	9 —
Superannuations and Pensions:				N ^o years served.			
Age 68.	William Evans	-	late Secretary	40	£. 350	—	—
	Henry Cull, sen.	-	D ^o Master Mason	45	105	—	—
Age 66.	George Doughty	-	D ^o Dep. Harbour Master, (½ year)	19	34	—	—
	Widow Hurst	-	-	—	20	—	—
					509 — —		

II.—Account of Salaries, Pensions, &c—continued.

(21.)—From 24th June 1811 to the 24th June 1812.

LONDON Department:						£.	s.	d.
Anthony Gelednekie	-	-	Secretary	-	-	£. 315	—	—
John Rennie	-	-	Engineer	-	-	200	—	—
James Messenger	-	-	Clerk	-	-	54	12	—
Christopher Nation	-	-	Messenger	-	-	75	—	—
Elizabeth Johnson	-	-	Office Female Servant	-	-	33	16	—
							678	8 —
RAMSGATE Department:								
Nathaniel Gott	-	-	Master Mason	-	-	200	—	—
George Gwynn	-	-	Master Carpenter	-	-	125	—	—
George Strivens	-	-	Storehouse-keeper	-	-	55	—	—
Francis Finmore	-	-	Harbour Master, $\frac{1}{4}$ year	-	-	37	10	—
John Woolward,	-	-	- D° - $\frac{1}{4}$ D°	-	-	112	10	—
John Minton,	-	-	Light-keeper	-	-	47	10	—
Jane Nairne and R. Friend	-	-	Housekeepers	-	-	50	—	—
							627	10 —
Superannuations and Pensions:						£.	1,305	18 —
				N° years served.				
	William Evans	-	late Secretary	-	40	£. 350	—	—
Age 68.	Henry Cull	-	D° Master Mason	-	45	105	—	—
Age 66.	George Doughty	-	D° Dep. Harbour Master	-	19	68	—	—
	Widow Hurst	-	-	-	-	20	—	—
							543	— —

(22.)—From 24th June 1812 to 24th June 1813.

LONDON Department:								
Anthony Gelednekie	-	-	Secretary	-	-	£. 341	5	—
John Rennie	-	-	Engineer	-	-	200	—	—
James Messenger	-	-	Clerk	-	-	54	12	—
Christopher Nation	-	-	Messenger	-	-	75	—	—
Elizabeth Johnson	-	-	Housekeeper	-	-	33	16	—
							704	13 —
RAMSGATE Department:								
Nathaniel Gott	-	-	Master Mason	-	-	200	—	—
John Woolward	-	-	Harbour Master	-	-	187	10	—
George Gwynn	-	-	Master Carpenter	-	-	125	—	—
George Strivens	-	-	Storehouse-keeper	-	-	55	—	—
John Minton	-	-	Light-keeper	-	-	47	10	—
Jane Nairne and R. Friend	-	-	Housekeeper	-	-	50	—	—
							665	— —
Superannuations and Pensions:						£.	1,369	13 —
				N° years served.				
	William Evans	-	late Secretary	-	40 ($\frac{1}{4}$ year)	£. 262	10	—
Age 68.	Henry Cull	-	D° Master Mason	-	45	105	—	—
Age 66.	George Doughty	-	D° Dep. Harbour Master	-	19	68	—	—
	Widow Hurst	-	-	-	-	15	—	—
							450	10 —

(23.)—From 24th June 1813 to 24th June 1814.

LONDON Department:								
Anthony Gelednekie	-	-	Secretary, ($\frac{1}{4}$ year)	-	-	£. 105	—	—
John Kirkpatrick	-	-	- D° - ($\frac{1}{4}$ year)	-	-	236	5	—
James Messenger	-	-	Clerk	-	-	76	13	—
Christopher Nation	-	-	Messenger	-	-	75	—	—
Elizabeth Johnson	-	-	Office Female Servant	-	-	33	16	—
							526	14 —

(continued.)

II.—Account of Salaries, Pensions, &c.—*continued.*(23.)—From 24th June 1813 to 24th June 1814—*continued.*

RAMSGATE Department:					£.	s.	d.
John Woolward	- - -	Harbour Master	- - -	-	£. 200	—	—
Nathaniel Gott	- - -	Master Mason	- - -	-	200	—	—
George Gwynn	- - -	Master Carpenter	- - -	-	125	—	—
George Strivens	- - -	Storehouse-keeper	- - -	-	55	—	—
John Minter	- - -	Light-keeper	- - -	-	47	10	—
Jane Nairne and R. Friend	-	Housekeepers	- - -	-	50	—	—
					677 10 —		
					£.	1,204	4 —
Superannuations and Pensions:							
				N ^o years served.			
Age 66.	George Doughty	-	Dep. Harbour Master	- 19 -	£. 68	—	—
Age 68.	Henry Cull	-	Master Mason	- 45 -	105	—	—
	Widow Hurst	-	-	($\frac{1}{2}$ year)	15	—	—
					183 — —		

(24.)—From 24th June 1814 to the 24th June 1815.

LONDON Department:					£.	s.	d.
John Kirkpatrick	- - -	Secretary	- - -	-	£. 315	—	—
John Rennie	- - -	Engineer	- - -	-	200	—	—
James Messenger	- - -	Clerk	- - -	-	84	—	—
Christopher Nation	- - -	Messenger	- - -	-	75	—	—
Elizabeth Johnson	- - -	Office Female Servant	- - -	-	33	16	—
					707 16 —		
RAMSGATE Department:							
Nathaniel Gott	- - -	Master Mason	- - -	-	200	—	—
John Woolward	- - -	Harbour Master	- - -	-	200	—	—
George Gwynn	- - -	Master Carpenter	- - -	-	125	—	—
George Strivens	- - -	Storekeeper	- - -	-	55	—	—
John Minton	- - -	Light-keeper	- - -	-	47	10	—
Jane Nairne and R. Friend	-	Housekeepers	- - -	-	50	—	—
					677 10 —		
					£.	1,385	6 —
Superannuations and Pensions:							
				N ^o years served.			
Age 68.	Henry Cull, sen.	-	late Master Mason	- 45 -	£. 105	—	—
Age 66.	George Doughty,	-	D ^o Dep. Harbour Master	- 19 -	68	—	—
					173 — —		

Ramsgate Harbour Office, Austin Friars, }
 April 10th, 1816.

John Kirkpatrick,
 Secretary.

III.

AN ACCOUNT of Coals, Candles, and House Rent, ANNUALLY allowed to the Officers and Servants belonging to Ramsgate Harbour; from June the 24th 1791, to June the 24th 1815.

Years.	NAMES.	QUALITY.	COALS per Annum.	CANDLES per Annum.	House Rent, per Annum.	OBSERVATIONS.
			Chal. Bush.		£. s. d.	
1792	Geo. Strivens -	Harbour Master -	—	—	—	—
—	Henry Cull, sen.	Master Mason -	—	—	—	—
—	Samuel Patman -	Storekeeper. -	—	—	—	—
—	Geo. Doughty -	Dep. Harbour Master -	—	—	—	—
1793	Geo. Strivens -	Harbour Master -	—	—	—	—
—	Henry Cull, sen.	Master Mason -	—	—	—	—
—	Geo. Doughty -	Dep. Harbour Master -	—	—	—	—
1794	Geo. Strivens -	Harbour Master -	—	—	—	—
—	Henry Cull, sen.	Master Mason -	—	—	—	—
—	Geo. Doughty -	Dep. Harbour Master -	—	—	—	—
1795	Geo. Strivens -	Harbour Master -	—	—	—	—
—	Henry Cull, sen.	Master Mason -	—	—	—	—
—	Geo. Doughty -	Dep. Harbour Master -	—	—	—	—
1796	Geo. Strivens -	Harbour Master -	—	—	—	—
—	Henry Cull, sen.	Master Mason -	—	—	—	—
—	Geo. Doughty -	Dep. Harbour Master -	—	—	—	—
—	Thomas Adams -	Light-house Keeper -	4. 0.	—	—	Resides at the Light-house.
1797	Geo. Strivens -	Harbour Master -	—	—	—	—
—	Henry Cull, sen.	Master Mason -	—	—	—	—
—	Geo. Doughty -	Dep. Harbour Master -	—	—	—	—
—	Thomas Adams -	Light-house Keeper -	4. 0.	—	—	Resides at the Light-house.
1798	Geo. Strivens -	Harbour Master -	7. 0.	—	—	Trustees House.
—	Henry Cull, sen.	Master Mason -	—	—	—	—
—	Geo. Doughty -	Dep. Harbour Master -	—	—	—	—
—	Thomas Adams -	Light-house Keeper -	—	—	—	Resides at the Light-house.
1799	Geo. Strivens -	Harbour Master -	7. 0.	—	—	Trustees House.
—	Henry Cull, sen.	Master Mason -	—	—	—	—
—	Geo. Gwyn -	Master Carpenter -	—	—	—	—
—	Geo. Doughty -	Dep. Harbour Master -	—	—	—	—
—	Thomas Adams -	Light-house Keeper -	4. 0.	—	—	Resides at the Light-house.
1800	Geo. Strivens -	Harbour Master -	7. 0.	—	—	Trustees House.
—	Henry Cull, sen.	Master Mason -	—	—	—	—
—	Geo. Gwyn -	Master Carpenter -	—	—	—	—
—	Geo. Doughty -	Dep. Harbour Master -	—	—	—	—
—	Thomas Adams -	Light-house Keeper -	4. 0.	—	—	Resides at the Light-house.
1801	Geo. Strivens -	Harbour Master -	7. 0.	—	—	Trustees House.
—	Henry Cull, sen.	Master Mason -	—	—	—	—
—	Geo. Gwyn -	Master Carpenter -	—	—	—	—
—	Geo. Doughty -	Dep. Harbour Master -	—	—	—	—
—	Thomas Adams -	Light-house Keeper -	4. 0.	—	—	Resides at the Light-house.
1802	Geo. Strivens -	Harbour Master -	7. 0.	—	—	Trustees House.
—	Geo. Louch -	Engineer over the Works -	—	—	—	—
—	Henry Cull, sen.	Master Mason -	—	—	—	—
—	N ^l Gott -	D ^o - D ^o -	—	—	—	—
—	Geo. Gwyn -	Master Carpenter -	—	—	—	—
—	Geo. Doughty -	Dep. Harbour Master -	—	—	—	—
—	Thomas Adams -	Light-house Keeper -	4. 0.	—	—	Resides at the Light-house.

III.—Account of Annual Allowances to Officers,—*continued.*

Years.	NAMES.	QUALITY.	COALS	CANDLES	House Rent	OBSERVATIONS.
			per Annum.	per Annum.	per Annum.	
			Chal. Bush.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1803	Geo. Strivens -	Harbour Master -	7. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees House.
	Geo. Louch -	Resident Engineer -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Henry Cull, jun.	Master Mason -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
	N ^l Gott -	D ^o - - D ^o -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Geo. Gwyn -	Master Carpenter -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
	Robert Lothian -	Dep. Harbour Master -	4. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Geo. Doughty -	D ^o - - D ^o -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
	Thomas Adams -	Light-house Keeper -	4. 0.	- - -	- - -	Resides at the Light-house.
	Boatmen -	Under the Harbour Master	9. 2.	- - -	- - -	Trustees Houses.
1804	Geo. Strivens -	Harbour Master -	7. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees House.
	Geo. Louch -	Resident Engineer -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Henry Cull, jun.	Master Mason -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	N ^l Gott -	D ^o - - D ^o -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Geo. Gwyn -	Master Carpenter -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Geo. Doughty -	Dep. Harbour Master -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
	Jane Nairne -	Pier-house Keeper -	5. 0.	5 - -	- - -	Resides at the Pier-house.
	Thomas Adams -	Light-house Keeper -	4. 0.	- - -	- - -	Resides at the Light-house.
	Boatmen -	Under the Harbour Master	18. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees Houses.
1805	Geo. Strivens -	Harbour Master -	7. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees House.
	Geo. Louch -	Resident Engineer -	9. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Henry Cull, jun.	Master Mason -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	N ^l Gott -	D ^o - - D ^o -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Geo. Gwyn -	Master Carpenter -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Geo. Doughty -	Dep. Harbour Master -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
	Jane Nairne -	Pier-house Keeper -	5. 0.	5 - -	- - -	Resides at the Pier-house.
	Thomas Adams -	Light-house Keeper -	5. 0.	- - -	- - -	Resides at the Light-house.
	Boatmen -	Under the Harbour Master	9. 21.	- - -	- - -	Trustees Houses.
1806	Geo. Strivens -	Harbour Master -	7. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees House.
	Geo. Louch -	Resident Engineer -	9. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Henry Cull, jun.	Master Mason -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	N ^l Gott -	D ^o - - D ^o -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Geo. Gwyn -	Master Carpenter -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Geo. Doughty -	Dep. Harbour Master -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
	Jane Nairne -	Pier-house Keeper -	5. 0.	5 - -	- - -	Resides in the Pier-house.
	Thomas Adams -	Light-house Keeper -	5. 0.	- - -	- - -	Resides in the Light-house.
	Boatmen -	Under the Harbour Master	8. 18.	- - -	- - -	Trustees Houses.
1807	Geo. Strivens -	Harbour Master -	7. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees House.
	Geo. Louch -	Resident Engineer -	9. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Henry Cull, jun.	Master Mason -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	N ^l Gott -	D ^o - - D ^o -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Geo. Gwyn -	Master Carpenter -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Geo. Doughty -	Dep. Harbour Master -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
	Jane Nairne -	Pier-house Keeper -	5. 0.	5 - -	- - -	Resides in the Pier-house.
	Thomas Adams -	Light-house Keeper -	5. 0.	- - -	- - -	Resides in the Light-house.
	Boatmen -	Under the Harbour Master	10. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees Houses.
1808	Geo. Strivens -	Warehouse Keeper -	7. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees House.
	Geo. Louch -	Resident Engineer -	9. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Henry Cull, jun.	Master Mason -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	N ^l Gott -	D ^o - - D ^o -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Francis Finmore -	Harbour Master -	6. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Geo. Gwyn -	Master Carpenter -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Geo. Doughty -	Dep. Harbour Master -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
	Jane Nairne -	Pier-house Keeper -	5. 0.	5 - -	- - -	Resides at the Pier-house.
	Thomas Adams -	Light-house Keeper -	5. 0.	- - -	- - -	Resides at the Light-house.
	Boatmen -	Under the Harbour Master	11. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees Houses.
1809	Geo. Strivens -	Warehouse Keeper -	7. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees House.
	Geo. Louch -	Resident Engineer -	9. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Henry Cull, jun.	Master Mason -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	N ^l Gott -	D ^o - - D ^o -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Francis Finmore -	Harbour Master -	6. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Geo. Gwyn -	Master Carpenter -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Trustees ditto.
	Jane Nairne -	Pier-house Keeper -	5. 0.	5 - -	- - -	Resides at the Pier-house.
	John Mintor -	Light-house Keeper -	5. 0.	- - -	- - -	Resides at Light-house d.to.
	Boatmen -	Under the Harbour Master	11. 0.	- - -	- - -	Trustees Houses.

(continued.)

III.—Account of Annual Allowances to Officers,—*continued.*

Years.	NAMES.	QUALITY.	COALS per Annum.		CANDLES per Annum.			House Rent per Annum.		OBSERVATIONS.
			Chal.	Bush.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	
1810	Geo. Strivens -	Warehouse Keeper -	7.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees House.
—	Geo. Louch -	Resident Engineer -	9.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	N ^l Gott -	Master Mason -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	Francis Finmore -	Harbour Master -	6.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	Geo. Gwyn -	Master Carpenter -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	Jane Nairne -	Pier-house Keeper -	5.	0.	5	—	—	-	-	Resides at the Pier-house.
—	John Minton -	Light-house Keeper -	5.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Resides at the Light-house.
—	Boatmen -	Under the Harbour Master	11.	18.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees Houses.
1811	Geo. Strivens -	Warehouse Keeper -	7.	0.	-	-	-	45	—	Hired House.
—	Geo. Louch -	Resident Engineer -	4.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	N ^l Gott -	Master Mason -	4.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	Francis Finmore -	Harbour Master -	6.	0.	-	-	-	45	—	Hired ditto.
—	Geo. Gwyn -	Master Carpenter -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	Jane Nairne -	Pier-house Keeper -	5.	0.	5	—	—	-	-	Resides at the Pier-house.
—	John Minton -	Light-house D ^o -	5.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Resides at the Light-house.
—	Boatmen -	Under the Harbour Master	12.	27.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees Houses.
1812	Geo. Strivens -	Warehouse Keeper -	7.	0.	-	-	-	45	—	Hired House.
—	N ^l Gott -	Resident Engineer -	5.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	John Woolward -	Harbour Master -	5.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	Geo. Gwyn -	Master Carpenter -	2.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	Jane Nairne -	Pier-house Keeper -	5.	0.	5	—	—	-	-	Resides in the Pier-house.
—	John Minton -	Light-house D ^o -	5.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Resides in the Light-house.
—	Boatmen -	Under the Harbour Master	13.	24.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees Houses.
1813	Geo. Strivens -	Warehouse Keeper -	7.	0.	-	-	-	45	—	Hired House.
—	N ^l Gott -	Resident Engineer -	5.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	John Woolward -	Harbour Master -	9.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	Geo. Gwyn -	Master Carpenter -	2.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	Jane Nairne -	Pier-house Keeper -	5.	0.	5	—	—	-	-	Resides at Pier-house.
—	John Minton -	Light-house D ^o -	5.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Resides at Light-house.
—	Boatmen -	Under the Harbour Master	18.	13.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees Houses.
1814	Geo. Strivens -	Warehouse Keeper -	7.	0.	-	-	-	45	—	Hired House.
—	N ^l Gott -	Resident Engineer -	5.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	John Woolward -	Harbour Master -	9.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	Geo. Gwyn -	Master Carpenter -	2.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	Jane Nairne -	Pier-house Keeper -	5.	0.	5	—	—	-	-	Resides at Pier-house.
—	John Minton -	Light-house D ^o -	5.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Resides at Light-house.
—	Boatmen -	Under the Harbour Master	14.	27.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees Houses.
1815	Geo. Strivens -	Warehouse Keeper -	7.	0.	-	-	-	45	—	Hired House.
—	N ^l Gott -	Resident Engineer -	5.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	John Woolward -	Harbour Master -	9.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	Geo. Gwyn -	Master Carpenter -	2.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees ditto.
—	Jane Nairne -	Pier-house Keeper -	5.	0.	5	—	—	-	-	Resides at Pier-house.
—	John Minton -	Light-house D ^o -	5.	0.	-	-	-	-	-	Resides at the Light-house.
—	Boatmen -	Under the Harbour Master	11.	9.	-	-	-	-	-	Trustees Houses.

Ramsgate Harbour Office, }
10th April 1816. }

(Signed) John Kirkpatrick,
Secretary.

IV.

AN ACCOUNT of Coals and Candles paid by the Trustees of *Ramsgate Harbour*, for the use of the TOWN OFFICE and SECRETARY, from the 24th of June 1800 to the 24th of June 1815;—also, an Allowance paid the Secretary for HOUSE RENT, from 24th June 1800 to 24th June 1815.

YEARS.	COALS.	CANDLES.	Secretary's House Rent.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1801	28 19 2	27 7 —	—	
1802	30 8 4	22 17 1	—	
1803	54 9 —	21 1 —	—	
1804	65 19 8	20 17 9	—	
1805	16 10 2	27 12 —	—	
1806	35 13 4	28 16 2	✠	✠ The House in which the Secretary resided belonging to the Trust, was now let on Lease, whereby a saving of about £. 250 per annum was made, after deducting the sum allowed the Secretary for House Rent.
1807	65 3 —	19 5 10	120 — —	
1808	71 7 5	37 19 —	120 — —	
1809	70 9 3	6 — —	120 — —	
1810	65 8 7	15 3 3	120 — —	
1811	68 18 6	22 1 2	120 — —	
1812	65 13 8	43 12 4	120 — —	
1813	37 7 3	23 4 3	120 — —	
1814	38 18 9	11 18 2	120 — —	
1815	34 18 6	9 6 —	120 — —	

Ramsgate Harbour Office,
Austin Friars, 10th April 1816. }

Signed by

JOHN KIRKPATRICK,
Secretary.

ACCOUNTS

RELATING TO

RAMSGATE HARBOUR;

VIZ.

- I.—Ramsgate Harbour Trust Account, from the 24th June 1814, to the 24th June 1815.
 - II.—Account of Salaries and Pensions paid to the Officers, &c. now, or late, in the Service of the Trustees of Ramsgate Harbour; from the 24th June 1794; to the 24th June 1815, inclusive.
 - III.—Account of Coals, Candles, and House Rent, annually allowed to the Officers and Servants belonging to Ramsgate Harbour; from the 24th June 1794, to the 24th June 1815.
 - IV.—Account of Coals and Candles used in The Overtz, and by The Secretary, from the 24th June 1800, to the 24th June 1815; also, an Annual Allowance to The Secretary for House Rent, from the 24th June 1806, to the 24th June 1815.
- Ramsgate Harbour Office, } JOHN KIRKPATRICK,
Austin Friars, 11th April 1816. } Secretary.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 April 1816.*

147

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

Annual RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of RAMSGATE HARBOUR,
from the 24th June 1792 to 24th June 1815, inclusive.

YEARS.	RECEIPT.	EXPENDITURE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1792 - - -	17,600 18 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,375 15 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
1793 - - -	10,855 4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,030 7 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1794 - - -	11,918 9 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,852 12 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1795 - - -	12,273 15 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,348 19 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1796 - - -	14,509 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,120 11 8
1797 - - -	12,607 3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,926 5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1798 - - -	11,863 7 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,194 15 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1799 - - -	12,419 5 2	9,114 5 — $\frac{1}{4}$
1800 - - -	14,001 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,174 6 1
1801 - - -	15,806 10 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,205 1 —
1802 - - -	17,429 5 2	21,253 19 2
1803 - - -	16,374 14 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,410 9 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
1804 - - -	15,242 8 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	17,449 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1805 - - -	13,687 11 3	14,845 19 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1806 - - -	15,848 6 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,877 15 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1807 - - -	15,699 17 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	14,372 8 — $\frac{1}{4}$
1808 - - -	14,469 7 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	21,400 12 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
1809 - - -	14,446 2 — $\frac{1}{4}$	14,965 15 — $\frac{1}{4}$
1810 - - -	18,942 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,289 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1811 - - -	16,726 6 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	14,385 7 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1812 - - -	15,609 11 3	24,944 12 9
1813 - - -	15,108 13 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	18,285 3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1814 - - -	14,743 13 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	19,047 12 — $\frac{1}{4}$
1815 - - -	18,038 5 — $\frac{1}{2}$	16,064 5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	£. 356,221 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	372,935 8 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
		356,221 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
		EXPENDED more than received - - £. 16,713 19 5

Ramsgate-Harbour Office,
Austin Friars, March 27th, 1816. }

JOHN KIRKPATRICK, Secy.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Annual RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of
RAMSGATE HARBOUR, from the 24th June 1792
to 24th June 1815, inclusive.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 March 1816.

183.

ACCOUNTS

RELATING TO THE

TRINITY-HOUSE OF DEPTFORD-STROND;

1805—1815:

VIZ.

- No. 1.—Account of the Revenue of the Corporation of Trinity-House of Deptford-Strond, from 1805 to 1815, both inclusive; showing, what part thereof arises from the Profits of Light-Houses, distinguishing each; and how much from the following Sources, viz. Ballastage; from Landed Property; and from Money in the Funds; together with the Expenditure thereof, showing how much is applied in Salaries or Allowances to any Members of the Corporation.
- No. 2.—Account of the Number of Almshouses provided by the Trinity House of Deptford-Strond, for the residence of old and decayed Masters of Merchant Ships, and their Wives or Widows, and of old and decayed Pilots; showing, how many have been built within the last Seven Years; and the whole Annual Expense of all the Houses, including the Annual Allowances to the Inhabitants.
- No. 3.—The Number of Persons receiving Pensions from the Trinity-House, being old and decayed Mariners, or the Wives, Widows, or Children of such; showing the Increase thereof within the last Fifteen Years.
- No. 4.—Account of Monies expended by the Corporation of Trinity-House of Deptford-Strond, out of their surplus Revenues, in the improvement of Lights, the erection and establishing of new Light-Houses and Floating Lights; and for the repair and preservation of Sea-Marks; from 1790 to 1816.
- No. 5.—A Statement of the Time when the use of Argand Lamps and Reflectors was introduced into the Light-Houses; showing, the proportion of the Expense incurred by the use of those, compared with the lighting by Coal Fires.
- No. 6.—List of Appointments within the Patronage of the Trinity-House of Deptford-Strond.
- No. 7.—Account of the Disposal of the Balances of Surplus Rates of Pilotage, stated in the Accounts that have been annually presented to the Honourable House of Commons, pursuant to the Pilots Act 52 Geo. III, c. 39.
- No. 8.—Account of the Additions made to the Trinity-House Pension List; from 1800 to 1816.
- No. 9.—Account of the Income arising to the Trinity-House of Deptford-Strond, from the Duties of Lights, Buoys, and Beacons, in the three last years (1813, 1814, and 1815) showing the Gross and Net Receipt, with the Poundage allowed to the Receivers for collecting the same.

Trinity-House, London, }
27th May 1816.

J. COURT,
Secretary.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 May 1816.

No. 1.—An ACCOUNT of the REVENUE of the Corporation of TRINITY-HOUSE of
of LIGHT-HOUSES, distinguishing each; and how much from the following Sources,
EXPENDITURE thereof, showing how much is applied in Salaries or Allowances to

REVENUE	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Net Profits of the Ballastage - - - -	2,229 13 9	757 18 3	4,164 — 11	423 1 11
Net Produce of Buoyage and Beaconage - -	2,580 17 3	1,201 12 8	1,660 2 7	1,810 9 7
Rents of Estates - - - -	816 17 11	820 5 4	891 — 10	685 — 4
Dividends of Stock in the Public Funds - -	2,156 17 2	2,116 10 4	2,197 14 8	2,691 17 3
Benefactions of Elder Brethren - - - -	67 10 —	135 — —	239 17 3	67 10 —
TOTAL - -	7,851 16 1	5,031 6 7	9,152 16 3	5,677 19 1
Net Produce of the Lights, viz.				
Lowestoft - - - -	- - -	- - -	320 6 10	435 12 7
Foulness - - - -	1,893 8 5	1,747 12 1	1,673 6 6	1,579 8 —
Haisbro' Shore - - - -	2,181 10 6	2,135 — 6	2,044 10 —	1,498 16 9
D ^e - Floating - - - -	1,425 2 2	1,483 — 4	1,660 2 8	1,400 2 6
Well - - - -	3,393 6 1	3,605 8 4	3,458 14 4	3,348 14 10
Scilly - - - -	1,765 16 1	919 17 11	588 8 —	1,367 12 3
Caskets - - - -	2,083 16 10	2,657 1 6	2,586 1 11	1,460 4 1
Portland - - - -	1,975 10 6	2,193 14 9	2,040 15 6	2,070 3 5
Needles - - - -	2,282 18 4	2,816 4 5	2,428 10 4	2,408 3 2
Owers - - - -	1,608 12 7	2,347 12 7	2,282 17 9	1,243 15 2
Nore - - - -	1,077 7 1	1,062 11 10	698 0 3	678 9 5
Edystone - - - -	100 — —	100 — —	- - -	5,168 11 6
Flambro - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
South Stack - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Milford - - - -	140 — —	140 — —	140 — —	140 — —
Lizard - - - -	80 — —	80 — —	80 — —	80 — —
Goodwin - - - -	1,529 2 7	2,263 9 4	1,244 15 1	1,230 10 —
Sunk - - - -	1,154 2 6	2,586 8 2	2,890 13 10	769 2 11
Rents.—Smalls, St. Bees, Flatholm, Longships, Hunstanton, Mumbles, Buoys at Wisbech, Beacons at Woodbridge - - - -	128 5 —	128 4 —	128 5 —	128 5 —
TOTAL of all the Lights - -	22,728 18 8	26,266 6 9	24,265 17 —	25,007 11 7
Ballastage, Buoyage, Rents, &c. - - - -	7,851 16 1	5,031 6 7	9,152 16 3	5,677 19 1
Produce of Stock sold - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,474 19 —
TOTAL Receipts - -	30,580 14 9	31,297 13 4	33,418 13 3	42,160 9 8
EXPENDITURE.				
Almshouses, Building, Repairs, &c. of - -	1,438 19 —	960 15 5	2,165 6 10	8,238 7 6
Pensions to Alms People and Monthly Pen- sioners, Prisoners of War, &c. &c. &c. - -	17,760 12 7	18,997 14 —	19,377 11 11	20,097 2 5
Salaries* and contingent Expenses in the Busi- ness of the Corporation and Management thereof - - - -	5,765 15 11	5,299 17 11	5,487 7 7	6,114 12 8
Law Charges - - - -	853 5 —	- - -	813 14 3	264 16 4
Taxes, Repairs, New Buildings, and other Dis- bursements in Relation to the Houses and other Property of the Corporation - - - -	989 6 3	899 11 4	1,042 8 11	1,427 13 1
Income Tax and Property Duty - - - -	607 19 —	786 — 10	1,980 8 8	2,034 1 4
Cash laid out in the Purchase of Stock - -	27,415 17 9	26,943 19 6	30,866 18 2	38,176 13 4
TOTAL Disbursements - -	27,415 17 9	32,997 2 3	30,866 18 2	38,176 13 4

* In these are included Salaries paid to Members of the Corporation filling

Deptford-Stroud, from 1805 to 1815, both inclusive;—Showing, what part thereof arises from the PROFITS viz. BALLASTAGE; from LANDED PROPERTY; and from MONEY in the Funds;—together with the any Members of the Corporation.

1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3,517 1 8	834 — 9	3,693 8 —	976 12 9	239 9 11	1,182 19 2	3,079 14 11
1,883 5 6	2,716 3 3	2,525 16 11	917 4 8	2,191 7 7	1,566 13 7	2,594 8 9
449 13 5	216 10 1	2,120 8 9	1,027 2 8	630 7 9	1,777 18 1	2,284 15 1
1,539 — —	1,120 10 —	2,781 — —	2,565 — —	2,629 10 —	2,610 — —	2,925 — —
315 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	202 10 —
7,704 — 7	4,887 4 1	11,120 13 8	5,486 — 1	5,690 15 3	7,137 10 10	11,086 8 9
327 15 5	508 15 3	554 8 4	514 14 5	346 14 6	582 2 —	1,060 3 7
1,517 4 11	2,046 19 8	2,073 17 3	1,795 12 3	1,656 13 7	1,964 5 3	2,267 5 10
1,680 17 1	2,509 11 3	2,147 12 5	1,836 17 10	1,726 15 9	2,314 6 4	2,626 3 5
682 — 4	2,240 9 —	1,717 15 6	1,232 7 5	762 17 6	1,534 4 7	2,242 4 10
2,674 11 7	4,298 12 5	3,767 9 1	3,593 4 5	2,741 11 6	3,426 1 11	3,818 6 5
2,202 3 6	2,893 7 5	2,290 6 —	2,474 19 11	2,510 8 7	3,057 2 3	3,191 9 11
1,949 15 10	2,908 12 8	2,178 17 5	2,180 9 3	1,898 — —	2,724 16 —	2,823 13 7
2,486 6 1	2,900 — 2	2,379 5 4	2,343 18 3	2,483 19 8	3,100 8 3	2,430 18 11
2,468 8 8	3,230 1 —	2,768 16 5	2,441 11 10	1,991 9 11	2,619 6 6	777 1 10
1,449 10 10	2,292 19 5	1,157 1 8	1,554 5 5	1,094 16 —	1,693 12 7	2,443 8 7
877 16 10	1,695 8 8	1,463 6 7	1,143 7 10	1,175 7 2	1,214 13 2	1,468 10 8
4,965 17 3	5,043 18 5	3,271 4 2	5,028 1 7	2,051 9 3	5,722 — 8	5,604 6 6
— — —	1,662 13 1	3,683 3 11	3,087 — 8	2,766 — 7	2,957 10 3	3,848 6 2
— — —	— — —	— — —	3,645 5 4	3,196 4 8	4,404 6 8	5,938 16 2
140 — —	140 — —	140 — —	140 — —	70 — —	968 15 5	5,338 19 3
80 — —	80 — —	60 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
1,221 8 9	2,002 4 7	1,806 15 2	1,231 16 8	1,590 13 2	1,130 19 6	2,412 8 6
1,091 — 5	3,617 4 —	2,942 11 3	1,775 3 —	1,284 9 2	2,211 13 4	3,531 5 3
128 5 —	128 5 —	128 5 —	128 5 —	128 5 —	128 5 —	128 5 —
25,934 2 1	40,199 7 —	34,530 15 6	36,146 19 1	29,475 16 —	41,754 14 8	51,951 14 5
7,704 — 7	4,887 4 1	11,120 13 8	5,486 — 1	5,690 15 3	7,137 10 10	11,086 8 9
6,698 18 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
40,337 1 2	45,086 11 1	45,651 9 2	41,632 19 2	35,166 11 3	48,892 5 6	63,038 3 2
3,145 — 5	2,316 5 1	4,919 — 3	1,759 13 3	1,827 3 5	3,685 12 2	2,656 13 7
20,036 14 —	19,548 18 —	18,115 19 6	21,474 10 6	22,514 1 6	22,416 14 —	23,184 15 —
6,297 19 —	7,011 3 3	7,329 — 3	6,615 14 11	7,498 2 2	8,478 5 2	8,644 1 —
1,827 1 —	— — —	1,003 4 4	— — —	— — —	— — —	2,583 — —
1,386 12 7	2,689 4 5	4,242 13 2	5,682 4 —	1,488 — 11	1,774 19 3	1,962 12 —
2,226 19 6	2,181 11 6	2,137 16 6	2,475 9 —	2,789 9 2	2,938 13 —	2,657 19 —
34,830 6 6	33,747 2 3	37,747 14 —	38,097 11 8	36,116 17 2	39,294 2 7	41,689 — 7
— — —	19,208 15 —	9,662 10 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	19,900 — 2
34,830 6 6	52,955 17 3	47,410 4 —	38,007 11 8	36,116 17 2	39,294 3 7	61,589 — 9

Offices requiring constant Attendance, amounting to £.1,090 per Annum.

—No. 2.—

ACCOUNT of the Number of ALMSHOUSES provided by the Trinity House of Deptford-Strond, for the Residence of Old and Decayed Masters of Merchant Ships, and their Wives or Widows, and of Old and Decayed Pilots; showing how many have been built within the last Seven Years, and the whole Annual Expense of all the Houses, including the Annual Allowances to the Inhabitants.

The Total Number of Almshouses at present provided and maintained, is	-	144 *
The Annual Expense of maintaining which, including Pensions and Allowances to the Alms-people resident therein, amounts to	- - -	£. 8,000 — —
		Number of Almshouses.
* At Deptford there are of Almshouses, built many years since, and inhabited by Old decayed Masters and Widows	- - - - -	82
At Mile End D ^o	- - - - -	34
		116
Of which there have been built within the last seven years, for Decayed Pilots, their Wives and Widows, at Mile End	- - - - - 10	
Additional D ^o for Decayed Masters	- - - - - 8	
For ancient Widows and Daughters of Decayed Masters, relieved under Mrs. Mary Grigg's Legacy	- - - - - 10	
TOTAL newly built Almshouses		28
		28
TOTAL Number of all the Almshouses		144

—No. 3.—

The Number of Persons receiving PENSIONS from the Trinity-House, being Old and Decayed Mariners, or the Wives, Widows, or Children of such; showing the Increase thereof within the last Fifteen Years.

In 1815	- - - - -	Number. 7,012.
1800	- - - - -	3,682.
INCREASE		3,330.

Exclusive of the Allowances to Prisoners of War in France.

—No. 4.—

ACCOUNT of MONIES expended by the Corporation of Trinity-House of Deptford-Strond, out of their Surplus Revenues, in the Improvement of Lights, the Erection and Establishing of new Light-Houses and Floating Lights, and for the Repair and Preservation of Sea-Marks; from 1790 to 1816.

	£.	s.	d.
1790. For the Improvement of Portland Lights, by putting up two Lanthorns, with the then new-invented Argand Lamps and Reflectors - - - -	2,000	—	—
— For the establishing of the Owers Light-Vessel - - - - -	4,500	—	—
— Haisbro' Lights, Erection of - - cost - - - - -	5,500	—	—
— D ^o Floating D ^o - - - - - cost - - - - -	4,500	—	—
1792. Foulness Light improved and converted to an Oil Light, with Lamps and Reflectors - - - - -	2,000	—	—
1795. Goodwin Light-Vessel established, cost - - - - -	5,000	—	—
1797. } Sunk Light-Vessel - - D ^o - - D ^o - - - - -	5,000	—	—
1801. }			
1797. Milford Lights improved at the Expense of the Corporation (14 Years being unexpired of the Lease) by an advance out of their Funds, in order that Navigation might have the benefit of an improved Light without delay - - - - -	2,600	—	—
1806. Flambro' Light-House built, and a grand Revolving Light, with 21 Argand Lamps exhibited therein - - - - -	8,000	—	—
1807. Scilly Light-House repaired, and a new Lanthorn and grand Revolving Light erected and exhibited therein, with 30 Lamps and Reflectors, at an Expense of - - - - -	5,000	—	—
1809. South Stack Light-House built, and a grand Revolving Light erected and exhibited therein, with 21 Argand Lamps, Reflectors, at an Expense of -	12,000	—	—
1810. Three new Light-Houses erected at the Fern Islands, and improved Lights exhibited therein, with Argand Lamps, Reflectors, at an Expense of -	8,500	—	—
1810. The Edystone Light having reverted to the Corporation, by the expiration of the Lease, 24 Lamps and Reflectors erected in the Lanthorn for exhibition of the Light, on the improved principle (instead of a Candle-light, as put by Smeaton) - - - - -	3,000	—	—
1812. Lizard Light-Houses repaired, and new Lanthorns with Argand Lamps and Reflectors, put up in each to exhibit the Lights, on the most improved principle - - - - -	12,000	—	—
1804. } Naze Tower, near Harwich, repaired - - - - -	350	—	—
1812. }			
1814. Reculvers Church Towers being in danger of being washed down by the encroachment of the Sea, for Groins and Embankments, and other Defences for its preservation, the Corporation expended the sum of -	1,260	—	—
	£.	81,210	—

—No. 5.—

A STATEMENT of the Time when the Use of ARGAND LAMPS and REFLECTORS was introduced into the Light-Houses; showing the proportion of the Expense incurred by the Use of those, compared with the Lighting by Coal Fires.

THE use of Argand Lamps and Reflectors was first introduced into the Light-Houses in the Year 1790. And the Expense of maintaining a Light exhibited with Argand Lamps and Reflectors, burning Spermaceti Oil, is, to the Expense of maintaining the best possible Light that can be produced by Coals, in the proportion of about Four to One.

—No. 6.—

LIST of APPOINTMENTS within the Patronage of the Trinity-House of Deptford-Strond.

The Appointment of Collectors of Light Duties at London and the several Out Ports ; of which there are in the whole - - - - - 70

Agents superintending the Light-Houses and Light-Vessels, of which there are - - - 20

From £. 30. to £. 50. a Year.

Light Keepers, who have Charge of the Light-Houses, and Masters of Light-Vessels, who have the Care of the Floating Lights ; in all, who reside in the Light-Houses and Floating Lights - - - - - 42

—No. 7.—

ACCOUNT of the Disposal of the BALANCES of Surplus Rates of Pilotage, stated in the Accounts that have been, annually, presented to the Honourable House of Commons, pursuant to the Pilots Act 52 Geo. III. c. 39.

The Balances (as stated in the several Accounts) are in Amount as follow, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
1st Account, from the 1st October 1808, to the 31st December 1809 - -	610	7	3
2d Ditto - from 1st January to 31st December 1810 - - - - -	12,310	18	11
3d Ditto - from 1st January to 31st December 1811 - - - - -	7,581	7	6
4th Ditto - from 1st January to 31st December 1812 - - - - -	5,441	14	5
5th Ditto - from 1st January to 31st December 1813 - - - - -	3,250	1	8
6th Ditto - from 1st January to 31st December 1814 - - - - -	4,434	16	6
7th Ditto - from 1st January to 31st December 1815 - - - - -	6,412	7	10
	£.	40,041	14 1
Laid out, in the Purchase of £. 50,000. 4-per-Cent. Consol. constituting the present Pilotage Fund - - - - -	38,720	—	—
Balance of Cash, remaining on 31st December 1815, to be applied, as directed by the Act, in Payment of Pensions to decayed Pilots ; and in the Erection and Endowment of Almshouses for them ; of which Ten additional ones are now begun, and in progress of Erection - - - - -	1,321	14	1
	£.	40,041	14 1

—No. 8.—

ADDITIONS made to the Trinity-House PENSION LIST, from 1800 to 1816.

	Per Annum.
6 March 1800. Yearly Pensioners transferred to the M ^o List, amounting to, per Annum - - - - -	£. s. d. 700 — —
4 Decem ^r 1800. £. 100. per added to each of the M ^o Books, amounting (including Wives) to - - - - -	1,200 — —
4 June 1801. A like Addition made - - - - -	1,200 — —
- - - 1804. Block Ship Bounty Established - - - - -	200 — —
- Decem ^r 1805. Trafalgar Bounty - D ^o - - - - -	300 — —
6 March 1806. £. 100. per Annum added to Ea. M ^o Book - - - - -	1,200 — —
2 July 1807. Addition to Alms-people Pension - - - - -	430 — —
- March 1808. Pensions to eight additional Alms-people in eight new Almshouses now built - - - - -	400 — —
2 August 1810. £. 100. per Annum, added as before to the M ^o Books - - - - -	1,200 — —
- Decem ^r 1811. £. 100. - D ^o - - - - - D ^o - - - - -	1,200 — —
- Febr ^y 1815. £. 100. - D ^o - - - - - D ^o - - - - -	1,200 — —
- March 1816. £. 100. - D ^o - - - - - D ^o - - - - -	1,200 — —
- - - 1815. Pensions to Children, under 12 - - - - -	1,500 — —
TOTAL added to the Pension List, per Annum, since 1800 - -	11,930 — —
In 1812. Wives of Prisoners of War (temporary) £. 800. per Annum.	

—No. 9.—

ACCOUNT of the INCOME arising to the Trinity-House of Deptford-Strond, from the Duties of Lights, Buoys and Beacons, in the Three last Years (1813, 1814, and 1815;) showing the Gross and Net Receipt, with the Poundage* allowed to the Receivers for collecting the same.

YEARS.	Gross Amount of the Collections at all the Ports.	POUNDAGE deducted.	NET RECEIPT.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1813 - - - - -	69,400 — —	7,646 — —	61,754 — —]
1814 - - - - -	83,759 — —	9,066 — —	74,693 — —
1815 - - - - -	96,571 — —	9,901 — —	86,670 — —

N. B.—It is to be observed, that the above Collections were much increased during the war (particularly the latter years of it,) by so great and unusual a number of Foreign Ships being employed in the trade between this Country and the Continent, but which has now ceased, and is not likely to recur again.

* The Poundage allowed to the Collectors (of which there are seventy at London and the Out Ports,) varies from 1s. to 1s. 6d. 2s. 2s. 6d. 3s. 3s. 4d. to 4s. in the pound, according to the Gross Amount of the Collection at each Port, and other circumstances; but 4s. is the utmost allowed at any, even where the Emolument it yields is under £. 10. a year, as is the case at many of the Ports.

Trinity-House, London, }
27th May 1816.

J^r COURT.

Secretary.

ACCOUNTS
RELATING TO THE
TRINITY-HOUSE OF DEPTFORD-STROUD;
1805—1815:

VIZ.

- No. 1.—Account of the Revenue of the Corporation of Trinity-House of Deptford Stroud, from 1805 to 1815, both inclusive; showing, what part thereof arises from the Profits of Light-Houses, distinguishing each; and how much from the following Sources, viz. Ballastage; from Landed Property; and from Money in the Funds; together with the Expenditure thereof, showing how much is applied in Salaries or Allowances to any Members of the Corporation.
- No. 2.—An Account of the Number of Almshouses provided by the Trinity-House of Deptford Stroud, for the residence of old and decayed Masters of Merchant Ships, and their Wives or Widows, and of old and decayed Pilots; showing, how many have been built within the last Seven Years; and the whole Annual Expense of all the Houses, including the Annual Allowances to the Inhabitants.
- No. 3.—The Number of Persons receiving Pensions from the Trinity-House, being old and decayed Mariners, or the Wives, Widows, or Children of such; showing the Increase thereof within the last fifteen years.
- No. 4.—Account of Monies expended by the Corporation of Trinity-House of Deptford Stroud, out of their Surplus Revenues, in the improvement of Lights, the erection and establishing of new Light-Houses and Floating-Lights; and for the repair and preservation of Sea-Marks; from 1790 to 1816.
- No. 5.—A Statement of the Time when the use of Argand Lamps and Reflectors was introduced into the Light-Houses; showing, the proportion of the Expense incurred by the use of those, compared with the lighting by Coal Fires.
- No. 6.—List of Appointments within the Patronage of the Trinity-House of Deptford Stroud.
- No. 7.—Account of the Disposal of the Balances of Surplus Rates of Pilotage, stated in the Accounts that have been annually presented to the Honourable House of Commons, pursuant to the Pilots Act 52 Geo. III. c. 39.
- No. 8.—Account of the Additions made to the Trinity House Pension List, from 1800 to 1816.
- No. 9.—Account of the Income arising to the Trinity-House of Deptford Stroud, from the Duties of Lights, Buoys, and Beacons, in the three last years (1813, 1814, and 1815) shewing the Gross and Net Receipts, with the Poundage allowed to the Receivers for collecting the same.

Trinity-House, London, } J^s COURT,
27th May 1816. Secretary.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 May 1816.

ACCOUNTS OF SURPLUS RATES OF PILOTAGE;

1808—1815.

— 1. —

ACCOUNT of Surplus Rates of PILOTAGE received by the Corporation of *Trinity-House* of *Deptford Strond*, under the Act 48 Geo. III, c. 104, from Ships not having *British* Registers; and of the Appropriation thereof to the Support and Maintenance of decayed Pilots licensed by the said Corporation, pursuant to the directions of the Act above referred to.

RECEIPTS:

	£.	s.	d.
The Amount of Surplus Rates of Pilotage paid at the Port of London, by Ships not having British Registers, piloted by Trinity-House Pilots, from the 1st October 1808 (when the Act took effect) to the 31st December 1809 - - - is	6,781	14	6
The Amount of Ditto - - - received at the Outports, within the same period - is	244	9	9
	£.	7,026	4 3

APPROPRIATION:

In Out-pensions paid to 157 decayed Pilots and their Widows - - - -	684	12	—
Occasional Bounty to - Ditto - and to Pilots Prisoners in France - - -	131	5	—
Pensions and Allowances to decayed Pilots and their Widows in Ten Almshouses	600	—	—
The Amount of the Cost of Ten Alms-houses, the like Number having been lately appropriated to Ten decayed Pilots and their Wives - - - -	5,000	—	—
	6,415	17	—
BALANCE remaining on the 31st December 1809 - - -	610	7	3
	£.	7,026	4 3

Pilots' Office,
Trinity-House, London,
1st February 1810.

J A' COURT, Sec^r.

— 2. —

ACCOUNT of Surplus Rates of PILOTAGE received by the Corporation of *Trinity-House* of *Deptford Strond*, under the Act 48 Geo. III, c. 104, from Ships not having *British* Registers, in the Year 1810; and of the Appropriation thereof to the Support and Maintenance of decayed Pilots licensed by the said Corporation, pursuant to the directions of the Act above referred to.

R E C E I P T S :

	£.	s.	d.
The Amount of Surplus Rates of Pilotage paid at the Port of London, by Ships not having British Registers, piloted by Trinity-House Pilots, in the year from the 1st January to the 31st December 1810 - - - - - is	13,175	7	1
The Amount of Ditto - - received at the Outports, within the same period, is	524	7	10
	£.	13,699	14 11

A P P R O P R I A T I O N :

In Out-pensions paid to 150 decayed Pilots and their Widows - - - - -	559	11	—
Occasional Bounty to Ditto - - and to Pilots Prisoners in France - - -	89	5	—
Paid for the Repairs and Maintenance of Ten Almshouses for decayed Pilots, at Mile-End - - - - -	140	—	—
Pensions and Allowances to decayed Pilots and their Widows in the said Ten Almshouses - - - - -	600	—	—
	1,388	16	—
BALANCE remaining on the 31st December 1810 - - -	12,310	18	11
	£.	13,699	14 11

Pilots' Office,
Trinity-House, London,
24th January 1811.

} J A' C O U R T, Secy.

THE very large Amount of the Fund this year has arisen from the number of Foreign Vessels which have arrived in the River, having infinitely exceeded the usual annual number.

The sum of 610*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* being the Balance of last year's Account, with the present Balance of 12,310*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* amounting together to 12,921*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* is the whole Amount of the Fund proposed to be created under the 52d clause of the above Act, and which Fund is intended (under the benevolent provision of the Act above referred to) for the better Support and Maintenance of such Pilots as shall become incapable of discharging their duty from advanced age, or from any accident or permanent infirmity; but the Corporation have thought it right to allow of an Accumulation, for the benefit of that Fund, during a period when the Trade in Foreign Vessels is unavoidably great, in order to be enabled to extend those Allowances to the objects of this Charity, which the Fund may hereafter justify, and as far as may appear to be necessary for their farther relief.

— 3. —

ACCOUNT of Surplus Rates of PILOTAGE received by the Corporation of *Trinity-House* of *Depford Strond*, under the Act 48 Geo. III, c. 104, from Ships not having *British* Registers, in the Year 1811; and of the Appropriation thereof to the Support and Maintenance of decayed Pilots licensed by the said Corporation, pursuant to the directions of the Act above referred to.

R E C E I P T S :

	£.	s.	d.
The Amount of Surplus Rates of Pilotage paid at the Port of London, by Ships not having <i>British</i> Registers, piloted by <i>Trinity-House</i> Pilots, in the year from the 1st January to the 31st December 1811 - - - - - is	8,666	5	—
The Amount of Ditto - - received at the Outports, within the same Period, is	337	2	—
	£.	9,003	7 —

A P P R O P R I A T I O N :

In Out-pensions paid to 160 decayed Pilots and their Widows - - - - -	584	16	—
Occasional Bounty to Ditto - - and to Pilots Prisoners in France - - -	77	3	6
Paid for the Repairs and Maintenance of Ten Alms-houses for decayed Pilots, at Mile-End - - - - -	160	—	—
Pensions and Allowances to decayed Pilots and their Widows, in the said Ten Alms-houses - - - - -	600	—	—
	1,421	19	6
BALANCE remaining on the 31st December 1811 - - -	7,581	7	6
	£.	9,003	7 —

Pilots' Office,
Trinity-House, London, - } J A' COURT, Secy.
 16th January 1812. . }

THE present Balance of 7,581 *l.* 7s. 6d. has arisen from the same cause as that of the last year, *viz.* the number of Foreigners using the Ports of this Kingdom.

This temporary event will enable the Corporation to fulfil the provision proposed by the Legislature, for the Pilots throughout the whole Coast under their immediate jurisdiction:—The number of Pilots now engaged for the Public Service is 980, and will require a considerable Fund for that purpose, as well as to extend their Pensions beyond the present Allowance of Six Shillings per month, which appears inadequate for the support of aged persons and their families.

— 4. —

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Appropriations of the Surplus Rates of PILOTAGE received under and by virtue of an Act, passed in the 48th Year of the Reign of His present Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for the better Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of "Ships and Vessels navigating the *British Seas*," to create a Fund for the better Support and Maintenance of such Pilots belonging to the Fellowship of the *Cinque Ports*, as shall be superannuated.

1811.			
October - 25.	RECEIVED of Charles Ambrose Stephenson, of London, esq. the Receiver appointed by the Lord Warden and the Court of Loadmanage, the following Sums:		£. s. d.
	Collected from 1st October 1808 to 31st December 1808 -	42	5 5
	- - - - - to 31st March - - 1809 -	95	6 7
	- - - - - to 30th June - - - 1809 -	313	1 5
	- - - - - to 30th September 1809 -	378	11 4
	- - - - - to 31st December 1809 -	350	5 3
	- - - - - to 31st March - - 1810 -	206	— 8
	- - - - - to 30th June - - 1810 -	296	14 11
	- - - - - to 30th September 1810 -	414	4 3
	- - - - - to 31st December 1810 -	319	4 4
	- - - - - to 31st March - - 1811 -	236	3 9
	- - - - - to 30th June - - 1811 -	271	11 4
	- - - - - to 30th September 1811 -	249	15 2
		£.	3,173 4 5
1811.			
October - 28.	REIMBURSED to sundry Pilots their Payments towards the support of the Superannuated; from October 1808 to 28th September 1811 - - - - -	486	10 —
November 7.	Cost of £.2,000, 5 per Cent. Navy, at 96 $\frac{3}{4}$, and Charges -	1,943	12 8
— 14.	Cost of £.250, - - ditto - - at 97, - ditto - -	243	10 6
December 27.	Paid Henry Pascall, 3 months Superannuation Allowance -	12	10 —
	- - John Russell, - - - - - ditto - - - - -	12	10 —
	- - Richard Daines, - - - - - ditto - - - - -	12	10 —
	- - James Field Osborn, - - - - - ditto - - - - -	12	10 —
	- - Benjamin Dixon, - - - - - ditto - - - - -	12	10 —
	Due to John Cowley, - - - - - ditto - - - - -	12	10 —
	Paid the Widow of John Epsley, deceased, from 28th Sep- tember to 13th October 1811 - - - - -	2	1 1
	Cost of Stamps - - - - -	—	13 —
		£.	2,751 7 3
	BALANCE in the Treasurer's hands - -	421	17 2
		£.	3,173 4 5

Dover, January 1, 1812.

SAMUEL LATHAM, Treasurer,

THOMAS PAIN, Registrar of the Court of Loadmanage.

— 5. —

ACCOUNT of Surplus Rates of PILOTAGE received by the Corporation of *Trinity-House* of *Deptford Strond*, under the Acts 48 Geo. III, c. 104 and 52 Geo. III, c. 39, from Ships not having *British* Registers, in the Year 1812; and of the Appropriation thereof to the Support and Maintenance of decayed Pilots licensed by the said Corporation, pursuant to the directions of the Acts above referred to.

RECEIPTS:

	£.	s.	d.
The Amount of Surplus Rates of Pilotage paid at the Port of London, by Ships not having <i>British</i> Registers, piloted by <i>Trinity-House</i> Pilots, in the year from 1st January to 31st December 1812 - - - - - is	6,396	12	2
The Amount of ditto - - - - received at the Outports, within the same period - - - - - is	566	18	3
	£.	6,963	10 5

APPROPRIATION:

In Out-pensions paid to decayed Pilots and their Widows; occasional Bounty to Ditto, and to Pilots Prisoners in France - - - - -	761	16	—
Paid for the Repairs and Maintenance of Ten Alms-houses for decayed Pilots, at Mile-End - - - - -	160	—	—
Pensions and Allowances to decayed Pilots and their Widows, in the said Ten Alms-houses - - - - -	600	—	—
	1,521	16	—
BALANCE remaining on the 31st December 1812 - - -	5,441	14	5
	£.	6,963	10 5

Pilots' Office,
Trinity House, London,
11th February 1813. }

JA' COURT, Secretary.

THE Corporation, in pursuance of the intention expressed in their last Report, have augmented the Pension to decayed Pilots, their Wives and Widows, from Six shillings to Ten shillings per month each; with an addition of Two shillings per month for every Child such Pilot or Widow may have under the age of 14 years, if Boys; 16 years if Girls, to be continued until they attain that age.

— 6. —

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Appropriations of the Surplus Rates of PILOTAGE received under and by virtue of an Act, passed in the 48th year of the Reign of His present Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for the better Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and Vessels navigating the British Seas;" and of another Act, passed in the 52d year of His said Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and Vessels on the Coast of England," to create a Fund for the better Support and Maintenance of such Pilots belonging to the Fellowship of the Cinque Ports, as shall be superannuated.

1812.			£.	s.	d.
January - 1.	To Balance of former Account in the Treasurer's hands -		421	17	2
— - 15.	Received half a year's Dividend on £2,250, Navy 5 per Cents.		50	12	6
February - 6.	- - of Charles Ambrose Stephenson, esquire, the Collector in London, one quarter's Collection to 31st December 1811 - - - - -		172	9	1
May - - 5.	Ditto - - - - - to 31st March last - - - - -		156	11	7
July - - 12.	Received half a year's Dividend on £2,500, Navy 5 per Cents.		56	5	—
August - 19.	- - of the Executors of said Charles Ambrose Stephenson, one quarter's Collection to 30th June last - - - - -		311	16	2
November 3.	- - of Messrs. Welstead and Read, the Collectors in London, one quarter's Collection to 30th September last - - - - -		322	1	9
		£.	1,491	13	3

Total Amount of Stock purchased at sundry times, as per Accounts rendered,
Three thousand One hundred and Twenty Pounds, Navy Five per Cents.

1812.					
February - 29.	Cost of £. 150 Navy 5 per Cents, at 93 $\frac{1}{4}$ - - - - -		140	6	9
March - 26.	Paid Henry Pascall one quarter's Superannuation Allowance -		12	10	—
	- - John Russell - - - - ditto - - - - -		12	10	—
April - - 1.	- - Richard Daines - - - - ditto - - - - -		12	10	—
— - 6.	- - Benjamin Dixon - - - - ditto - - - - -		12	10	—
	- - James Field Osborn - - - - ditto - - - - -		12	10	—
May - - 13.	Cost of £. 100, Navy 5 per Cents, at 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ - - - - -		91	19	10
June - - 25.	Paid John Russell one quarter's Superannuation Allowance -		12	10	—
— - 26.	- - Richard Daines - - - - ditto - - - - -		12	10	—
— - 30.	- - Henry Pascall - - - - ditto - - - - -		12	10	—
July - - 1.	- - James Field Osborn - - - - ditto - - - - -		12	10	—
	- - Benjamin Dixon - - - - ditto - - - - -		12	10	—
August - 15.	- - Thomas Pain, for Bond of Indemnity, &c. per bill -		3	6	11
	- - Ledger and Shaw, Cost of the Account Book - - -		1	4	—
— - 22.	Cost of £. 300, Navy 5 per Cents, at 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ - - - - -		271	19	6
September -	Paid John Russell one quarter's Superannuation Allowance -		12	10	—
	- - Richard Daines - - - - ditto - - - - -		12	10	—
October - 9.	- - Benjamin Dixon - - - - ditto - - - - -		12	10	—
	- - James Field Osborn - - - - ditto - - - - -		12	10	—
November 13.	Cost of £. 320, Navy 5 per Cents, at 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ - - - - -		293	14	—
December 26.	Paid John Russell one quarter's Superannuation Allowance -		12	10	—
	- - Richard Daines - - - - ditto - - - - -		12	10	—
	- - Henry Pascall six months - ditto - - - - -		25	—	—
	- - James Field Osborn one quarter's ditto - - - - -		12	10	—
	- - Benjamin Dixon - - - - ditto - - - - -		12	10	—
	- - Postage and Carriage of Parcels - - - - -		—	11	2
			1,053	2	2
	BALANCE in Treasurer's hands - - - - -		438	11	1
		£.	1,491	13	3

SAMUEL LATHAM, Treasurer.

THOMAS PAIN, Registrar.

Dover, 1st January 1813.

— 7. —

ACCOUNT of Surplus Rates of PILOTAGE received by the Corporation of *Trinity-House of Deptford Strand*, under the Act 52d Geo. III, c. 39, from Ships not having *British* Registers, in the Year 1813; and of the Appropriation thereof to the Support and Maintenance of decayed Pilots licensed by the said Corporation, pursuant to the directions of the Act above referred to.

RECEIPTS:

	£.	s.	d.
The Amount of Surplus Rates of Pilotage paid at the Port of London, by Ships not having British Registers, piloted by Trinity-House Pilots, in the year from 1st January to 31st December 1813 - - - - - is	4,979	11	10
The Amount of Ditto - - - received at the Outports, within the same period - is	337	19	10
	£.	5,317	11 8

APPROPRIATION:

In Out-pensions paid to decayed Pilots and their Widows, occasional Bounty to Ditto, and to Pilots Prisoners in France - - - - -	1,307	10	—
Paid for the Repairs and Maintenance of Ten Alms-houses for decayed Pilots, at Mile-End - - - - -	160	—	—
Pensions and Allowances to decayed Pilots and their Widows, in the said Ten Alms-houses - - - - -	600	—	—
	2,067	10	—
BALANCE remaining on the 31st December 1813 - - -	3,250	1	8
	£.	5,317	11 8

Pilots' Office,
Trinity-House, London,
31st March 1814. }

JA^S COURT,
Secretary.

— 8. —

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Appropriations of the Surplus Rates of PILOTAGE received under and by virtue of an Act, passed in the 48th year of the Reign of His present Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for the better Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and Vessels navigating the *British Seas*;" and of another Act, passed in the 52d year of His said Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and Vessels on the Coast of England," to create a Fund for the better Support and Maintenance of such Pilots belonging to the Fellowship of the *Cinque Ports*, as shall be superannuated.

1813.		£. s. d.
January - 1.	To Balance of former Account - - - - -	438 11 1
— - 15.	To half a year's Dividend on £. 3,120, 5 per Cents. - - -	70 4 —
February - 3.	Received of Welstead and Read a quarter's Collection to } 31st December last }	128 1 —
May - - 4.	- - - of Ditto - - - to 31st March - - -	196 7 6
July - - 15.	- - - half a year's Dividend on £. 3,420, 5 per Cents. -	76 19 —
August - 7.	- - - of Welstead and Read a quarter's Collection to } 30th June }	254 3 5
November 8.	- - - of Ditto - - - ditto - to 30th Sept.	171 9 10
	£.	1,335 15 10.

Total Amount of Stock purchased at sundry times, as per Accounts rendered,
Three thousand Eight hundred and Fifty Pounds, Navy 5 per Cents.

1813.		
February - 9.	Paid Latham & Co. cost of £. 100, 5 per Cent. Navy, at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -	89 6 4
March - 26.	- - Henry Pascall three months Superannuation Allowance -	12 10 —
	- - Richard Daines - ditto - - - ditto - - -	12 10 —
	- - John Russell - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	12 10 —
April - - 4.	- - J. F. Osborn - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	12 10 —
	- - Benjamin Dixon - ditto - - - ditto - - -	12 10 —
May - - 26.	- - Cost of £. 200, 5 per Cent. Navy, at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - -	176 12 —
June - - 21.	- - Mr. Thomas Pain, Registrar, as per Bill - - -	4 6 1
— - 25.	- - John Russell three months Superannuation Allowance -	12 10 —
— - 26.	- - Richard Daines - ditto - - - ditto - - -	12 10 —
— - 30.	- - Benjamin Dixon - ditto - - - ditto - - -	12 10 —
	- - J. F. Osborn - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	12 10 —
August - 25.	- - Cost of £. 180, 5 per Cent. Navy, at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - -	158 — 4
September 29.	- - Richard Daines three months Superannuation Allowance	12 10 —
— 30.	- - John Russell - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	12 10 —
October - 2.	- - Henry Pascall six months Superannuation Allowance	25 — —
— 5.	- - Benjamin Dixon three months - - - ditto - - -	12 10 —
	- - J. F. Osborn - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	12 10 —
— 7.	- - Cost of £. 100, 5 per Cent. Navy, at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - -	88 12 —
November 16.	- - Cost of £. 150, 5 per Cent. ditto - 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - -	135 5 9
— 27.	- - John Russell three months Superannuation Allowance -	12 10 —
	- - Richard Daines - ditto - - - ditto - - -	12 10 —
	- - Henry Pascall - ditto - - - ditto - - -	12 10 —
— 29.	- - John Fagg - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	12 10 —
	- - Postage and Carriage of Parcels from London - - -	— 6 9
		889 19 3
	BALANCE in the Treasurer's hands - - -	445 16 7
	£.	1,335 15 10

SAMUEL LATHAM, Treasurer.

THOMAS PAIN, Registrar.

Dover, January 1st, 1814.

— 9. —

ACCOUNT of Surplus Rates of PILOTAGE received by the Corporation of *Trinity House* of *Deptford Strand*, under the Act 52 Geo. III. c. 39, from Ships not having *British* Registers, in the Year 1814; and of the Appropriation thereof to the Support and Maintenance of decayed Pilots licensed by the said Corporation, pursuant to the directions of the Act above referred to.

RECEIPTS:

	£.	s.	d.
The Amount of Surplus Rates of Pilotage paid at the Port of London, by Ships not having British Registers, piloted by Trinity-House Pilots, in the Year from 1st January to 31st December 1814	6,016	9	11
The Amount of ditto received at the Outports, within the same period	541	—	7
	£.	6,557	10 6

APPROPRIATION:

In Out-pensions paid to decayed Pilots and their Widows, Occasional Bounty to ditto, and to Pilots Prisoners in France	1,362	14	—
Paid for the Repairs and Maintenance of Ten Alms-houses for decayed Pilots, at Mile-End	160	—	—
Pensions and Allowances to decayed Pilots and their Widows, in the said Ten Alms-houses	600	—	—
	2,122	14	—
BALANCE remaining on the 31st December 1814	4,434	16	6
	£.	6,557	10 6

Pilots' Office,
Trinity House, London,
2d February 1815.

JAS COURT,
Secretary.

—10.—

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Appropriations of the Surplus Rates of PILOTAGE received under and by virtue of an Act, passed in the 48th year of the Reign of His present Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for the better Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and Vessels navigating the *British Seas*," and of another Act, passed in the 52d year of His said Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and Vessels on the Coast of England," to create a Fund for the better Support and Maintenance of such Pilots belonging to the Fellowship of the *Cinque Ports*, as shall be superannuated.

1814.			£.	s.	d.
January - 1.	To Balance of former Account in the Treasurer's hands	-	445	16	7
February - 1.	Received of Welstead and Reade a quarter's Collection to	-			
	31st December last	-	101	4	5
	- - - half a year's Dividend on £.3,850, Five per Cents	-	86	12	6
May - - 4.	- - - of Welstead and Reade a quarter's Collection to	-			
	31st March last	-	87	6	3
July - - 15.	- - - half a year's Dividend on £.3,850, Five per Cents	-	86	12	6
August - 5.	- - - of Welstead and Reade a quarter's Collection to	-			
	31st June last	-	160	4	8
November 4.	- - - of Welstead and Reade a quarter's Collection to	-			
	30th September last	-	153	7	2
		£.	1,121	4	1

Total Amount of Stock purchased at sundry times, as per Accounts rendered,
Four thousand Pounds, Navy Five per Cents.

1814.					
January - 3.	Paid Richard Mowll three months Superannuation Allowance	-	15	—	—
— - 5.	- - Richard Covell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - J. F. Osborn - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Robert Campbell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Edward Robson - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Benjamin Dixon - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Abraham Shrewsbury - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	13	15	—
March - 26.	- - John Russell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Henry Pascall - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Richard Daines - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - John Fagg - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
— - 17.	- - Richard Mowll - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	15	—	—
April - - 4.	- - Sarah Dixon, for Superannuation Allowance due to her	-	8	3	10
	late father Benjamin Dixon - - - - -	-			
	- - J. F. Osborn three months Superannuation Allowance	-	12	10	—
	- - Robert Campbell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Edward Robson - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Richard Covell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Abraham Shrewsbury - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	13	15	—
June - - 25.	- - Richard Daines - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
— - 27.	- - John Russell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - John Fagg - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Richard Mowll - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	15	—	—
— - 28.	- - Henry Pascall - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
— - 30.	- - J. F. Osborn - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Robert Campbell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Edward Robson - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Richard Covell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Abraham Shrewsbury - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	13	15	—
August - 12.	- - Latham Rice and Company, cost of £.150, Five per Cents.	-	145	15	9
September 29.	- - Richard Daines three months Superannuation Allowance	-	12	10	—
— - 30.	- - John Fagg - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Richard Mowll - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	15	—	—
	- - Henry Pascall - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - John Russell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
October - 6.	- - J. F. Osborn - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Edward Robson - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Richard Covell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Abraham Shrewsbury - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	13	15	—
October - 12.	- - Robert Campbell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
December 26.	- - Abraham Shrewsbury - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	13	15	—
	- - Robert Campbell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Richard Mowll - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	15	—	—
	- - John Fagg - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - John Russell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Henry Pascall - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Richard Daines - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	Stamps - - - - -	-	—	14	10
	4 Parcels, at 2 s. 3 d. - - - - -	-	—	9	—
			723	18	5
	BALANCE in the Treasurer's hands - -	-	397	5	8
		£.	1,121	4	1

Dover, 1st January 1815.

SAMUEL LATHAM, Treasurer.
THOMAS PAIN, Registrar.

— 11. —

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Appropriations of the Surplus Rates of PILOTAGE received under and by virtue of an Act, passed in the 48th year of the Reign of His present Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for the better Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and Vessels navigating the *British Seas*;" and of another Act, passed in the 52d year of His said Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and Vessels on the Coast of England," to create a Fund for the better Support and Maintenance of such Pilots belonging to the Fellowship of the *Cinque Ports*, as shall be superannuated.

1815.			£.	s.	d.
January - 1.	To Balance of former Account in the Treasurer's hands	-	397	5	8
— - 15.	Received half a year's Dividend on £.4,000, 5 per Cents	-	90	—	—
February - 7.	- - - of Welstead and Read a quarter's Collection to 31st December last	-	193	15	11
April - - 29.	- - - of Ditto - - - at a quarter's Collection to 31st March last	-	214	13	4
July - - 15.	- - - half a year's Dividend on £.4,200, 5 per Cents	-	94	10	—
August - 5.	- - - of Welstead and Read a quarter's Collection to 30th June last	-	211	17	3
October - 31.	- - - of Welstead and Read a quarter's Collection to 30th September last	-	184	9	4
			£.	1,391	11 6

Total Amount of Stock purchased at sundry times, as per Accounts rendered,
Four thousand Six hundred Pounds, Navy Five per Cents.

1815.					
January - 2.	Paid Richard Covell, Superannuation Allowance to Christmas	-	12	10	—
	- - Edward Robason - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - J. F. Osborn - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
March - - 25.	- - Richard Daines - - - - ditto - to Lady-Day	-	12	10	—
	- - Henry Pascall - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - John Fagg - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Richard Mowll - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	15	—	—
— - - 27.	- - John Russell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
— - - 30.	- - Richard Covell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - J. F. Osborn - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Edward Robason - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Abraham Shrewsbury - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	13	15	—
May - - 5.	- - Latham Rice & Co. cost of £. 200, 5 per Cents at 87	-	174	16	4
	- - Robert Campbell Superannuation Allowance to Lady-day	-	12	10	—
June - - 24.	- - Henry Pascall - - - - ditto - to Midsummer	-	12	10	—
	- - Richard Daines - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - John Fagg - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Richard Mowll - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	15	—	—
	- - John Russell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
— - - 28.	- - Abraham Shrewsbury - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	13	15	—
	- - Robert Campbell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Richard Covell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Edward Robason - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - J. F. Osborn - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
September 16.	- - Latham, Rice & Co. cost of £. 200, 5 per Cents at 85	-	170	17	—
	- - Richard Mowll Superannuation Allowance to Michaelmas	-	15	—	—
— - 29.	- - Richard Daines - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - John Russell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Henry Pascall - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - John Fagg - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
October - 2.	- - J. F. Osborn - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Edward Robason - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Richard Covell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Abraham Shrewsbury - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	13	15	—
	- - Robert Campbell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
November 15.	- - Latham, Rice & Co. cost of £. 200, 5 per Cents at 91½	-	184	7	—
December 26.	- - John Fagg Superannuation Allowance to Christmas	-	12	10	—
	- - Richard Mowll - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	15	—	—
	- - Richard Daines - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - John Russell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Henry Pascall - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
— - 30.	- - Abraham Shrewsbury - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	13	15	—
	- - Edward Robason - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Richard Covell - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - J. F. Osborn - - - - ditto - - - - -	-	12	10	—
	- - Stamps 16 s. 6d.; parcels from London 9 s.	-	1	5	6
			1,071	5	10
	BALANCE to new Account	-	320	5	8
			£.	1,391	11 6

SAMUEL LATHAM, Treasurer.

THOMAS PAIN, Registrar.

Dover, 31st December 1815.

168

ACCOUNTS

OF

SURPLUS RATES OF PILOTAGE

1808—1815.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 June 1816.*

ACCOUNT

OF

SURPLUS RATES of PILOTAGE received by the Corporation of *Trinity House* of *Deptford Strand*, under the Act 52 Geo. III, cap. 39, from Ships not having *British* Registers, in the Year 1815; and of the Appropriation thereof to the Support and Maintenance of decayed Pilots licensed by the said Corporation, pursuant to the directions of the Act above referred to.

RECEIPTS:

	£.	s.	d.
The Amount of Surplus Rates of Pilotage paid at the Port of London, by Ships not having British Registers, piloted by Trinity-House Pilots, in the Year from 1st January to 31st December 1815 - - - - - is - -	7,847	12	2
The Amount of Ditto - - - - received at the Outports, within the same Period - - - - - is - -	755	—	8
	£.	8,602	12 10

APPROPRIATION:

In Out-Pensions paid to decayed Pilots and their Widows, and occasional Bounty to Ditto - - - - -	1,430	5	—
Paid for the Repairs and Maintenance of Ten Almshouses for decayed Pilots, at Mile-End - - - - -	160	—	—
Pensions and Allowances to decayed Pilots and their Widows, in the said Ten Almshouses - - - - -	600	—	—
	2,190	5	—
BALANCE remaining on the 31st December 1815 - - - -	6,412	7	10
	£.	8,602	12 10

Pilots' Office,
Trinity House, London,
8th February 1816. }

JAS COURT,
Secretary.

ACCOUNT

OF

SURPLUS RATES of PILOTAGE received by the Corporation of *Trinity House of Deptford Strand*, under the Act 52 Geo. III, cap. 39, from Ships not having *British Registers*, in the Year 1815; and of the Appropriation thereof to the Support and Maintenance of decayed Pilots licensed by the said Corporation, pursuant to the directions of the Act above referred to.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 June 1816.

482 +.

170

11/11

A C C O U N T S

RELATING TO THE

TRINITY-HOUSE, DEPTFORD STROND:

—
VIZ:
—

—N° 1.—

AN ACCOUNT of the Dates and the Amount of the several Sums of Money laid out by the Corporation of Trinity-House, in the Purchase of £.50,000 £.4 per Cent. Consols, constituting the present Pilotage Fund.

DATE OF PURCHASE.	SUMS LAID OUT.	CAPITAL STOCK Purchased.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1811. August - - - -	16,175 — —	20,000 — —
1812. November - - - -	5,950 — —	8,000 — —
1814. September - - - -	3,255 — —	4,000 — —
1815. May - - - -	5,740 — —	8,000 — —
— November - - - -	2,995 — —	4,000 — —
1816. May - - - -	4,605 — —	6,000 — —
TOTAL - - - - £.	38,720 — —	50,000 — — *

Trinity-House, London, }
14th June 1816.

J. COURT,
Secretary.

* N. B.—The Dividends accruing on the above Stock, are carried to the general Account of the Fund, to be applied as directed by the Act.

N^o. 2.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the CORPORATION of
GROSS RECEIPTS of each of their several LIGHT-HOUSES,

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1805:	1806:	1807:	1808:
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Gross Receipts of the Ballastage - -	32,694 6 5	29,294 13 11	26,356 7 8	22,232 9 7
- - D ^o - - of Buoyage and Beaconage	6,426 16 5	6,638 13 1	5,961 4 3	6,586 11 9
Rents of Estates on Lease - - -	816 17 11	820 5 4	891 — 10	685 — 4
Dividends of Stock in Public Funds -	2,156 17 2	2,116 10 4	2,197 14 8	2,691 17 3
Benefactions of Elder Brethren - -	67 10 —	135 — —	239 17 3	67 10 —
Gross Receipt of Lights at Lowestoft -	1,114 8 5	1,144 9 9	1,057 4 8	1,141 6 5
— Foulness - -	2,269 12 11	2,274 3 5	2,111 7 8	2,168 5 2
— Haisbro' Shore -	3,110 19 9	3,045 3 5	2,883 6 —	2,583 11 2
— D ^o Floating -	3,197 9 —	3,045 3 5	2,883 6 —	2,583 11 2
— Well - -	4,997 3 10	5,098 9 1	4,687 7 3	4,706 14 4
— Scilly - -	2,924 14 3	3,808 7 10	3,160 19 11	3,226 9 —
— Caskets - -	2,888 4 8	3,470 19 1	3,289 1 3	2,961 3 10
— Portland - -	2,951 3 3	3,542 4 5	3,355 13 —	3,055 10 6
— Needles - -	3,022 7 7	3,580 4 —	3,353 19 5	3,129 17 7
— Owers - -	3,057 19 11	3,586 4 —	3,365 11 10	2,964 11 9
— Nore - -	1,727 13 9	1,729 8 8	1,670 1 5	1,679 16 9
— Edystone - -	100 — —	100 — —	- - -	6,641 — 5
— Flambro' - -	- - -	- - -	2,608 17 2	3,288 — 2
— South Stack - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
— Milford - -	140 — —	140 — —	140 — —	140 — —
— Lizard - -	80 — —	80 — —	80 — —	80 — —
— Goodwin - -	3,314 7 3	3,081 9 11	3,639 14 6	3,213 18 —
— Sunk - -	4,319 4 7	4,352 1 7	4,073 4 5	3,785 8 2
Rents of Lights, &c. on Lease - -	128 5 —	128 5 —	128 5 —	128 5 —
TOTAL - - -	81,506 2 1	82,111 16 3	78,134 4 2	72,740 18 4

Trinity-House, London,
20th June 1816.

TRINITY-HOUSE, distinguishing the several Heads thereof; and also distinguishing the from 1805 to 1815, both years inclusive.

1809:	1810:	1811:	1812:	1813:	1814:	1815.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
28,573 13 1	38,474 3 1	31,458 12 8	26,276 15 4	24,916 2 1	25,037 — 7	26,436 2 11
6,492 5 —	7,929 12 —	7,868 15 3	6,748 11 9	6,887 17 1	7,357 2 2	7,737 8 1
449 13 5	216 10 1	2,120 8 9	1,027 2 8	630 7 9	1,777 18 1	2,284 15 1
1,539 — —	1,120 10 —	2,781 — —	2,565 — —	2,629 10 —	2,610 — —	2,925 — —
315 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	202 10 —
1,038 5 8	1,244 18 8	1,280 5 1	1,209 3 10	1,098 18 8	1,194 1 —	1,789 10 —
2,046 9 3	2,695 18 11	2,618 14 9	2,394 19 1	2,247 4 2	2,395 6 6	2,789 16 8
2,684 18 9	3,636 18 8	3,254 12 7	2,851 12 9	2,751 7 8	3,113 3 10	3,749 18 11
2,684 18 9	3,636 18 8	3,254 12 7	2,851 12 9	2,751 7 8	3,113 3 10	3,749 18 11
4,413 9 4	5,791 13 10	5,514 15 7	5,191 17 10	4,984 19 1	5,310 19 8	6,327 5 10
3,476 11 11	4,614 4 —	3,757 8 5	3,771 9 5	3,667 12 9	4,238 17 3	4,320 19 2
3,131 — 1	3,947 5 3	3,374 5 9	3,315 4 4	3,192 10 9	3,633 19 5	3,670 1 5
3,196 8 10	4,024 16 —	3,449 10 7	3,392 14 5	3,243 10 9	3,705 — 3	3,743 12 7
3,226 5 7	4,027 18 2	3,471 5 6	3,410 12 2	3,228 6 6	3,706 15 4	3,750 8 11
2,995 1 1	3,762 — 9	3,492 3 7	2,970 5 5	2,868 7 8	3,372 12 6	3,849 12 5
1,736 17 10	2,415 8 8	2,187 12 3	1,837 19 2	1,858 9 11	1,927 6 4	2,137 13 11
6,332 11 10	8,129 7 8	6,722 13 4	6,628 1 2	6,399 14 6	7,740 9 7	7,589 7 3
3,236 5 2	5,108 8 4	4,802 16 11	3,897 5 2	3,661 2 —	3,844 15 11	4,828 7 10
3,556 7 4	6,278 — 10	5,842 5 9	4,964 5 4	4,291 5 8	5,435 13 8	6,866 19 9
140 — —	140 — —	140 — —	140 — —	1,528 11 3	5,376 13 5	6,451 10 9
80 — —	80 — —	60 — —	— — —	— — —	1,402 — 9	3,842 7 2
3,268 15 9	4,573 17 2	3,627 19 1	3,347 12 5	3,418 5 11	3,749 13 5	4,418 — 9
3,704 18 10	5,281 10 10	4,698 4 10	3,869 9 5	3,674 8 —	4,075 5 2	5,056 19 8
128 5 —	128 5 —	128 5 —	128 5 —	128 5 —	128 5 —	128 5 —
88,447 2 6	117,258 6 7	105,906 8 3	92,789 19 5	90,058 4 10	104,246 3 8	118,646 13 —

J^r COURT,
Secretary.

—N° 3.—

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of Balances of Money in the hands of the Treasurer of the Corporation of Trinity-House on the 31st December of each Year, for the last Ten Years, distinct from those arising out of the Charge of Surplus Pilotage; and an Account also of such Sums of Money as may have been invested in the Public Funds, arising from such Balances, with the Dates of such Investments.

Y E A R S.	Balances in hand on 31 December.	Sums invested, arising from such Balances.
	£. s. d.	
1806. December 31 - - - -	1,388 19 2.	—
1807. - - - - -	1,597 6 6.	—
1808. - - - - -	239 5 4.	—
1809. - - - - -	637 14 6.	—
1810. - - - - -	8,148 3 10.	{ £. 6,525, part of this Sum, was invested in £. 10,000 3 per Cent. Consols in March 1811.
1811. - - - - -	1,449 1 2.	
1812. - - - - -	3,464 10 5.	—
1813. - - - - -	1,462 17 6.	—
1814. - - - - -	1,348 19 11.	—
1815. - - - - -	2,338 4 5.	—

Trinity-House, London, }
20th June 1816.

J. COURT,
Secretary.

—N° 4.—

AN ACCOUNT of the Names of the several Parishes and Counties, and the Number of Persons in each, receiving PENSIONS, during the last Year, from the TRINITY-HOUSE.
—[N. B. The Parishes in which the Pensioners reside being generally unknown, particularly in the Country List, the Names of the Towns or Villages only (for the most part) can be given.]

Counties.	Parishes or Places.	N°s	Counties.	Parishes or Places.	N°s
NORTHUMBERLAND:			YORKSHIRE—continued.		
	Berwick - - - -	25		Filingdales - - - -	1
	Haggerstone - - - -	1		Robin Hood's Bay - - - -	24
	Holy Island - - - -	1		Scarbro' - - - -	109
	Alnwick - - - -	1		Flambro' - - - -	2
	Cresswell - - - -	17		Bridlington - - - -	21
	Newbiggen - - - -	14		Hull - - - -	11
	Woodhorn - - - -	9		Staiths - - - -	172
	Seaton - - - -	8		Hinderwell - - - -	35
	Blyth - - - -	35		York - - - -	16
	Earsdon - - - -	13		Skinningrove - - - -	18
	Cullercoats - - - -	33		Pickering - - - -	1
	Shields - - - -	343		Stokesley - - - -	1
	Tynemouth - - - -	52		Coatham - - - -	9
	Easington - - - -	4		Boltby - - - -	1
	Newcastle - - - -	26		Thorp - - - -	1
Total in Northumberland	- - - -	582		Beverley - - - -	2
				Sheffield - - - -	2
			Total in Yorkshire	- - - -	1,001
DURHAM:			LINCOLN:		
	Gateshead - - - -	1		Boston - - - -	2
	Sunderland - - - -	128		Kirton - - - -	1
	Durham - - - -	12		Lincoln - - - -	1
	Hartlepool - - - -	1	Total in Lincolnshire	- - - -	4
	Stockton - - - -	36			
	Lofthouse - - - -	29	NORFOLK:		
	Bedlington - - - -	3		Lynn - - - -	27
Total in Durham	- - - -	210		Burnham - - - -	2
				Wells - - - -	26
YORKSHIRE:				Blakeney - - - -	2
	Yarm - - - -	2		Cromer - - - -	1
	Redcar - - - -	35		Mundesley - - - -	1
	Marsk - - - -	7		Yarmouth - - - -	141
	Skelton - - - -	8		Gorlestone - - - -	20
	Guisbro' - - - -	27		Corton - - - -	3
	Ronswick - - - -	43		Middleton - - - -	1
	Lyth - - - -	16		Brancaster - - - -	1
	Sandsend - - - -	10		Winterton - - - -	1
	Ruswarp - - - -	1		Norwich - - - -	1
	Whitby - - - -	426		West Dercham - - - -	1
			Total in Norfolk	- - - -	228

An Account of the Names of the several Parishes, &c.—*continued.*

Counties.	Parishes or Places.	N ^{os}	Counties.	Parishes or Places.	N ^{os}
SUFFOLK:			KENT—continued.		
	Lowestoft	26		Deal	4
	Pakefield	4		Dover	27
	Southwold	8		Folkstone	8
	Dunwich	2		Sheerness	2
	Aldbro'	7		St. Peter's	8
	Woodbridge	9		Greenhithe	1
	Ipswich	73		Maidstone	4
	Eason	3		Birchington	1
	Mendlesham	1		Tunbridge	1
	Walton	1		Eltham	1
Total in Suffolk		134		Lewisham	4
ESSEX:				Wrotham	1
	Laytonstone	2		Deptford	171
	Ingatestone	1		Greenwich	148
	Harlow	1	Total in Kent		528
	Chigwell	1	SUSSEX:		
	Manningtree	9		Rye	7
	Harwich	4		Newhaven	4
	Colchester	8		Brighton	48
	Wivenhoe	2		Shoreham	8
	Mersea	2		Little Hampton	3
	Maldon	1		Bognor	1
	Bradwell	1		Chichester	1
	Burnham	1		Emsworth	3
	Great Easton	2		Bosham	1
	Braintree	1		Arundel	2
	Dagenham	2	Total in Sussex		78
	Leigh	1	HAMPSHIRE:		
	Prittlewell	1		Portsmouth	14
	Missley	6		Gosport	5
	West Thurrock	1		Southampton	22
	Barking	1		Millbrook	1
	Plaistow	1		Fawley	6
	Stratford	5		Lymington	72
	Walthamstow	1		Christchurch	2
	East Ham	1		Hamble	8
Total in Essex		56		Wick	2
KENT:				Langstone	1
	Woolwich	8		Basingstoke	2
	Northfleet	7		Cowes	4
	Gravesend	17		Ryde	7
	Chatham	12		Newport	5
	Milton	3		Yarmouth	19
	Margate	13	Total in Hampshire		170
	Broadstairs	33			
	Ramsgate	41			
	Sandwich	13			

7

Digitized by Google

An Account of the Names of the several Parishes, &c.—*continued.*

Counties.	Parishes or Places.	N ^{os}	Counties.	Parishes or Places.	N ^{os}
GLOUCESTERSHIRE :			CARDIGANSHIRE :		
	Bristol - - - - -	14		Cardigan - - - - -	12
	Gloucester - - - - -	3		Aberarch - - - - -	3
	Newnham - - - - -	2		Aberystwyth - - - - -	11
	Elderton - - - - -	2		Total in Cardiganshire - - - - -	26
	Bitton - - - - -	2			
	Total in Gloucestershire - - - - -	23			
MONMOUTHSHIRE :			MERIONETHSHIRE :		
	Chepstow - - - - -	1		Aberdovey - - - - -	1
	Newport - - - - -	1		Barmouth - - - - -	32
	Monmouth - - - - -	1		Dolgelly - - - - -	6
	Abergavenny - - - - -	1		Llanfair - - - - -	1
	Total in Monmouthshire - - - - -	4		Total in Merionethshire - - - - -	40
GLAMORGANSHIRE :			CAERNARVONSHIRE :		
	Swansea - - - - -	28		Llanaber - - - - -	2
	Total in Glamorganshire - - - - -	28		Pulheli - - - - -	3
CAERMARTHENSHIRE :				Caernarvon - - - - -	27
	Caermarthen - - - - -	10		Aberconway - - - - -	4
	Llanstephen - - - - -	2		Bangor - - - - -	1
	Total in Caermarthenshire - - - - -	12		Nefyn - - - - -	1
PEMBROKESHIRE :				Total in Caernarvonshire - - - - -	38
	Tenby - - - - -	11	ISLE OF ANGLESEA :		
	Freshwater - - - - -	1		Beaumaris - - - - -	1
	Pembroke - - - - -	7		Total in Anglesea - - - - -	1
	Langham - - - - -	2			
	Milford - - - - -	6	CHESHIRE :		
	Hubberstone - - - - -	1		Chester - - - - -	4
	Dale - - - - -	4		Stockport - - - - -	1
	Haverfordwest - - - - -	12		Duckingfield - - - - -	1
	St. David's - - - - -	3		Total in Cheshire - - - - -	6
	Fishguard - - - - -	44			
	Llanunda - - - - -	4	LANCASHIRE :		
	Dinas - - - - -	4		Manchester - - - - -	3
	Newport - - - - -	8		Liverpool - - - - -	16
	Begelly - - - - -	1		Lancashire - - - - -	2
	Angle - - - - -	1		Total in Lancashire - - - - -	21
	Jefferson - - - - -	1			
	Total in Pembrokeshire - - - - -	110			

An Account of the Names of the several Parishes, &c.—*continued.*

Counties.	Parishes or Places.	N ^{os}	Counties.	Parishes or Places.	N ^{os}
CUMBERLAND:			WILTS:		
	Whitehaven	17		Salisbury	1
	Harrington	16	Total in Wiltshire		
	Workington	110			1
	Seaton	7	MIDDLESEX:		
	Flimby	8		Bow	8
	Maryport	123		Shoreditch	31
	Allonby	25		Limehouse	116
	Skin Burness	2		Shadwell	246
	Bowness	1		Wapping	243
	Dissington	2		St. George's East	351
	St. Bees	1		St. Catherine's	20
	Ellenborough	1		Stepney	398
	Cockermouth	1		Whitechapel	118
	Broughton	1		St. Dunstan's East	19
Total in Cumberland		315		Bishopsgate	39
WESTMORLAND:				Clerkenwell	23
	Kirby Lonsdale	1		St. Giles	10
Total in Westmorland		1		St. Andrew Holborn	27
WORCESTERSHIRE:				St. Matthew Bethnal Green	70
	Worcester	1		Mary-la-Bonne	25
	Kidderminster	2		St. Clement Danes	17
Total in Worcestershire		3		St. Martin's in the Fields	1
WARWICKSHIRE:				Bloomsbury	6
	Birmingham	6		St. Luke's	12
Total in Warwickshire		6		Pancras	13
SALOP:				Hackney	18
	Colebrook	1		Islington	17
Total in Shropshire		1		Spitalfields	33
BERKS:				St. Paul's Covent Garden	16
	Newbury	1		Westminster	15
	Reading	1		Aldgate	20
Total in Berkshire		2		St. Ann's Blackfriars	2
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:				Cripplegate	10
	Northampton	1		St. Ann's Soho	2
Total in Northamptonshire		1		Hampstead	1
				Chiswick	2
				Brompton	1
				Chelsea	7
				Bromley	4
				Hampton	4
				Stanmore	1
				Fullham	1
				Edmonton	1
				Twickenham	1
				Teddington	2
				Brentford	3
			Total in Middlesex		1,959

An Account of the Names of the several Parishes, &c.—*continued.*

Counties.	Parishes or Places.	N ^{os}	Counties.	Parishes or Places.	N ^{os}
SURREY:			SCOTLAND—continued.		
	Southwark - - -	77		Stromness - - -	1
	St. John's Horslydown - -	79		Sutherland - - -	3
	Bermondsey - - -	122		Newburgh - - -	2
	St. Mary Rotherhithe - -	293		Nigg - - -	1
	St. George's Southwark - -	6		Glasgow - - -	1
	St. Mary Lambeth - - -	56		Fraserburgh - - -	3
	St. Olave's - - -	21		Edinburgh - - -	6
	St. Mary Newington - - -	37		Anstruther - - -	1
	St. Giles Camberwell - - -	6		Carnegie Hill - - -	1
	Christchurch - - -	17		Leith - - -	10
	Putney - - -	1		Lerwick - - -	5
	Croydon - - -	2		Dundee - - -	5
	Clapham - - -	1		Dysart - - -	1
	Mortlake - - -	1		Gardinson - - -	1
	Peckham - - -	5		Ayton - - -	1
	Richmond - - -	1		Shetland - - -	14
	Battersea - - -	1		Orkneys - - -	2
	Tooting - - -	5		Total in Scotland - - -	121
Total in Surrey - - -		731			
SCOTLAND:			IRELAND:		
	Aberdeen - - -	4		Dublin - - -	1
	Peterhead - - -	2		Cork - - -	4
	Kincairn - - -	1		Kilkenny - - -	2
	St. Andrew's - - -	2		Total in Ireland - - -	7
	Arbroath - - -	7			
	Kinross - - -	1			
	Leigh - - -	4		JERSEY - - -	9
	Cromartie - - -	5			
	Dunbar - - -	6			
	Montrose - - -	31			

Trinity-House, London, }
24th June 1816.

J^r COURT,
Secretary.

A C C O U N T S

RELATING TO THE

TRINITY-HOUSE, DEPTFORD STROND:

VIZ:

N^o 1.—An ACCOUNT of the Dates and the Amount of the several Sums of Money laid out by the Corporation of Trinity-House, in the Purchase of £. 50,000 £. 4 per Cent. Consols, constituting the present Pilotage Fund.

N^o 2.—An ACCOUNT of the Gross Revenues of the Corporation of Trinity-House, distinguishing the several Heads thereof; and also distinguishing the Gross Receipts of each of their several Light-Houses, from 1805 to 1815, both Years inclusive.

N^o 3.—An ACCOUNT of the Amount of Balances of Money in the hands of the Treasurer of the Corporation of Trinity-House, on the 31st December of each Year, for the last Ten Years, distinct from those arising out of the Charge of Surplus Pilotage; and an Account also of such Sums of Money as may have been invested in the Public Funds arising from such Balances with the Dates of such Investments.

N^o 4.—An ACCOUNT of the Names of the several Parishes and Counties, and the Number of Persons in each, receiving Pensions, during the last Year, from the Trinity-House.—[N. B. The Parishes in which the Pensioners reside being generally unknown, particularly in the Country List, the Names of the Towns or Villages only (for the most part) can be given.]

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 June 1816.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

THE PAYMASTER OF MARINES:

VIZ.

- (1.)—Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of the Admiralty to the Paymaster of Marines, dated the 4th May 1813; on the subject of the Barrack and Contingent Expenditure of that Department - - - - - p. 2. 3.
- (2.)—Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated the 17th May 1813, to the Secretary of the Treasury; on the subject of the Abolition or Regulation of the Offices of Paymaster of Marines, and Paymaster of Widows Pensions - p. 3. to 8.
-

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 May 1813:

And to be Reprinted, 29 March
1816.

PAPERS RELATING TO

Admiralty Office, 24th May 1813.

- (1.)—Copy of a LETTER from the Secretary of the Admiralty to the Paymaster of Marines, dated the 4th May 1813; on the subject of the Barrack and Contingent Expenditure of that Department.

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having had under their consideration the account of expenses incurred for the Marine Barrack, transmitted in General Phipps's letter of the 21st of last month, and being desirous of bringing, for the future, the expenditure of this department more immediately under their own examination and controul, have commanded me to signify to you their direction, that you should with all convenient dispatch frame and submit for their Lordships consideration, such a system of regulation for the Royal Marine Barracks as shall tend to secure, in the first instance, the most economical expenditure, and in the second, the accurate examination of the accounts of that department of the public service.

My Lords command me to direct your attention to the system at present established for the management of the Army Barracks, and to express their opinion that this system should be made the groundwork of your arrangement, and applied, as far as may be practicable, to the Marine service; and that your Office should, under their Lordships direction, exercise the same general superintendence in this matter that the Barrack Board does over the Barracks for the Army. And my Lords command me to acquaint you, that they have with this view written to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to direct the Barrack Board to afford you any information of which you may be in want, and you are to open a communication with that Board accordingly.

In the mean while my Lords are of opinion, that it is proper that you should forthwith acquaint the respective Barrack Masters, that no expense is in future to be incurred unless with their Lordships sanction; that on the last day of each month there be transmitted to you an estimate of all works to be done, or articles to be supplied, in the succeeding month, with the amount of the expense of such works or articles; that these estimates shall be made out and signed by one of the senior Field Officers, the Quarter Master, and the Barrack Master of the Division, with the Master House Carpenter, Master Bricklayer, Master Joiner, Master Smith, or other Officer of His Majesty's Dock Yard, who may be qualified to give a professional opinion on the work which may be proposed.

My Lords will then consider the estimate, and will return it to you with their direction on the several points.

It will sometimes happen that works not foreseen at the beginning of the month may in the course of it become necessary: in these cases special estimates are to be made and transmitted; and if it should happen that any work is so immediately necessary, as not to admit of the delay of forming and transmitting an estimate, it is to be performed; but by the very next post the Barrack Master is to acquaint you with all the circumstances of this case, and to transmit to you an account of the expense incurred, which you will lay before their Lordships at proper opportunities. And I am further to acquaint you that their Lordships have given directions to the Navy Board, to signify to the Commissioners at the several yards, that on receiving a requisition to that effect from the Barrack Master, they are to order the respective Officers of the yards to attend the Field Officer, Quarter Master, and Barrack Master of the Division, for the purpose of assisting in framing the estimate.

The works, the performance of which shall receive their Lordships sanction, are for the present, at least, to be executed in the manner now in use; but after the work shall have been performed, the respective Officers of the yard shall be required to come and inspect the same; and on their signing the voucher, as a testimony that the work is properly done, and reasonably charged, you are to authorize the payment of the amount.

With regard to the supply of the various necessary articles of furniture, &c. for the Barracks, they are, as before stated, to be estimated monthly; but it is their Lordships intention, that these articles be in future supplied as similar articles are to the Army Barracks; and they have directed me to write to the Lords of the Treasury to request, that in the contracts to be made for the supply of these articles for the Army, the Marine service may be included, and you will consider of the regulations under which these supplies should be drawn, paid and accounted for; but until you shall have been able to form such regulations, you are to direct the Barrack Masters to supply

supply these articles according to the present system, sending up an estimate of the probable monthly expenditure; and you are to lose no time in enquiring and reporting to me, what articles it would be proper to recommend to the Treasury to include in the Army contracts, and whether, and in what degree, they differ from the articles supplied to the Army.

My Lords cannot anticipate any solid objection to the general arrangement herein directed; but if you, on communication with the Barrack Masters, should see any, you are to lose no time in reporting to me, for their Lordships information, the inconveniences, and the manner in which it would be proper to remedy them.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) J. W. CROKER.

(2.)—Copy of a LETTER from the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated the 17th May 1813, to the Secretary of the Treasury; on the subject of the Abolition or Regulation of the Offices of PAYMASTER of MARINES, and PAYMASTER of WIDOWS PENSIONS.

SIR,

Admiralty Office, 17th May 1813.

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having had under their most serious consideration, the several reports and propositions relative to the abolition or regulation of the Offices of Paymaster of Marines, and Paymaster of Widows Pensions, have commanded me to state to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the opinion which they entertain on the several points of this case.

The delay which has occurred in replying to your letter of the 14th March 1813, has been occasioned in some degree by the pressure of public business, but much more by the necessity of communicating with several other departments, before their Lordships could come to a determination satisfactory to their own minds.

The Propositions which their Lordships have had to consider, are the following:

First.—The Abolition of the Office of Paymaster of Marines, and the union of its duties with those of the Treasurer of the Navy.

Second.—The Abolition of the Office of Paymaster of Widows Pensions, and the union of its duties with those of the Treasurer of the Navy.

Third.—The union of the Offices of Paymaster of Marines and Paymaster of Widows Pensions.

Their Lordships conceive, that there are but three grounds on which any alteration in the constitution of these Offices can be considered as advisable:

First.—The better security of the public monies necessary for the respective services.

Second.—An adequate saving in the expense to the public, at which the duties of these Offices are now performed.

Third.—The convenience of the dispatch of public business.

Under each of these heads, my Lords have considered the foregoing propositions, and they are not, on a careful review of the whole question, inclined to consider the adoption of any of them, on any of the grounds above stated, expedient or advisable.

FIRST.—That the security of the public monies would not be increased by blending the Marine Pay Office with that of the Navy is perfectly clear, because the Marine money is now kept at the Bank, and under the same regulations that it would be if transferred to the account of the Treasurer of the Navy; with, however, this single and important difference, neither the Treasurer of the Navy, nor any of his subordinate Officers, give any security, and that the Paymaster of the Marines does, to the amount of ten thousand pounds, a sum which appears to afford considerable security to the public, particularly as by the regulations established in 1810, the Paymaster of Marines retains no cash whatever in his hands, but pays all sums, even the smallest, by drafts on the Bank; in which drafts the names of the persons and the

the heads of service, on account of which the money issued, are distinctly stated. These regulations, calculated to prevent the recurrence of risks or losses to the public, similar to those which had recently happened, and at present made by the authority of this department, in an order, of which a copy is annexed, their Lordships proposed to have sanctioned by that of an Act of Parliament, and for this purpose a Bill was accordingly prepared and introduced, but its progress was from time to time delayed, in order to await the result of the depending discussions relative to the existence of the Office.

With regard to the security to be derived from the examination and audit of the accounts, there would be no difference whatsoever; the Navy Board are the Auditors alike of the Pay Offices of the Marines and the Navy.

It is intimated, in the Report of the Committee of Finance, that the default of a late Paymaster of Marines affords some argument for the proposition now under consideration; but, in another part, the Report admits that the same argument applies against the Treasurer of the Navy. Without entering any further into this part of the question, it may suffice to say, generally, that these Offices being now conducted on the same system, no additional security would be obtained to the public; and that in the details of executing such an arrangement, some officer, subordinate to the Treasurer of the Navy, must necessarily be entrusted with the duties, and consequently with the pecuniary confidence now vested in the Paymaster of Marines, who, my Lords cannot but think, as well by his superior rank as by the engagements before alluded to, affords at least as good a security to the public as could be expected from an inferior officer.

With regard to the security of the funds of the Widows Charity, my Lords have to observe, that the Paymaster has no permanent balance in his hands, but receives quarterly the amount of pensions, which he pays away within a few days after receiving it. The sum which he thus receives has never exceeded £. 18,000, and his security to the Charity is for no less a sum than £. 20,000.

For a day or two, indeed, in every year, he is in possession of about £. 70,000. or £. 80,000. the contribution of the Navy to the Fund, for the purpose of vesting it in stock; which, when bought, stands in the joint names of him and the Secretary to the Charity, who is usually also Secretary of the Admiralty: but even this short responsibility might be diminished, by making the payment half-yearly, or (which might be officially more convenient) by paying it into the Bank till the transfer of the stock should be actually made; and one or other of these courses it is the intention of my Lords to propose to the Governors of the Charity.

In this case, then, my Lords think themselves also entitled to conclude, that no additional security to the public could be obtained, by the proposed union of this department with the Navy Pay Office.

It follows, from what has been already stated, that as far as the question of public security is concerned, there would be no objection to uniting the Offices of Paymaster of Marines, and Paymaster of Widows Pensions, if the securities now given by each of those officers were to be required from the new officer who was to do both duties; but there would be no additional security obtained, and this question must therefore be decided on the other grounds, namely, of public economy and convenience.

SECOND.—In considering three proposed plans of alteration, with reference to the question of economy, and the saving to be made in the expense of executing the respective services, my Lords first considered the present Establishment of the Marine Pay Office, which is as follows:

Paymaster	-	-	-	-	£. 1000
First Clerk	-	-	-	-	450
Second d ^r	-	-	-	-	200
Four extra Clerks	-	-	-	-	520
Messenger	-	-	-	-	70
					<hr/>
					£. 2,240

Of this Establishment it is not alleged that any retrenchment would take place, except only of that of the Paymaster himself, whose place it is admitted would be to be supplied by some other officer or officers, whose salaries could hardly fall short of, and would probably exceed that now enjoyed by the Paymaster of Marines.

The

THE PAYMASTER OF MARINES.

107
5

The specific proposition for the new Establishment made by the Treasurer of the Navy, and, as it would seem, countenanced by the Committee of Finance, is, that the Paymaster of the Navy should have the general superintendence of the department; that the present First Clerk should be appointed Cashier, at £. 660. per annum, the smallest salary of the head of a branch in the Navy Pay Office; and that the other Clerks should be placed on the footing of the Clerks in the Pay Office. On this view of the proposed Establishment, the Treasurer concludes, that the saving would be £. 784. per annum; but in this opinion my Lords cannot concur.

In the first place, the Treasurer of the Navy states, that he has not in this estimate "taken notice of any addition to the salary of the Paymaster, because, without reference to the increased trouble and responsibility which he will have in consequence of the transfer of the Marine Pay Office to this department, it was the fixed intention of the Treasurer to propose an augmentation of his salary," on account of the general increase of the labour and responsibility of this office.

What increase of the salary of the Paymaster the Treasurer would have proposed, and in what proportion it would have been increased, on account of the Marine business, my Lords have no means of judging; but they conclude, that a less sum than that given to the First Clerk or Cashier, could not have been proposed for the superior and more responsible officer; and they therefore think themselves entitled to take the sum at £. 660. which cannot in fairness be omitted from the expense of the new Establishment.

The Treasurer also, in making his estimate, computes, that the allowance of £. 160 per annum for office rent, &c. would be saved; but for this allowance a furnished office is at present provided, as well as the necessary coals and candles; and as even if the Pay Office could (as the Treasurer states it cannot) afford the necessary accommodation in point of space, the expense of furniture, coals and candles, would still be to be provided, though it might be done at a cheaper rate, my Lords cannot think that this item should have been estimated as wholly to be saved.

The Treasurer also computes that the messenger, at a salary of £. 70. would be saved. This also, my Lords are inclined to doubt: there seems no reason to suppose that this branch of the Navy Pay Office Establishment is now greater than is necessary; and that the addition of the Marine business would not also involve the addition of a messenger attached to the new branch.

These three items, therefore, of £. 660. £. 160. and £. 70. in all £. 890. are to be set against the supposed saving of £. 784. and it will then appear, that instead of any saving, an increased expense to the public would be the probable and almost certain result of the proposed alteration. And on this subject there is one further observation to be made, namely, that the present Establishment of the Marine Pay Office is fixed and stationary, while the salaries of the new branch in the Navy Pay Office would increase from year to year, like those of the other Clerks in that department.

The increase of Establishment, my Lords readily admit, is not likely to be so great as to justify them in withholding their sanction to the execution of the proposed arrangement, if any material advantage were to be derived from it; but, on the other hand, they do not think that any saving, which the proposers of the new plan can contemplate as probable, can be so great as of itself to justify a departure from a long established system, and the adoption of one of doubtful convenience. In short, as a question of public *economy* in the establishments of office, my Lords have no hesitation in pronouncing, that the union of the Marine with the Navy Pay Office would produce probably not any, but certainly not any considerable saving to the public.

It is next to be considered whether the union of the Office of Paymaster of Widows Pensions with the Navy Pay Office would be expedient, as a matter of economy.

The whole present Establishment of this Office is as follows:—

Paymaster - - - - - £. 200 per annum.

The salary was first established in 1732, at £. 100. which in 1806 was increased to its present amount, and would probably have been considered inadequate to the labour and responsibility of the office, but that the Paymaster was permitted to retain, the whole year round, in his hands, a balance seldom less than £. 8,000. and occasionally a much greater sum; the avowed profit to the Paymaster, on these balances, averaged something more than £. 400. per annum.

1806.

B

In

In the year 1809 it was very properly determined by the Governors of this Charity, to remove the balance from the hands of the Paymaster, and to direct that he should never have more in his possession than should be necessary to pay the pensions, and then only for a few days. At the same time an Act of Parliament was passed to make the pensions which were before paid but *once* a year, and in London, payable every *quarter*, and at the respective *residences* of the Widows.

Having thus diminished the Paymaster's profits by two thirds, and increased his duties more than fourfold, the Court of Assistants thought it right to recommend that his salary should be increased from £.200. to £.640. and that he should be allowed a Clerk, at £.80. per annum. And as this recommendation must (if the Office be continued on its present footing) be executed, my Lords, in their consideration of the subject, will take the Establishment at this advanced rate; and even in this view of the case, my Lords do not conceive that, by the union with the Pay Office, the expense could be in any considerable degree diminished.

The duty of distributing near £.70,000. per annum, in very small sums, to about 2,200 Widows, scattered over every part of the United Kingdom, and many of them resident abroad, in quarterly payments, and of checking, examining and accounting for each individual payment, must still be performed.

Whatever officer may be appointed to make the payments must be especially paid for his trouble, and as the quarterly payments (amounting to about £.18,000. as already stated) must be for some days at least at his uncontrouled disposal, it will hardly be considered right to absolve him from giving the same security for £.20,000. as is now given by the Paymaster. For this duty and responsibility my Lords cannot say that they consider the sum of £.600. per annum too much; and they would certainly be inclined to recommend that salary to be paid to the Paymaster, if he should be continued, or to the person who may be appointed to perform his duties, if he were to be also called upon to give the before-mentioned security.

But there are obvious objections to this new officer, if a new one must be appointed, being one of the Clerks in the Navy Pay Office. In the first place, it may be supposed, that there is at present no officer in the Navy Pay Office so disengaged as to be able to undertake this in addition to his other duties, and it would then be necessary to create a branch in that office for this purpose.

My Lords cannot exactly determine what might be the probable expense of such a branch in the Pay Office; but if it were to be taken at the usual rate of remuneration in that department, they do not believe that any saving would be the result; while, on the other hand, the important security for £.20,000. would be lost to the Charity.

On a review, then, of this branch of the question, my Lords think themselves justified in concluding, that the saving to be made by the union of the Office of Paymaster of Widows Pensions with the Pay Office of the Navy, is not great enough to require a departure from the system on which it has been for near a century managed.

They are also inclined to think, that no considerable saving would arise from uniting the Offices of Paymaster of Marines and Paymaster of Widows Pensions, as they do not apprehend that, for the execution of the duties of the united Offices, and for the united responsibility in the security of £.30,000. a salary much short of the present amount of salaries could be apportioned. And thus it appears to their Lordships, that the question again resolves itself into one of public convenience.

On the only question, then, left for consideration, namely, whether public convenience requires the proposed alterations, my Lords wish, in the first place, to observe, that the alterations have never been recommended upon that ground, nor is there any reason to believe that the duties of the respective officers have not been (as far as the dispatch of business is concerned) adequately performed.

An alteration of established systems must always produce a certain degree of inconvenience, and should only be adopted when there is some evident advantage to be derived from the change.

The system on which the Marines are paid, differs as much from that on which the Navy is paid, as the Army does from the Navy. Marines, when embarked in H. M. ships, are paid according to the sea practice; when on shore, they are paid by the paymaster, on a system analogous to that of the Army: so that it would be really proposing a less anomalous course, to suggest the union of the Office of Paymaster of Marines with the Paymaster of the Army, than with the Treasurer of the Navy.

While

While the Treasurer and Paymaster of the Navy state, that they foresee "no inconvenience from the change," they do not say that they see any convenience: but my Lords are inclined to think that these answers, if they are to be taken in the strictest sense, have not been fully considered. Are the Treasurer and Paymaster of the Navy acquainted with the minute details of the Marine Pay Office? Have they considered how the monies are drawn, expended, and accounted for? Have they compared the principles of the payment of the Marine expenses ashore, the pay, allowances, barracks, forage, clothing, accoutrements, and other contingencies, with the simple payment of wages on the ships books, with which alone the Navy Pay Office is at present conversant?

It is admitted, indeed, that by the present constitution of the Office of Treasurer of the Navy, the issues of the Marine monies could not be made in the way they now are, and that an entirely new and different system of issue, expenditure, and controul, would be ingrafted on the present duties of the Treasurer. Unless all these points have been maturely examined and considered *in detail* by the Treasurer and Paymaster, my Lords should hesitate in believing that they could mean to state, in the broad sense in which their expressions have been interpreted, that "there would be no inconvenience whatsoever in the union of these distinct and very different offices."

My Lords are rather inclined to concur with the opinion of the Commissioners of the Navy on this point, that there would be considerable difficulties, and at first, at least, great inconvenience in the execution of the proposed plan.

The Treasurer and Paymaster of the Navy have no official experience on the subject of the payment of the Marines ashore; but the Commissioners of the Navy are the examiners and auditors of the Marine accounts, as they are of the Treasurer's accounts; and they are therefore acquainted with the details of both the offices, and their judgment is therefore entitled to the greatest weight and authority.

But against the transfer of the Marine to the Navy Pay Office, the Treasurer states a practical objection, to which I have already alluded, and which is not easily to be obviated, namely, that there is not room at the present Pay Office to accommodate the additional Establishment.

This objection, and in a certain degree, most of those before-mentioned, apply to the transfer of the payment of Widows Pensions to the Navy Pay Office; but there are some others which are peculiar to this Establishment.

In addition to the information conveyed in my letter of the 3d November 1809 on this subject, my Lords commanded me to state the following observations:

The Widows Charity is not under the direction of the Board of Admiralty, nor of any department connected with it. It is a fund established by Royal Charter, and supported by Naval contributions, the direction of which is vested in a Corporation composed of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Treasurer of the Navy, the Commissioners of the Navy, and every Flag Officer of His Majesty's Fleet, all for the time being. This Corporation has its quarterly and its annual meetings, elects its own officers, and decides, of its own authority, on every point connected with the Charity.

The revenues of the Charity are now invested, as soon as received, in Government stock, and the accumulation is for the advantage of the fund.

If, therefore, the office of Paymaster of this Fund is to be transferred to the Navy Pay Office, one or other of two courses (both my Lords think liable to objection) must be adopted: either the Charter must be withdrawn, the incorporated Society abolished, and the powers vested in the Board of Admiralty; or the Corporation must be bound to elect the Treasurer of the Navy for their Paymaster, and he must become a servant of the Body of which he is a Governor, and must unite the duties of Treasurer and Paymaster, according to some new regulations to be made by Charter or Act of Parliament to this effect.

The first Paymaster of this Charity was indeed the then Paymaster of the Navy; but this was accidental, and he was in this character quite independent of the Treasurer of the Navy, and even a check upon him, so far as regarded the Naval contributions; and there is no reason, except the want of leisure, why, as individuals, either the Paymaster or Cashier of the Navy, or any other individual, except only the Treasurer of the Navy himself, should not be chosen Paymaster of the Charity; but this is a wholly distinct consideration from abolishing the Office of Paymaster of the Pensions, and transferring the duties to a department over which the Corporation has no controul.

The only remaining point of the proposed alterations which remains for consideration is, whether the public convenience requires that the Paymasterships of Marines and Widows Pensions should be united in one office.

On this, my Lords have only to observe, that there is not any present inconvenience felt that calls for the change; and that as these offices are wholly dissimilar from one another, some degree of inconvenience would of course be likely to arise from uniting them; while, on the other hand, no advantage whatsoever would be obtained. But of all the propositions this seems to be the least objectionable, because the objections, though in principle the same with those resulting from the other plans, would in point of extent be less, and the difficulties would probably admit of more easy solution.

On the most mature consideration, however, of the whole subject, my Lords, seeing that no practical inconvenience can be alleged against the present general arrangement of these offices, and that no saving could probably be made by the adoption of any of the proposed plans, and that the security of the public monies would be rather diminished than increased, cannot recommend that the established system should be abandoned; and they therefore think the Paymaster of Widows Pensions should continue under the authority of the Corporation, with a salary of £. 600. per annum, and £. 80. per annum for a Clerk; and that the office of Paymaster of Marines should also be continued on its present establishment.

But with regard to this latter office, some important considerations have suggested themselves to their Lordships.

This office has been called a sinecure, and my Lords regret that at times, and before the late regulations, its duties have not been performed as their Lordships think they should have been, with a diligent and constant personal attendance; but the office is in principle, and ought to be in practice, one of complete efficiency, and any approach towards making it a sinecure is an abuse.

The accounts, of which it has in the first instance the examination and check, amount to no less than £. 500,000. per annum, and are of a nature particularly minute and intricate; and my Lords have no hesitation in saying, that no Paymaster of Marines can with safety to his own interest, considering the security he gives, or with justice to the public, conduct his office without a constant and vigilant superintendence.

The whole question of the Marine expenditure, and particularly that which is connected with the Barrack Department, and the contingent account, has of late been brought more particularly under their Lordships attention; and they have for some time past had in contemplation, as you will see by my letter of the 4th instant, a new arrangement on these points, for imposing a greater portion of the responsibility and controul in the Paymaster, under their own immediate direction: and they hope, that by placing the Marine Barracks under the superintendence of the Paymaster, on a system similar to that of the Army Barracks, a considerable saving may be effected in this branch of the expenditure.

But my Lords are convinced that no arrangements which they can make can be of any great permanent advantage, while the Office of Paymaster of Marines is of such uncertain and precarious tenure as at present; and my Lords would be inclined to admit, that it might be more advantageous to abolish it, and transfer the duties to some permanent officer, than to continue it as a place liable to the frequent changes that political arrangements so commonly occasion.

They are satisfied that the public service would be best consulted, and the principles of economy best pursued, by maintaining the office in an efficient state, by appointing to it a person of known ability and habits of business, who should not be a Member of Parliament, and whose tenure of the office would then be more likely to depend on the opinion which should be formed of his execution of its duties.

Such a person (if the office is to be maintained) my Lords command me to say, they will endeavour to select for the appointment; and they conceive that, with little or perhaps no additional expense, this Establishment may be made available to the public service on points connected with the Marine Department; over which there is not now, nor can there be (without creating new offices, or giving new powers to the Paymaster to this effect) any sufficient controul.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

J. W. CROKER.

Rt Honble Chas Arbuthnot,
Treasury.

THE PAYMASTER OF MARINES.

131
9

INSTRUCTIONS to the Paymaster and Inspector of His Majesty's
ROYAL MARINE FORCES.

WHEREAS we think it expedient, that in future the monies issued by the Navy Board, on account of His Majesty's Royal Marine service, shall be paid into the Bank of England, in the same manner as the monies issued on account of His Majesty's Naval Service; and whereas we have accordingly directed the Navy Board to cause an account to be opened at the Bank of England, to be entitled, "An Account of the Paymaster of Royal Marines," and to cause to be paid and carried to this account all monies issued for this service, instead of issuing the same as heretofore to the Paymaster; We acquaint you therewith, and require and direct you to draw upon the Bank for such sums as the current service of your department shall require accordingly.

You are to transmit weekly to the Navy Board a state of your cash account, showing the state of the account at the Bank, the balance (if any) in your hands, and the bills payable in the ensuing week; you are to retain in your hands a balance no larger than may be sufficient to answer any small demands, all other payments being of course to be made by drafts upon the Bank; and in the monthly account presented to us, you are to state the amount of the balance in the Bank, of the balance in hand, and the estimate of the sum required for the ensuing month.

You are, as far as may be practicable, in your drafts upon the Bank, to state the particular services for which they are drawn, and to give directions to the same effect to the Deputy Paymasters, at the several Divisions, with regard to their drafts upon you.

Given, &c. 22 January 1810.

(Signed) MULGRAVE. ROB. WARD.
R. BICKERTON. R. MOORSOM.

By command of their Lordships,
J. W. Croker.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
24 May, 1813.

R^d Wharton.

P A P E R S

RELATIVE TO

THE PAYMASTER OF NAVALS.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 May 1813 :*

*And to be Reprinted, 29 March,
1816.*

186.

123

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

CAPTAIN MANBY'S

PLAN for affording Relief in Cases of SHIPWRECK:

VIZ.

COPIES OF

INSTRUCTIONS, given by His Majesty's Secretary of State for
The Home Department, for the purpose of carrying into effect the
Plan of Captain MANBY, for affording Relief in Cases of Shipwreck.

Northwold, near Stoke, Norfolk,
August 26, 1814.

MY LORD,

I BEG to be allowed the honour of reporting to your Lordship, that my health is sufficiently recovered to proceed on the service for establishing a system, and instructing the method of saving Shipwrecked persons on the coasts of the United Kingdom, whenever I may have the honour to receive your Lordship's commands.

I am induced to make this known to your Lordship as early as possible, on the consideration, that as an extension of commercial intercourse, from the happy peace, will naturally expose our own vessels, as well as those of foreign nations, to the horrors of Shipwreck, beyond what has been experienced for many years, I have felt it a duty respectfully to submit the statement of my health to your Lordship, as able to promulgate a service tending to the prevention and mitigating Shipwreck, where it does occur, for your Lordship's consideration.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Geo. W^m Manby.

Right Honourable Lord Sidmouth,
&c. &c. &c.

Whitehall, 28th September 1814.

SIR,

I AM directed by Lord Sidmouth to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 5th and 26th of last month, reporting yourself prepared to "proceed on the service for establishing a system, and instructing the method of saving Shipwrecked persons;" and, in reply, I am to acquaint you, that his Lordship would be glad to see you at this office as soon after your return to London as may be convenient to yourself. A note to this effect was yesterday addressed to you at your solicitor's, in the event of your returning to London before this letter reaches you.

I am, &c.

Captain Manby,
Northwold, near Stoke, Norfolk.

J. H. Addington.

5, Lyon's Inn, Strand, Oct. 5, 1814.

My Lord,

IN conformity to the desires expressed to me in the interview with which your Lordship honoured me the day before yesterday, I lose no time in transmitting to your Lordship a statement of the means which appear to me best calculated to carry into effect the intention of Government to establish the system proposed by me for saving the lives of Mariners in cases of Shipwreck, during storms on a lee-shore.

In the first place, I beg leave to submit for your Lordship's consideration, the importance of ascertaining all the points of the coast of these Kingdoms which are of a disposition to admit this kind of Shipwreck. To effect this object, it will be expedient that full answers to the enclosed questions should be procured from experienced and intelligent persons resident on the coasts. Where signal stations are still maintained, the readiest method of gaining the information at which the questions point, would be by transmission from the Lords of the Admiralty, with their commands to the officers in charge of such stations. The reduction, however, of the greater number of the signal stations, in consequence of the peace, will confine the information thus gained within narrow limits; which I presume to suggest might be extended by your Lordship's directions to the Lieutenants of the maritime counties to select and appoint experienced and judicious persons to make observations on the coast, and furnish me with the information, that will enable me to determine whether the points on which they report are such that it would be prudent to make them depôts of the apparatus.

If these propositions do not appear to your Lordship qualified to embrace that certainty and extent of information which the occasion demands, I am not at present able to suggest any other method of supplying their deficiency, than that I should myself complete the survey of the coast which I began the year before last, and proceeded in from the southern extremity of the coast of Norfolk to the Firth of Forth on one side of the Kingdom, and along the largest and most dangerous part of the coast of Hampshire on the other.

I feel it however my duty to state to your Lordship, that the most authentic reports from persons best qualified by their habits to survey the coast, would afford me far less confidence than my own actual survey, taken with such an intimate knowledge of my plan of rescue from Shipwreck, and with a constant view to its application, as it is not to be supposed such persons would carry to the task; and when reports, thus gained, had in their extent and correctness answered the most sanguine expectations that could be formed of them, it would be unreasonable to suppose that there would not still be some points of danger in regard to which I must remain in ignorance, or compromise with information on which I can place no firm reliance.

And here I beg leave to recal to your Lordship's attention, that in the report which I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship of the survey to which I have just alluded, I pointed out thirty-nine points of the coast, the dangerous nature of which made them appear to me fit stations for the apparatus.

At these points I humbly recommend, that such a set of the apparatus as I have in the respective descriptions of them, in the above report, stated to be adapted to each, should be provided without delay.

As soon as the other points of the coast, at which it will be proper to station the apparatus, shall have been ascertained, I beg to submit to your Lordship the importance of establishing at each of them, with as little delay as possible, the apparatus itself. The time is close at hand which is most fruitful in the disastrous accidents that call for its assistance; and numerous as those accidents have been of late years, they are likely even to increase in the present. The peace has opened the seas to foreign powers so long excluded by the war, whose subjects return to navigation under the accumulated disadvantages of want of skill, occasioned by long disuse of maritime affairs, ignorance of the changes of currents, and the increased extent or shift of sands, which it is but too reasonable to fear will betray them into danger, and greatly swell the number of Shipwrecks in the approaching dark and stormy period of the year. The apparatus once established, its superintendence and direction may, I with great submission propose, be a duty superadded to the charge of the signal stations at those points of the coast on which it is thought proper to continue signal stations during the peace; at others the charge of the apparatus may be joined to the care of the lights. Where neither of these means offer, gentlemen resident on the margin of the

sea would, if I may judge of the disposition of others by those of the county of Norfolk, willingly consent; if not press forward with offers of service towards a design at once so humane and important to the interests of the country. At Winterton, in the above county (one of the five points at which the apparatus is already stationed,) Mr. Huntingdon has undertaken its superintendence and direction. In the same county, Mr. Wheatley, at Mundsley; Mr. Tomlinson, at Clay, near Blakeney, and Mr. Bloom, at Wells, have eagerly requested a supply of the apparatus, and promised the attention needful for its preservation, and their assistance in its direction, whenever accident calls for its application.

I beg to inform your Lordship, that during the last winter vessels with their whole crews were lost at these three places under precisely the circumstances in which the apparatus at other points has given infallible relief.

In situations which deny such a superintendence of the apparatus, I can only propose to your Lordship, that it should be confided to persons best qualified, for the charge of a fixed stipend; which, as the ordinary trouble of keeping the apparatus in repair will be but little, need not, I apprehend, be large.

From my observations, in the instances of Shipwreck which I have witnessed, there is sufficient excitement in sympathy to the utmost exertions of every one near the spot towards the relief of the sufferers; but, that the endeavours even of the exceptions to this general rule may be called forth, and no motive whatever to activity be wanted, I venture to propose a premium of so much per head for the numbers of lives saved from Shipwreck, to be divided amongst those who were strenuous in their exertions, whose condition in life is such as make it a welcome gratuity. The instruction requisite to give adequate expertness to those who are to direct the application of the apparatus, would be best afforded by my personal attendance at each point of its establishment, to join with my description of the use of the mortar and its appendages, practical illustrations. But much as this method is to be preferred, yet, if the apparatus were to stand still till my attendance in succession could be given at each station, so much time would elapse as perhaps to give admission, in many instances, to fatal delay.

I have therefore prepared for the press a precise description, with plates, of the various apparatus, and directions so minute of their different uses, that I trust the hand may follow them; copies of which may accompany the apparatus to every part of the coast designed for its station. This mode of instruction, though far short in efficacy of the mode above stated, yet approaches nearest to it; and where the care of the apparatus is consigned to persons of any education, may be amply sufficient. But in places where it must from necessity be confided to men who have never been in the habit of receiving ideas from letters, the personal attendance of some one sufficiently skilful himself to instruct them experimentally, I judge to be indispensably necessary.

Will your Lordship allow me to suggest, that a translation of these instructions into French, the language most general on the Continent, would give to other nations a participation of the happy consequences which I so confidently expect from the establishment of my system; a participation, which the naval superiority of the English makes as little their policy, as under any circumstances it would be their temper, to withhold.

These, my Lord, are what I humbly submit to your Lordship as the measures which seem to me most adapted to give effect to the intention of Government of establishing the system proposed by me for rescue from Shipwreck; and I trust that your Lordship will not think me too sanguine in entertaining the most confident hopes, that no other result than the prevention of a great waste of human life can be produced by an extensive establishment, along the coasts of these Kingdoms, of an apparatus, which, within the last five years, while confined to only a few spots on the shores of the County of Norfolk alone, has rescued from Shipwreck ninety-nine Seaman; who, on the testimony of the most experienced persons, could not have been preserved by any other known means.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Geo. Wm. Manby,

Right honourable Lord Sidmouth,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

QUESTIONS to Officers commanding Signal Stations.

WHAT is the nature of the shore in the neighbourhood of the station under your command?

During the period of your command, have Shipwrecks happened in the neighbourhood of the station; have they been attended with loss of lives; and what were the obstacles that prevented their preservation?

When vessels of about two hundred tons burthen have been cast ashore in the neighbourhood of the station, within what distance of the beach have they first taken the ground; and within what distance have they afterwards driven?

Have you in the neighbourhood of your station known instances of vessels in distress, at a distance from the land, where the people on the coast have been unable to go off to their assistance from the impracticability of getting boats through the surf?

In any instances of Shipwreck in the neighbourhood of the station, do you think it probable that not only the lives of the crews, but the cargoes, and even the vessels themselves might have been saved, if boats could have gone off with facility to their assistance?

Will the apparatus for gaining communication by throwing a rope, fast to a shot, fired from a mortar to the vessel driven on shore, or the means of getting a rope through the surf, tend most in your judgment to render assistance in cases of Shipwreck in the neighbourhood of the station?

Are there any harbours in the neighbourhood of the station for which it is dangerous for ships to run in gales of wind; and what are the circumstances that occasion the danger?

State the distance of the signal station on each side, from that under your command; and the names of the interjacent parishes, specifying those in which boats are kept?

(Signed) *Geo. Wm. Manby.*

Whitehall, 23d November, 1814.

SIR,

LORD Sidmouth has taken into consideration your letter of the 5th of last month, enclosing a list of questions, to which you state it to be expedient that full answers should be procured in the first instance, it being of importance to ascertain all the points of the coasts of these Kingdoms which are of a description to admit of the kind of Shipwreck wherein you conceive your apparatus may be advantageously used.

These questions appear to his Lordship to relate to matters which it is impossible to afford you any information upon from this office; and I am to desire therefore that you will address yourself to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who have been consulted with by his Lordship on the subject matter of your communication, and who his Lordship has no doubt will give you all the information in their power, so far as relates to those parts of the coasts which you have not surveyed.

It does not appear to his Lordship that he can with propriety call upon the Lords Lieutenants of counties to execute the duty which you suggest that they should undertake; viz. to select and appoint proper persons to make observations on the coast, and furnish you with the information you desire to receive for your further consideration.

It appears from your letter that there are several points upon the coast which you have actually surveyed, which you consider to be fit stations for your apparatus, and you mention several persons who have requested a supply of it, and are ready to undertake the care of it when fixed. I am therefore to desire that you will state distinctly the places at which you recommend that your apparatus should be placed, and whether any, and which, of the persons you allude to are ready to undertake the care and management thereof at such several stations.

You will also be pleased to specify correctly the articles of apparatus necessary for each station, and Lord Sidmouth will then take into his consideration how such apparatus may be most properly provided.

I am, &c.

J. Becket.

Captain Manby,
5, Lyons Inn, Strand.

Bracon Hall, near Norwich,
30th November 1814.

SIR,

I BEG to be allowed the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, forwarded to me at this place, and request that you will inform my Lord Sidmouth, that I have in consequence transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the list of questions, urging that the same may be communicated to officers commanding signal stations; and such other experienced persons resident on the coast, as their Lordships may think proper, or who may be under their authority and control, for full replies to such questions.

I consider it my duty further to state, that as my Lord Sidmouth does not conceive "that he can with propriety call upon the Lords Lieutenants of Counties," I have made the questions rather more general, in the hope of supplying, in part, the want of that information (which, in my absence,) can only effectually be acquired, through the assistance of the Lords Lieutenants; but should this mode of information prove to be not sufficient to carry the intentions of Parliament into effect, and that nothing but my personal attention and observation can accomplish it, I am ready, in despite of ill health, at a moment, to obey his Lordship's commands, to wherever his Lordship may think proper to order me for that purpose.

I have the honour, in obedience to your commands, to transmit a return of apparatus for the very dangerous places on the coast of Norfolk, as specified in my letter of the 5th of October last; and I have further to state, the names of the gentlemen therein reported have expressed to me their readiness to undertake their care and management; and I must beg to remark, they have on all occasions, when Shipwreck has occurred, particularly distinguished themselves by their exertions.

I have, &c.

Geo. W. Manby.

J. Becket, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

PAPERS RELATING TO CAPTAIN MANBY'S PLAN

ARTICLES of APPARATUS necessary for saving SHIPWRECKED MARINERS, as stated in my Letters of the 5th October and 7th of November 1814,
to the Right Honourable Lord Sidmouth, and Board of Ordnance.

PLACE.	NAMES of PERSONS who will undertake the Care and Management of the Stores.										Brass Mortar, to carry 24-pound Shot.	Iron Mortar, to carry 6-pound Shot.	Coils of white plying Rope.	Deep-Sea Lines.	Round Shot, 24-pounds, with eyes, strapped.	Barbed Shot, 24-pounds, with eyes, strapped.	Round 6-pounder Shot with eyes, strapped.	Half Barrels of Gunpowder.	12-pounder Flannel Cartridges.	Quill Tubes.	Port Fires.	Pounds of slow Match.	Pistol, with tin Box over the Lock.	Copper 8-ounce Measure.
Suffield - - Norfolk - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	6	1	-	50	4	4	1	-
Mundsley - - Norfolk - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	8	6	1	100	100	6	8	1	1
Blakeney - - Norfolk - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	8	6	1	100	100	6	8	1	1
Wells - - Norfolk - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	8	6	1	100	100	6	8	1	1
Yarmouth - - Norfolk - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	24	100	4	6	-	-

Remark.—The Brass Mortars, most applicable, should be in the form and following the Plan I have already submitted to and is before the Honourable Board of Ordnance; but as a considerable space of time would be lost at this important season of the year in having such cast, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch-Mortars, as used in service, particularly those which have not long conical chambers, will answer extremely well. There are several iron-pounder Mortars in store at Woolwich. The Ropes should possess strength and great pliancy to ensure success.

30th November 1814.

Geo. Manby.

SIR,

Whitehall, 7th December 1814.

IN the course of some late communications between the Government and Captain Manby, relative to the plan which he has recommended for saving the lives of shipwrecked Mariners, it has been stated by that gentleman to Lord Sidmouth, that you had expressed your readiness to undertake the care and management of any stores and apparatus which it might be thought advisable to place at to be used, if necessary, for the purposes above mentioned :

Circular to Colonel
Petre, Suffield.
Mr. Wheatley,
Mundsley.
T. Tomlinson, esq.
Blakeney,
Capt. Bloom,
Wells,
Lieut. C. Woodger,
Yarmouth.

Lord Sidmouth being anxious to afford all the means which can be properly supplied by Government, for the sake of an object which has been considered as practically useful, I am directed by his Lordship to request that you will acquaint me, for his information, whether, according to Mr. Manby's intimation, you are disposed to undertake the care and management of such apparatus and stores as it may be thought expedient to place under your charge for the purposes above mentioned; and to superintend the use of the same in cases of Shipwreck in your neighbourhood.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

J. Becket.

Memorandum:—Colonel Petre never acknowledged the receipt of this letter: Mr. Tomlinson declined the charge of the apparatus: but Mr. Preston, the Collector at Cley, undertook it.

Whitehall, 29 Dec. 1814.

MY LORD,

I HAVE received His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's commands to desire that the stores enumerated in the enclosed list may be forwarded to the several persons whose names and address are therein particularized.

I beg leave at the same time to acquaint your Lordship, that the stores in question are to be applied for the purpose of saving the lives of shipwrecked Mariners, as recommended by Captain Manby; and that the several persons to whom it is proposed to send such stores respectively, have severally undertaken to be responsible for the safe custody of the same, and to superintend the use of them as occasion may require.

I am, &c.

SIDMOUTH.

The Master General-of the Ordnance.

ARTICLES of APPARATUS necessary for saving SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.

STATIONS.	NAMES of PERSONS who will undertake the Care and Management of the Stores.										Brass Mortar to carry 24-pound Shot.	Iron Mortar to carry 6-pound Shot.	Coils of white plant Rope.	Deep-Sea Lines.	Round shot, 24-pounders, with eyes strapped.	Barbed shot, 24-pounders, with eyes strapped.	Round 6-pound Shot, with eyes strapped.	Half Barrels of Gunpowder.	12-pounder Flannel Cartridges.	Quill Tubes.	Port Fires.	Pounds of slow Match.	Pistol, with Tin Box over the Lock.	Copper 8-ounce Measure.
Mundley - - Norfolk - -	Mr. Wheatley	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	6	8	6	1	100	100	6	8	1	1	1	1		
Wells - - Norfolk - -	Captain Bloom	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	6	8	6	1	100	100	6	8	1	1	1	1		
Yarmouth - - Norfolk - -	Lieut. C. Woodger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	24	100	4	6	-	-	-	-		

281
FOR AFFORDING RELIEF IN CASES OF SHIPWRECK.

9

London, 5, Lyons Inn, Strand,
7th January 1815.

MY LORD,

I AVAIL myself of the first moment my health would permit to have the honour of submitting to your Lordship's attention the calamities that have recently happened from the tremendous gales, and in consequence of which many communications have been made to me by statements that the method already before your Lordship for giving relief to vessels when driven on a lee-shore, if extensively carried into effect, would in future greatly mitigate the distress of Shipwreck, by preventing the loss of lives, when it occurs, not only on the coasts of these kingdoms, but those dangerous shores of the Continent so lately visited by the severe storms to which they are so frequently liable, and soliciting me to take such steps as I conceived would most promptly tend to promulgate and bring the system into the most general use. I consider it likewise proper to state to your Lordship, that applications have been made to me from the eastern coast of this kingdom for a speedy supply of the means for giving relief, and from the coast of Dorsetshire by a Mr. Way, who states himself to be a merchant at Bridport in that county, urging me to procure for that very deep and dangerous bay near the Bill of Portland (which so severely felt the late tempest) a set of the apparatus, and engaging to find a place for its reception, &c. free of expense to Government.

I am further induced to state to your Lordship, that it has been intimated to me, that benefit would be derived by my addressing the Lord Lieutenants of maritime counties, and soliciting their Lordships to interest themselves in patronizing and taking measures in their respective counties for setting on foot a subscription to provide relief in cases of Shipwreck, and reward those meritorious individuals who particularly distinguish themselves by their exertions to rescue their fellow-creatures in cases of extreme difficulty and danger. I would not however act on this suggestion without having first made it known to your Lordship.

I regret to be under the painful necessity of stating to your Lordship, that the very precarious state of my health presses me to lay these circumstances before your Lordship with as little delay as possible, for your Lordship's benevolent consideration.

I have the honour, &c.

Geo. W^m Manby.

Your Lordship would particularly favour me by informing me when your Lordship's leisure would permit me the honour to wait upon you.

The Right Honourable Lord Sidmouth.

Whitehall, 28th January 1815.

SIR,

LORD Sidmouth has received the letters you addressed to him on the 7th and 21st of this month, respecting some applications that had been made to you, and particularly from the eastern coast of the kingdom, for a speedy and effective supply of the stores requisite to furnish the apparatus for giving assistance to vessels driven on a lee-shore. You further state, that you wished to communicate to his Lordship, reports made to you of the unserviceable state of the stores, some of which have been in use five years on the coast of Norfolk; and you conclude by suggesting the importance of an immediate inspection and survey of the stores and of the apparatus at the places referred to in your letter.

In reply, Lord Sidmouth has directed me to call on you to particularize the places on the eastern coast alluded to by you, from whence you have received requisitions for your apparatus, and the necessary stores, for giving assistance to vessels on a lee-shore. Lord Sidmouth also desires, that you will send a list of the names and the residences of the persons who are willing to take charge of the stores and apparatus, and to whom you wish the stores and apparatus to be consigned.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

J. Becket.

Captain Manby,
5, Lyons Inn, Strand.

2d February 1815, 5, Lyons Inn, Strand.

SIR,

MY absence from town (to which I have only returned to day) when the honour of Lord Sidmouth's commands, signified to me in your letter of the 28th ult. has occasioned the delay in my obedience to them.

Anxious that as little time as possible may be lost in furnishing the apparatus for rescue from Shipwreck, at places which have long been notoriously liable to that calamity, and at which it has very recently happened, I now beg leave to inform you, that the point from which applications have been made to me for stores, to replace such as are become unserviceable from length of time, are Yarmouth and Winterton.

The points for which urgent requests of an immediate supply of the apparatus have been made to me, are Wells and Blakeney, by Captain Bloom at the former, and Mr. John Preston, Collector of the Customs at Clay, near the latter, whose letters I have now the honour to enclose for his Lordship's inspection and consideration.

I beg permission further to state, that I shall, without any delay, address myself to other persons whose residences are in the vicinity of dangerous parts of the coast, and have formerly intimated to me a willingness and desire to have the apparatus placed under their care; and I shall suffer no delay to oppose itself between my receipt and submission to Lord Sidmouth of their answers.

I have, &c.

Geo. Wm. Manby.

J. Becket, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Whitehall, 3d February 1815.

SIR,

I HAVE laid before Lord Sidmouth your letter of yesterday's date, stating, in reply to mine of the 28th of last month, that the places from which you have received requisitions for stores to replace such as are become unserviceable, are Yarmouth and Winterton; and I have received his Lordship's directions to desire that you will inform me of the description and quantity of stores which are necessary to replace such as have become unserviceable at those places, and to whom the same should be consigned, as Lord Sidmouth is unable to give directions for forwarding the stores in question until these particulars are furnished.

With respect to the urgent requests you have received from Wells and Blakeney for stores and apparatus, I am to inform you that directions were sent to the Ordnance Department the 29th of December last, to furnish the stores and apparatus according to the list transmitted in your letter of the 30th of November, which stores and apparatus were to be consigned to those gentlemen who had signified their readiness to take charge of the same, a list of whom (in which Mr. Bloom's name was enclosed) accompanied Lord Sidmouth's Letter to the Board of Ordnance; Mr. Tomlinson at Blakeney, the gentleman you represented as being willing to take charge of the stores and apparatus, having signified his disinclination to do so, some delay has consequently arisen; but Mr. Preston, the Collector of Clay, having agreed to accept the charge, the necessary directions have been accordingly given for the stores and apparatus being forthwith forwarded to that gentleman.

I am, &c.

J. Becket.

Captain Manby,
5, Lyons Inn, Strand.

Whitehall, 3d February 1815.

MY LORD,

CAPTAIN Manby having represented that the stores and apparatus particularized in a list transmitted to your Lordship in my letter of the 29th of December last, are much wanted at the places specified in the said list, I have to request that your Lordship will be pleased to give directions that the stores and apparatus in question may be forwarded without delay.

I am further to acquaint your Lordship, that I have received the Prince Regent's commands to desire that the stores hereunder enumerated may be forthwith forwarded to Mr. Preston, the collector of the Customs at Clay, who has signified his
readiness

FOR AFFORDING RELIEF IN CASES OF SHIPWRECK. 11

readiness to take charge of the same, and to apply them for the purpose of saving the lives of shipwrecked Mariners on that coast.

Mr. Preston has acquainted me that the best means to send him the stores and apparatus would be by the Blakeney packet, which may now be arrived in the River Thames, and may be found lying near Tower Stairs.

I have, &c.

SIDMOUTH.

The Master General of the Ordnance.

Brass Mortar to carry 24-pound Shot.	Iron Mortar to carry 6-pound Shot.	Colls of white pliant Rope.	Deep-sea Lines.	Round Shot, 24-pounders, with eyes strapped.	Round 6-pounder Shot, with eyes strapped.	Half Barrel of Gunpowder.	12-pounder flannel Cartridges.	Quill Tubes.	Port Fires.	Pounds of Slow Match.	Pistol, with Tin Box over the Lock.	Copper 8-ounce Measure.	Barbed Shot, 24-pounders, with eyes strapped.
1	1	1	4	6	6	1	100	100	6	8	1	1	8

Whitehall, 11th April, 1815.

SIR,

I AM directed by Lord Sidmouth to desire that you will transmit to me, for his Lordship's information, a list of the stations at which your apparatus has been established on the coast, including a return of the ordnance and stores.

I am also to desire that you will specify the names of the persons, with their address, who have the care and charge of the apparatus, ordnance and stores above alluded to.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

Captain Manby.

J. Becket.

Chambers, 5, Lyons Inn, Strand, 13th April 1815.

SIR,

IN acknowledging the honour of your letter of the 11th instant, which directs me to transmit a list of the stations where the apparatus for saving shipwrecked persons are established, with the statement of ordnance and stores, names of persons, and address, in whose care and charge the apparatus were given :

In obedience to such commands I herewith transmit a return, specifying the names of persons, and quantity of stores delivered when the establishment took place upwards of five years since ; and in order to form a judgment how far the system has answered the expectation, have subjoined a list of the success attending it.

It may be necessary for me to observe, the stations of Happisburgh and Winterton are not in the command of those officers in whose charge they were given, nor am I acquainted with their address, or under whose command is the present Government of Anholt: It may likewise be requisite for me to remark, that an absence of near three years from the coast where the stations principally are, and not having received any returns from them since the period of my departure, prevents me from speaking to the present state of the stores, or the quantity remaining.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

J. Becket, Esq.

Geo. W^m Manby.

Secretary of State's Department, Whitehall.

RETURN of Stations, Names of Persons, Address, Ordnance, Stores, &c. delivered to and placed by G. W. MANBY for the Rescue of shipwrecked Persons, with
Statement of the Number of Crews who have been saved by the System.

STATIONS where Apparatus was placed.	NAME and RANK of PERSON in whose Charge given.	ADDRESS of PERSONS in whose Charge.	Brass 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Mortar.	Coils of 3-inch Rope.	Coils of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Rope.	Deep-sea Lines.	Round Shot.	Barbed Shot.	Cols.	Gun-tackle purchase	Pistol with tin Box.	Powder half Barrel.	Quill Tubes.	Flannel Cartridges.	No. of Crews saved by each Mortar.
Cromer - - Norfolk -	{ J. Gurney, Esq. Chairman of Humane } Society - - - - -	Cromer - - - - -	1	1	1	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	100	100	1
Happisburgh Ditto -	Lieut. Dennis, R. N. - - -	Happisburgh Signal Station	1	1	1	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	100	100	2
Winterton - Ditto -	Lieut. Page, R. N. - - -	Winterton - ditto -	1	1	1	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	100	100	1
Yarmouth - Ditto -	{ Since my leaving that place, Lieut. } Woodger - - - - -	Yarmouth - ditto -	1	1	1	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	100	100	9
Lowestoft - Suffolk -	J. Reeve, Esq. Chairman of Life-boat	Lowestoft - ditto -	1	1	1	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	100	100	1
Island of Anholt -	The Governor - - - - -	Anholt - - - - -	1	-	1	2	4	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Remark.—I cannot specifically state the Number of Lives saved at each Station; the amount in Total is 99 Persons, 50 of which, out of seven Vessels, were brought on Shore in my presence.

13th April 1815.

Geo. W^m Manby.

5, Lyon's Inn, Strand,
2 August, 1815.

MY LORD,

THE honour which your Lordship yesterday conferred on me, by directing me to transmit a statement of those dangerous places from the Land's End, in Cornwall, to Swansea, in South Wales, as proper stations for apparatus to save persons when Shipwrecked on a lee-shore, I lose no time in obeying; but, previous to my entering upon the subject, I judge it proper to make known to your Lordship, that the space thus pointed out is a tract of coast that has never come under my view, and, consequently, I am unacquainted with it but by general representation, "that every inch of coast from Cape Cornwall to the eastern extremity of Devonshire, is not only extremely dangerous, but where innumerable lives have perished from Shipwreck." It is likewise necessary for me to apprise your Lordship, that I am also without those advantages which on a former occasion guided my discretion; the information of experienced and professional officers, who so ably supplying me with a correct outline of coast, with circumstances attending it, enabled me, on the confidence of such official reports, not only to point out where the apparatus should be placed, but the nature, quantity and description of stores, that would be requisite for each establishment.

Without such knowledge and advantages it must therefore be obvious to your Lordship, that considerable difficulties will interpose to making such a statement as might be your Lordship's desire to attain. I shall, however, obey, to the best of my ability, your Lordship's commands, by reference to the most accurate maps and charts in my possession, with the ablest information in my power to collect. The distance of coast from the Land's End to the eastern extremity of Devonshire, appears, by admeasurement, to be from 160 to 165 miles, and much studded with detached rocks, on which I am assured, whenever cases of Shipwreck occur, if prompt assistance is not given, inevitable destruction to all the crew on board quickly follows.

It may here be necessary to state to your Lordship, that on all coasts where continued dangers and difficulties exist, it would be advisable that stations for the apparatus should not exceed the distance of ten miles from each other, thereby no case of distress could occur at a greater distance than five miles from relief. There are, however, circumstances, such as the vicinity of dangerous bar-harbours, or difficulties of local impediments, preventing the ready assistance to be given to distressed vessels, to justify such intervening distances being supplied.

It does not appear that any apparatus would be required from the eastern extremity of Devonshire, to that part of the Glamorgan coast near Scilly Island; from that point to the western extent of Swansea Bay, appears to present considerable dangers, and inextricable difficulties to vessels deeply embayed, when driven in during dark or thick weather; and when unable to weather either point, they must be driven on shore, and their fate inevitable, without your Lordship's benevolence extending to them the means of relief; the distance of this dangerous part of coast appears to be about 40 miles. Having now traced the space directed by your Lordship, I am left only to observe, if the consequent dangers of this coast are such as to render it necessary for the stations not to exceed ten miles from each other, twenty establishments of the apparatus will be required from the Land's End to the extremity of Swansea Bay.

Your Lordship has also directed me to state the time that would probably be consumed in the performance of this work; I therefore beg leave to say, in accurately and attentively exploring a country pregnant with difficulties of access, the uncertainty of weather in mountainous counties, collecting information respecting the powerful influence of currents, and circumstances deeply connected with the causes of Shipwreck, would make it impossible to accomplish more than 12 or 15 miles a day, to make it a work creditable to myself, and to ensure me what will be so much my endeavour to attain, your Lordship's approbation and future patronage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Geo. W^m Manby.

Right Honourable Lord Sidmouth,
&c. &c. &c.

5, Lyons Inn, Strand, Aug. 17, 1815.

MY LORD,

I **LOSE**, no time in obeying your Lordship's commands to me at the interview with which I was yesterday honoured, to lay before your Lordship some statements in writing of the coasts to the northward of Swansea, which appear to me to require to be provided with the apparatus for relief from Shipwreck. I feel it however incumbent on me previously to state, that but a very small part of the coast on which your Lordship requires information has fallen under my immediate inspection.

My report therefore to your Lordship will principally be founded on the knowledge derived from the oral relations of persons resident on the coast to me, and the descriptions published for the assistance of navigation.

With these materials, I beg leave to submit to your Lordship, that the moment you leave Swansea, Carmarthen Bay presents itself, and must from its situation and the general nature of its shore have many points of great danger, which should be ascertained and provided with one or other of the various modes of relief adapted to their peculiar circumstances.

I have myself witnessed some of the Shipwrecks which (attended with the most fatal result) have been very numerous on the coast of Pembrokeshire. Their abundance is to be attributed to the following causes: The coast is quite open to the Atlantic Ocean, and a storm from the south-west consequently rolls on it the heaviest and most dangerous sea I have ever seen: it also abounds with scattered sunken rocks. On such a coast vessels returning from long voyages, and frequently with incorrect reckoning, the obscure state of the atmosphere in bad weather having prevented them from ascertaining their latitude by solar observation, are very liable to suffer and have suffered Shipwreck of the most disastrous kind: at and in the neighbourhood of St. David's Head the coast of this county is pre-eminently dangerous.

I beg to offer that, though Cardiganshire has not been equally notorious with the preceding county for Shipwreck, it will be yet prudent to cause a survey equally exact to be made of it, lest it should owe its present good character to mere fortune rather than the disposition of its shores, and to express a wish, that the propriety of its receiving supplies of the apparatus may be determined for rather with a regard to the latter than the former.

The survey of the coast of Caernarvonshire, to be proportionate to the danger which it has been represented to me to contain, should be made with the greatest care, and by persons every way qualified to report upon it; and the shores of the Isle of Anglesea should have at least an equal portion of attention paid them, since I am told that they present even more dangers. Exactly the same may be predicted of the coasts both of Lancashire and Cumberland: nor should those parts of Denbigh, Flint, and Cheshire, washed by the Ocean, be unnoticed.

At the extreme maritime point of Cumberland, if I were to confine myself within the strict limits of your Lordship's commands I should stop; but I should compromise a strong feeling of duty, in the indulgence of which I trust to your Lordship's benevolence for pardon, if I were not to express my confident hopes that your Lordship's philanthropy will induce you to exert your influence to procure the extension of this establishment to the coasts of Scotland also. There is not perhaps so much navigation in the North as in those seas which flow on the shores of England; but the number of fatal accidents from the more numerous dangers caused by dispersed islands, scattered sunken rocks, and rapid uncertain currents, is not much less than on the more southern coasts, and I trust before long will be as well provided against.

I beg your Lordship's permission to make this an opportunity to state, that the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Aberdeen have applied to me for a supply of two sets of the apparatus, that they may be ready in future to meet the disastrous accidents so frequent in the neighbourhood of their port; that I have been assured on the average nearly fifty persons have there perished annually.

If your Lordship will excuse me for having called your attention to Scotland, I am not aware of any reason for fearing I shall want your Lordship's pardon in pointing out Ireland to your regard. That the establishment of the apparatus there would be of the highest benefit, I have not only the authority of the opinions of many intelligent persons for saying so, but my own personal experience. A few years ago every man on board two transports filled with troops, which were wrecked in the Bay of Dublin, was lost even within a few yards of the shore; and in the year

year 1800 I myself saw five vessels driven on shore near the Pigeon House, and every hand perish.

In the conversation which I had the honour to hold with your Lordship yesterday, I understood that officers of the Customs were to make inquiries concerning the parts of the coast on which information is still required, and that their reports are to decide the points at which the apparatus is, or is not, to be supplied. I need hardly suggest to your Lordship's judgment that these officers must, either themselves be, or employ persons, well adapted from their habits of life, to make a maritime survey, or their reports must inevitably leave much to be desired.

Before, as your Lordship knows, this service was performed by experienced Officers of the Royal Navy, I need not say with what great ability, nor point out to your Lordship that no less is required on the present similar occasion.

Your Lordship will, I trust, forgive the anxiety which induces me to observe, that the season of the year is once more fast approaching, which produces those evils against which it is the object of the system to guard, and many of which, it is but reasonable to hope, may be prevented by its early establishment.

Having paid obedience to your Lordship's last commands to me, I conclude by venturing to entreat your Lordship, since I am not to be employed in determining by my own personal survey of the remaining part of the coast, the fitness of the points of station for the apparatus, and shall consequently have leisure, that the superintendence of the completion of a system which has originated from me, and has cost me upwards of eight years incessant anxiety and labour, may vest in me; (I have also humbly to entreat that your Lordship will be pleased to present to the favourable consideration of the Master General of the Ordnance my request, that his Lordship would have the goodness to confer on me the appointment to the superintendence of fitting up the various apparatus, and distributing them with their stores to the different parts of the coast appointed to receive them; an office which shall be discharged by me with the utmost zeal, care and diligence; and for which, as I may be implied well to understand my own inventions, and having received my education at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, I hope I may, without presumption, say I possess due qualifications).

Extract sent to the
Board of Ordnance,
24th August 1815.

Before I quite close my letter, it occurs to me to beg to be permitted to suggest, that great service would spring from extensive distribution to persons on the coast, of copies of the instructions for the use of the apparatus, spoken of in my letter of the 5th October last, which I have had the honour of laying before your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Geo. IVth Manby.

The Right Honourable Lord Sidmouth, &c. &c. &c.

Whitehall, 26th August 1815.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the enclosed printed papers relating to Captain Manby's plan for saving the lives of shipwrecked Mariners, together with a Report from the Committee of the House of Commons thereon, in case your Excellency should think it advisable to take any steps for establishing Captain Manby's system on the coast of Ireland.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

SIDMOUTH.

His Excellency, The Lord Lieutenant,
&c. &c. &c.

Whitehall, 28th August 1815.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the enclosed printed papers relating to Captain Manby's plan for saving the lives of shipwrecked Mariners, together with the Report of the House of Commons thereon, in case your Lordship should think it advisable to take any steps for establishing Captain Manby's system on that part of the coast of Scotland under your Lordship's jurisdiction.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

SIDMOUTH.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh,
&c. &c. &c.

N. B. A similar letter of the same date was addressed to the Lord Provost of Glasgow.

Whitehall, 5th September 1815.

MY LORD,

HIS Royal Highness the Prince Regent having been pleased to command, in consequence of an address of the House of Commons, dated the 14th July 1811, that Captain Manby's Plan for saving the lives of shipwrecked persons should be adopted on suitable parts of the coast, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that sundry measures have been taken for carrying His Royal Highness' commands into execution.

8th August.

With a view of giving more full effect to the commands of His Royal Highness, and the intentions of the House of Commons, I am induced to transmit, for your Lordship's Information, copy of a letter lately addressed by me to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on this subject, and of certain orders given in consequence thereof by the Board of Customs to their chief officers residing on different parts of the sea-coast. I also transmit to your Lordship a list of stations where it has been recommended that Captain Manby's apparatus should be established, and a further list, containing the names and residences of the several officers of the Customs on the coast, to whom communications have been made.

Being in possession of these lists, your Lordship will be able to ascertain what officers reside nearest to the stations which are situate within the limits of the county under your Lordship's charge; and I have to request that your Lordship will take the trouble of communicating with such officer or officers, and afford them the benefit of your Lordship's countenance and influence in rendering the establishment of Captain Manby's system as perfect as possible. For this purpose also I would suggest to your Lordship the propriety of making known to the several Magistrates in the neighbourhood the stations mentioned in the enclosed list, and recommending them to lend their aid in adopting Captain Manby's apparatus.

I think it right to inform your Lordship, that it has been judged expedient to provide stores and apparatus in the first instance for each station, at the expense of Government; but that afterwards no part of the stores necessary for the use of this establishment, at any station, can be furnished by Government, except mortars and shot. I beg leave therefore to submit to your Lordship the expediency of suggesting to the magistrates, the advantages that would be derived by their encouraging small subscriptions in the county, for the purpose of defraying the expense of replacing the smaller stores that may from time to time be expended, or become unfit for service, and further to provide a fund for furnishing shipwrecked Mariners with clothes and necessaries to enable them to return home.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

His Majesty's Lieutenant
for the county of

Whitehall, 8th August 1815.

MY LORDS,

HAVING been desirous of carrying into further execution Captain Manby's plan for saving the lives of shipwrecked Seamen, pursuant to an address of the House of Commons, and which I noticed to your Lordships in my letter dated 8th October 1811, I deemed it expedient some months ago to call upon Captain Manby for a report, setting forth distinctly the stations upon the coast at which it appeared to him to be desirable that the apparatus he recommended the adoption of should be placed. Having accordingly received a report from Captain Manby, pointing out such stations, I caused his apparatus to be transmitted to several of them on the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk, where I had understood that certain individuals resided who were willing to take charge of the same. The information however which I obtained from Captain Manby, as to persons who were willing to take charge of the apparatus in question, having proved in several cases incorrect, and it being essential to the establishment of his plan, to ascertain in the first instance, what persons will take charge of the apparatus if sent to them to be used in cases of Shipwreck, it has occurred to me that such information may be procured most effectually through your Lordships means.

With this view, I herewith transmit to your Lordships a list of places where, in the opinion of Captain Manby, and of officers commanding signal stations on the coast, to whom a reference has been made, the apparatus may be advantageously established for the purpose of affording relief in cases of Shipwreck, and I am to request

request that your Lordships will forward such list to the Commissioners of the Customs, with instructions to them to direct their officers residing at or near the respective places mentioned in the said list, to inquire and to report whether any and what persons, residing within a reasonable distance thereof, would be willing to receive the stores and apparatus in question, if sent to them by Government, and would undertake the care and management of the same. I have also to desire that the Board of Customs would direct precise answers to be sent in reply to the above inquiry, direct to the Home-office, containing the names and addresses of the several persons who may signify their readiness to give their assistance to this measure.

Where the collector or comptroller resides at any particular place or station named, it would be desirable that he should attend himself to this service. Mr. Preston, the collector at Clay, has for some time past had the care and management of apparatus and stores sent to that port.

Your Lordships will observe, that the list herewith transmitted relates to the coast included between Berwick and the Land's End. Captain Manby however has further represented to me that there are various points between the Land's End and the western extremity of Swansea Bay, which may be considered as dangerous, and affording great probability of Shipwreck; it therefore becomes necessary, in pursuance of the address of the House of Commons, that such points should be correctly ascertained. I transmit therefore to your Lordships a series of questions which were forwarded some time ago to the officers commanding signal stations on the coast east of the Land's End, at Captain Manby's suggestion, and which I have to request may be now forwarded by the Commissioners of the Customs to their chief officers at the different ports between the Land's End and the eastern extremity of Devonshire, and between that part of the Glamorganshire coast near Scilly Island and the western extent of Swansea Bay, (there being no signal stations within these limits) with instructions to them to furnish answers thereto, in addition to the information required by the former part of this letter, in order that stores and apparatus may be stationed at those points of the said coast, which, according to the information received in answer to such questions, are thought most likely to become the scenes of distress arising from Shipwreck.

For the sake of saving your Lordships and the Commissioners of the Customs all unnecessary trouble, I herewith enclose a number of printed forms containing the questions to be put to the Custom-house officers on the coast, with blank spaces in which their answers may be written; and I beg to suggest that these forms when filled up may be returned direct to this office.

The Lords Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury, &c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

Treasury Chambers, 9th August 1815.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury a letter from Lord Sidmouth, Secretary of State for the Home Department, further relative to carrying into effect Captain Manby's plan for saving the lives of shipwrecked Seamen, with its enclosures, I am commanded by their Lordships to transmit the said papers to you, and to desire that you will give directions to your officers, and call upon them for the information suggested by the Secretary of State.

I am, &c.
(Signed) S. R. Lushington.

The Commissioners of Customs.

Custom House, London,
16 August 1815.

THE foregoing copy of a letter from Mr. Lushington (one of the Secretaries to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury,) together with copy of the letter from Lord Sidmouth, and of the other enclosures therein referred to, are hereby transmitted to the Collector and Comptroller of who are forthwith to return (direct to the Office of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department,) answers to the several queries, and as correct information as they are enabled, upon the several points alluded to by his Lordship, so far as they are required to do so by his Lordship's said letter, and transmit a duplicate of such their return to this Board.

By Order of the Commissioners.

List of STATIONS where it has been recommended that Captain Manby's APPARATUS should be established.		List containing the Names and Residences of the several OFFICERS of the CUSTOMS on the Coast, to whom Communications have been addressed.		
COUNTIES.	Stations selected.	Collectors.	Comptrollers.	PORTS and RESIDENCES.
N. Britain :				
Haddingtonshire -	N. Berwick.			
	Dunbar.			
Berwickshire - -	Dowlaw.			
	St. Abbshead.			
	Berwick - - -	Samuel Burn - -	Alexander Greeve	Berwick.
Northumberland -	Holy Island - -	Charles Ogle - -	George Currie -	Newcastle.
	Bambro' Castle -			
	Buddle Hill - -			
	Cruister Haven -			
	Haskerly Pount			
	Newbiggen - -			
	Sunderland - -			
	Hartley - - -			
Durham - - -	Essington - -	John Carr - - -	John Sanderson -	Stockton.
	Hartlepool - -	George Robinson -	{ Chris. Septimus } Hill - - -	Sunderland.
		Charles Lutwidge -	Charles Roe - -	Hull.
Yorkshire - - -	Flamoro' Head	Benjamin Milne -	J. Wallis - - -	Bridlington.
	Whitby - - -	James Cooper - -	Henry Fowler -	Scarborough.
		Christopher Coulson	Thomas Parkin -	Whitby.
Lincolnshire - -	Cleyness - - -	John Brotherton -	James Ingram -	Boston.
	Saltfleet - - -			
	Sutton - - -			
	Skeyness - - -			
		William Marshall -	Thomas Cortes -	Grimsby.
Norfolk - - -	Wells - - -	William Palgrave -	George Thompson	Yarmouth.
	Blakeney - - -			
	Sherringham -			
	Cromer - - -			
	Mundsey - - -			
	Happisburg - -			
	Winterton - -			
	Caister - - -			
	Yarmouth - -			
Suffolk - - -	Gunton - - -	William Batley -	Samuel Boggis -	Ipswich.
	Kessingland -			
	Easton Cliff -			
	Dunwick - - -			
	Red House Wa ⁿ			
	Orford - - -			
	Orford Haven -			
	Felixtow - - -			
		William Milne -	Leonard Pearson	Woodbridge.
		Benjamin Bunnis -	John Harvey -	Aldborough.
		William Revans -	Henry Burwood -	Southwold.

FOR AFFORDING RELIEF IN CASES OF SHIPWRECK.

211
19

List of Stations, Officers, of Customs—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Stations selected.	Collectors.	Comptrollers.	PORTS and RESIDENCES.
Essex - - - -	Maze Point - -	Vacant - - - - Thomas Tayspill - Robinson Wordsworth	Vacant - - - - Jas. Collins Tabor Anthony Runnacles	Maldou. Colchester. Harwich.
	Brunthouse - -			
	Little Holland -			
	Wallet - - -			
	East Morsey - -			
Kent - - - -	Whitstable - -	Isaac Slaughter - William Rickords - Benjamin F. Stow -	William Pitman - Jacob Friend - Boyman George Sampson - - }	Sandwich. Deal. Dover.
	Reculvers - -			
	Birchington - -			
	Deal - - - -			
	Dover - - - -			
	Lympen - - -			
	Dungeness - -			
Sussex - - - -	Fairlight - - -	Nathanael Proctor - Harry Harrison - Henry Partington - Jeremiah Lear - - James Powell - -	William Watson - John Ben. Stone Richard Gates - John Wilson - - William Wilson -	Rye. Newhaven. Shoreham. Arundel. Chichester.
	Gally Hill - -			
	Eastborne - -			
	Seaford - - -			
	Hawk Hill - -			
	Worthing - - -			
	Kingston - - -			
	Selsea - - - -			
Hants - - - -	Ashey Down - -	Elias Arnaud - - William Smith - -	John Williams - John B. Harrison	Portsmouth. Southampton.
	Dunnose - - -			
	St. Catherine's -			
	Parkhurst - - -			
	Needles - - -			
	Christchurch - -			
Dorsetshire - -	Albans Head - -	David O. Lander - Roper Weston - - John Chambers - -	Edward Allen - - George Sargent - Richard C. Davie	Poole. Weymouth. Lyme.
	Isle of Portland -			
	Vun Portland - -			
	Castle Hill - - -			
	Whitelands - - -			
Devonshire - -	Beerhead - - -	Jo. Tho. Wright, jun. Nich. Brooking - Henry Tolcher - - Thomas Grant - - Edw. R. Roberts - Thomas Rodd - -	Vacant - - - - George Porter - John Newton - George Colmer - Nicholas Glass - Robert Holland -	Exeter. Dartmouth. Plymouth. Bideford. Barnstaple. Ilfracombe.
	Peek Hill - - -			
	Berry Head - - -			
	Coleton - - - -			
	Start Point - - -			
	Hope - - - -			
	South Ground - -			
	Maker Tower - -			
Cornwall - - -	Penhalee - - -	James Nicholas - John Kimber - - - Samuel Pellew - - Isaac Head - - -	Anthony Jeeves - H. T.W. Croucher James Laffer - John Hickens -	Looe. Fowey. Falmouth. Gweek.
	Nealand - - - -			
	Greber Head - - -			
	St. Anthony's Head			
	Manacle Point - -			

List of Stations, Officers of Customs—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Stations selected.	Collectors.	Comptrollers.	PORTS and RESIDENCES.
Cornwall <i>continued.</i>	Park Lough - -	Jas. Edgecombe -	Nicholas Hellings	Penryn.
	Lizard Point - -	John Tippet - -	Tho. Devonshire	Truro.
	Tregony Hill -	R. Jewell Ferris -	James Nicholls -	Penzance.
	Tetterdieu - -	Samuel Lemon -	John Hall - -	Scilly Island.
	St. Levans Point	Augustus Stevens -	Thomas Tremarne	St. Ives.
	Land's End - -	Thomas Avery - -	John Phillips -	Padstow.
	Scilly - - - -			
Pembrokeshire -	Dale - - - -	Matt. Campbell -	George Chace -	Pembroke.
		Henry Leach - -	Anthony Innes } Stokes - - - }	Milford.
Anglesea - - -	Iinces Point - -	William Hughes -	William Williams	Beaumaris.
	Table Hill - -			
Carnarvonshire -	Ormes Head -			
Flintshire - - -	Air Point - -			
Cheshire - - -	Bidston Hill -	Thomas Brosten -	Joseph Lewis -	Chester.
		James Booth - -	William Fishley -	Lancaster.
		Richard Pilkington	Robert Forster -	Preston.
Lancashire - -	St. Domingo -	John Timothy } Swainson - - - }	Edward Rigby -	Liverpool.
Somersetshire -	- - - -	Robert Anstice -	Charles Trevor -	Bridgewater.
		Richard Searle -	William Warren -	Minehead.
		John Gordon - -	Thomas Andrews	
		Thomas Jenkins -	John Boyen -	
		Thomas Jennings	Harcourt Roe -	
Glamorganshire -	- - - -	Thomas Bourne -	John Davies -	Cardiff.
		Vacant - - - -	Vacant - - - -	Swansea.
Carmarthenshire -	- - - -	Henry Eaton - -	William Hopkins	Llanelly.
		David P. Lucas -	Richard Dickens	Cardigan.
Cardiganshire -	- - - -	Edward Locke - -	John Parry - -	Aberystwith.
		John Loten - - -	William H. King	
Cambridgeshire -	- - - -	Thomas Wright -	Richard Caler -	Wisbeach.
Cumberland - -	- - - -	Leonard Smith -	William Jackson	Carlisle.
		Vacant - - - -	Thomas Lister -	Whitehaven.
Isle of Man - -	- - - -	William Scott - -	Mungo Murray -	Douglas.
Isle of Wight -	- - - -	John Ward - - -	Isham Chapman	Clowes.

Whitehall, September 1815.

GENTLEMEN,

IN reference to your letter to Lord Sidmouth, containing the names and addresses of the several persons who are willing to undertake the care and management of Captain Manby's apparatus for saving the lives of shipwrecked persons, I am now directed by his Lordship to acquaint you, that the necessary directions have been given to the Board of Ordnance, to provide and forward, direct to you in the first instance, the apparatus and stores accordingly; and I am to desire that on their arrival you will deliver them in charge to the persons residing at or near the stations which have been selected by Captain Manby within your district (a list of which you have already received,) who have signified their willingness to receive and manage them.

Lord Sidmouth relies on your seeing that the apparatus and stores in question are properly taken care of; and that they are at all times ready to be used in cases of Shipwreck occurring on your part of the coast.

Should there be any particular conveyance by which you may wish the apparatus and stores to be forwarded, I have to request that you will apprise the Board of Ordnance thereof, for their information and guidance.

I am, &c.

To the Collector and Comptroller
of the Customs at

(Signed) *J. Becket.*

5, Lyons-Inn, Strand, 12 Nov. 1815.

MY LORD,

IN a letter, which on the 5th of October 1814 I had the honour to address to your Lordship, in answer to directions, to state the means which appeared best calculated to me to carry into effect my system for saving persons from vessels wrecked on a lee-shore, I took occasion to mention to your Lordship that I was preparing for the press a complete exposition of that system, illustrated with plates. I have now completed it, and solicit leave to have the honour of submitting it to your Lordship, which I do with the humble confidence, that the construction of the various apparatus, their different ends, and the modes of their application to them, are so minutely and exactly described, that all the information may be drawn from them needed by those to whose lot it may fall to direct the plan on those disastrous occasions, which, I am bold to say, without reserve, had before baffled every attempt at relief; I have also the honour to enclose a printed copy of the above exposition in a form which exhibits the whole at one view, and appears to me best adapted for the purposes of general instruction.

In submitting this exposition of my complete plan, I hope your Lordship will indulge me while I declare that every part of it, with the exception of the mode of producing ignition without the contact of actual fire, has been the suggestions of my own mind. To the invention of that mode, indeed, I have no claim; but in its application to firing a piece of artillery under circumstances when no match can be kept lighted, (the want of which has been so often and distressingly experienced on service) no one has preceded me.

With this single exception, I am not indebted to the ingenuity of any person whatever; but the whole has been the result of my own conceptions and labours, persevered in through upwards of eight years to the neglect and loss of my own property, and the ruin of my health in attending on its application; and I trust your Lordship will excuse my withdrawing myself from the further arduous study of subjects on which I had contemplated much general good would have from them been derived.

At this period of my labours I beg to assure your Lordship of the grateful sense which I entertain of the beneficence of Parliament to me; It has enabled me to support the expense of improving and completing my system, and gone a considerable way to repair the diminution which my property had sustained from the cost of my experiments, expenses attending my productions, and that attention to my private affairs, consequent on my devotion to the attainment of what I considered so important an object, preserving the lives of fellow creatures.

I have, &c.

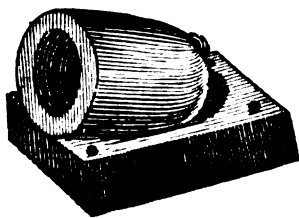
Geo. Wm. Manby.

Right Honourable Lord Sidmouth,
&c. &c. &c.

OBSERVATIONS, with Directions on the Method brought into Use by
G. W. MANBY, for saving Persons from Vessels stranded on a Lee-Shore.

THE most fatal cases of Shipwreck, and, I might add, the most frequent, are those which occur within the distance of from three hundred to sixty yards of the land. In these cases, the proximity of the shore seems, to the inexperienced view, to ensure facility of escape to the seamen; but it is as distant and hopeless, in effect, as if they had been stranded on a rock in the very midst of the Atlantic sea: for, if they trust themselves from the vessel, and attempt to swim on shore, they are either killed by the violence with which they are dashed by the waves against the beach, or drowned while they struggle in vain against the rapid retreat of the surge. It would be endless, and (since none of them succeeded) quite useless, to recount the numerous methods which have been tried, at different times, to afford assistance to vessels wrecked under these circumstances. To send any medium of communication from the shore to the ship, or from the ship to the shore, was found equally difficult; and our journals are full of afflicting accounts of wrecks, and the loss of whole crews, within but a few yards of the shore and safety. At last, the project of throwing over the vessel a line attached to a shot, fired from a piece of ordnance, was happily suggested; communication with the vessel, which was before surrounded with the highest degree of uncertainty and difficulty, if not impossibility, rendered certain; and humanity relieved from suffering and witnessing the misery of Shipwreck, under circumstances of such keen aggravation.

Communication by a rope but once achieved, it is easy to send on board by it to the vessel any thing else that might facilitate the conveyance of the seamen to the land; or indeed, if the shore should afford nothing beyond the mere rope, that once thrown on board, the readiness and ingenuity of the seaman, with the materials which his ship supplies him, will furnish the additional means required to pass him from the vessel to the shore.



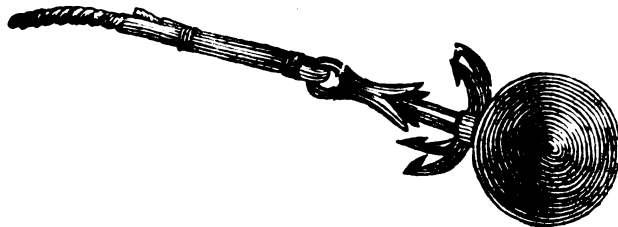
The Mortars, for the purpose of throwing the shot, with the line attached to it, over the wrecked vessel, should be as light as is compatible with the service to be performed by them.

An iron Mortar*, cast on its bed, weighing, with its bed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. (which may be removed from place to place by two men, on a hand-barrow, with ease) will project a 24lb.-shot, with an inch-and-half rope attached to it, 250 yards, or a deep-sea line 320 yards, against the utmost power of the wind.

A Mortar of this size is of sufficient power to project a shot, carrying with it a rope strong enough to haul off a boat by from the shore to the vessel;—a service of the greatest importance; as it sometimes happens, that the crew are so benumbed by cold, or exhausted by fatigue, as to be unable to move a limb in their own assistance.



The Shots designed for giving relief are of two kinds: The first, merely for the purpose of gaining communication (like the figure), is made by inserting a jagged bar of iron, with an eye at the top, into a hollow iron sphere, which is then filled with boiling lead; or, by the same bar in a solid iron ball, which has had a hole drilled through it for the purpose, taking care that the bar is well clenched at the bottom of the shot. The second is a shot furnished with barbs, for the purpose of catching, and securely holding on some part of the rigging or hull of the stranded vessel.



* Any iron foundry can run them, and it is hoped that attention will be paid to the quality of the metal used, and the piece be proved before it is delivered. Mr. Pattison, of Leith, offered to cast them at 1*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

This hooking and barbed shot is to be used when the crews of the distressed vessels, from exhaustion by fatigue, numbness from cold, or, from having previously lashed themselves in the rigging to secure themselves from being swept away by the sea, which breaks over the vessel, are deprived of the power of assisting themselves in the slightest degree. The advantage gained by the use of this shot is, that, when the people on shore haul the rope in, which it has carried over the vessel, it catches hold, and firmly fixes itself on some part of the rigging or hull; and then a boat may be hauled off to the relief of the crew unable to help themselves. The counter barbs make it next to impossible that it should slip or give up its hold while that part of the wreck on which it has once fastened itself remains.

To connect the rope to the shot, and prevent it from being burned by the powerful inflammation at the discharge of the mortar, was most essentially necessary; and success the result of almost innumerable experiments: chains in every variety of form and size broke, and proved, that not only strength, flexibility, and elasticity, but a body at once continuous, and entire was required. At length some stout strips of hide, plaited extremely close at the eye, happily effected the object so indispensably wanted.

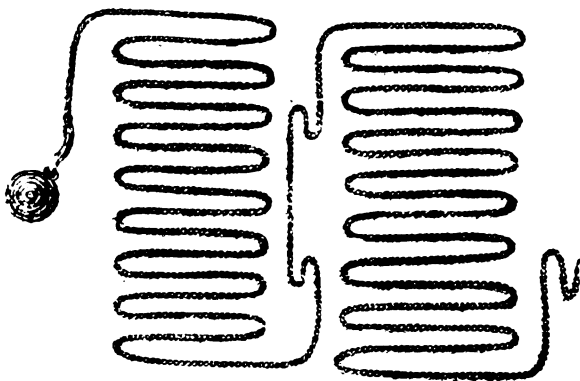


The hide should be at least so long as to leave two feet beyond the muzzle of the mortar when it is charged with the shot; and should have a loop at its end, that the rope may be fixed to it in a moment. The strips of hide may also be braided in the manner used in making the thongs of whips.

Another method of securing the rope from the flame at the discharge, is by enclosing it in a case of leather; but in this mode the greatest care is necessary that the seizings or lashings of the leather to the rope are very firm, and that the end is spliced into the other part of the rope, to prevent the possibility of its drawing through the case, should the lashings give way*.

The rope for the service should possess pliancy, strength, and durability. The first is required that it may obey, without any obstruction, the violent impulse occasioned by velocity of flight in the shot; and so indispensably necessary is this pliancy, that if it be interrupted even by a single kink in the rope, the rope will assuredly break. The necessity of strength is self-evident; and nothing tends more effectually to give it than regularity in the yarns, and strands of the rope. Durability, I am persuaded, will be increased by discontinuing the use of vegetable mucilage to render the threads, with which the ropes are made, smooth. This mucilage, when affected with moisture, retains it; fermentation follows, and the rope is mildewed, and rots. Rope, however, as well as woollen cloths, may be made to resist the penetration of water, by immersion in a solution of equal parts of sugar of lead and alum.

No branch of the service demands more nicety and attention, than the mode of laying the rope in readiness to be carried out by the shot. If the beach be even, and free from large stones, it may be thus laid with certainty in compartments.

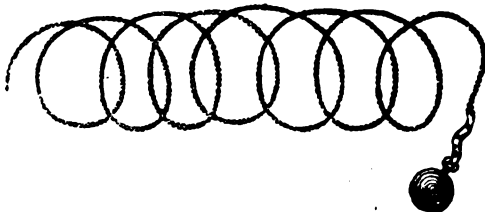


* This remark has been rendered necessary from the omission in the plate, of the barbed shot, with the security of the leather case, to represent the end spliced into the other part of the rope.

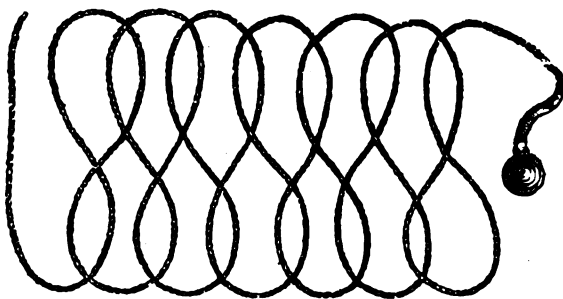
The length of the fakes must not exceed two yards, as the rope, when laid in fakes of greater length, is likely to be broken by the proportionably increased vibration. When the experiment was made with the rope laid in fakes of several yards long, it never failed to break.

The nicest care should also be taken to remove every thing from the beach likely to be an impediment to the free issue of the rope. If, with these precautions, a good and well-stretched rope be used, communication will never be missed. This method of laying the rope is so simple, and the parts are so distinct from one another, that the eye, just before firing, can run over it, and at one glance either convince itself that all is right, or detect the error of any one part overlaying another; an error which would most certainly cause the rope to break, and frustrate the attempt to gain communication with the distressed vessel.

The rope may also be coiled in the manner used in the whale-fishery: thus,



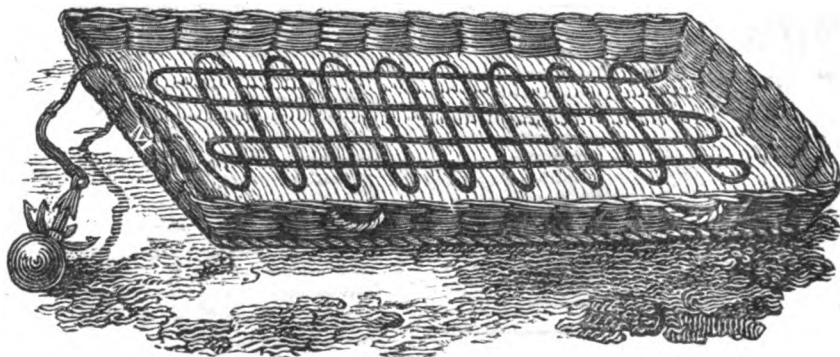
Or in this method, called chain-faking:



It is, however, necessary to observe, that the greatest attention and caution are required in laying the rope in conformity with the two latter methods. They are more complex, more easily deranged by the wind. (which, from the fakes being raised on each other, is admitted under and lifts them,) or other accidents, and any derangement not so easily detected by the eye as in the first method proposed, nor when detected so instantaneously rectified.

If it were not for this greater liability to disorder, the shorter time required to lay the rope in these two latter methods would give it a decided advantage over the first, which is, however, to be preferred for its certainty.

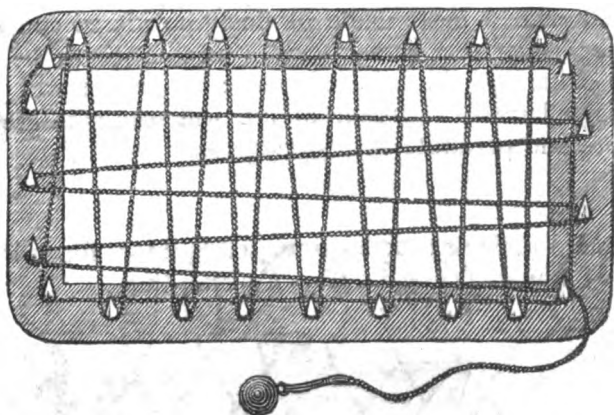
But as all these methods of laying the rope consume time, and it has repeatedly happened that vessels have gone to pieces very soon after taking the ground, and all on board perished, it was necessary to discover such a method of previously arranging the rope, and preserving the arrangement, during its removal from place to place, that it could be projected on the very minute of its arrival on the spot where it was required; and none of all that have been tried proved so effectual as having it ready laid in a basket, as is represented in the subjoined cut.



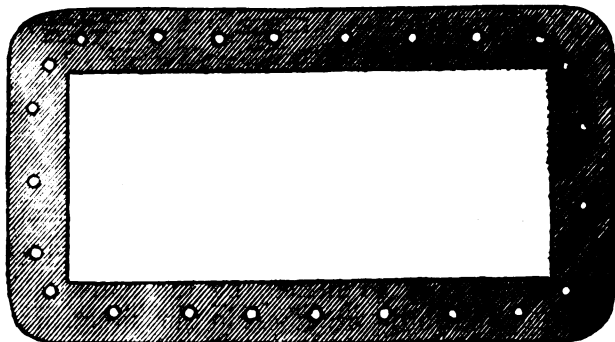
In this case the rope should be most carefully laid in tiers of fakes along and across the basket, (as in the figure,) no part of it being suffered to overlay any other part on the same line and level with itself; and when done it should be kept in its position by

by the pressure of a cover most firmly strapped down on it, otherwise it is likely to be displaced in travelling from place to place. Above all, no mistake must be made in placing the basket; that part of the basket at which the faking ends, and at which, in the above representation, the shot lies, must be towards the sea or vessel; and should, to avoid error, be previously marked; the rope will then follow the shot freely, and without any hazard of entanglement. It is hardly necessary to observe, that there will be many tiers of the rope, when thus laid in the basket; or repeat, that the utmost care and correctness are demanded in laying the rope in these tiers, that no failure may happen.

As in winter, from the greater length of the nights, assistance is more likely to be required by night than day, and it might be difficult, if the first attempt to cast the rope over the vessel failed, to lay the rope again in the dark with due correctness, it was necessary to supply a method by which the rope might be laid with as much correctness in the dark as by daylight; and this was done by an oblong wooden frame, six feet long and four wide, having at equal distances round its edge conical



pegs six inches long, tapering from their base* to the point, on which the rope is faked in tiers alternately along and across, as is described in the figure. This faking the hand, guided by the pegs, will perform with the utmost correctness in darkness as well as by day. When the rope is all faked on the frame, it is to be covered with a lid, having correspondent holes (as in the figure beneath) in it to receive the points of the pegs, and secured by lashings or straps on the sides.



When the apparatus is called into use, nothing is to be done but to invert it, unbuckle or untie the side-fastenings, lift up what was the bottom part, and the pegs draw out, leaving the rope ready laid on what before was the lid, but now serves as a platform.

Section of the Frame.



I have considered this mode of arranging, and preserving the arrangement of the rope, a great acquisition. It is the most correct method of all, and of course its adoption, which is particularly recommended, supersedes the modes previously suggested.

* These pegs should be of an inch and half diameter at the base.

In faking the rope on the ground, in the basket, or upon the frame, it should first be stretched out to its utmost length; and it is of the utmost importance that it be not drawn in faster and in greater quantities than the person who is faking it can dispose of it in the fakes, and that before he lays the fake, he take out of the rope every inclination that it has to twist or kink; for if it be faked without regard had to inclination to twist or kink, it will most certainly kink on being snatched out by the shot, and as certainly break from the elasticity being destroyed.

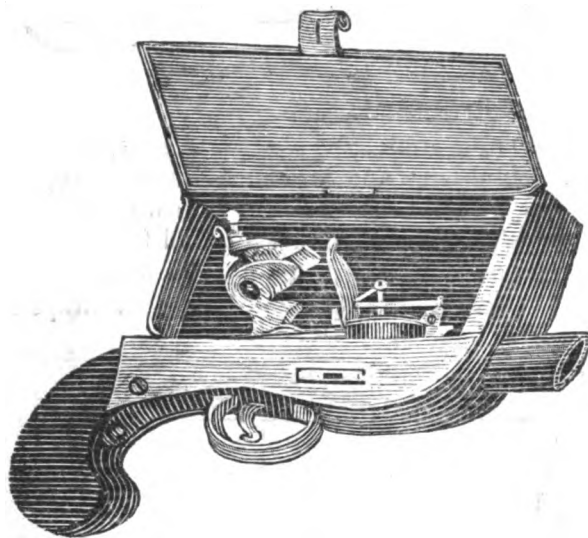
The best mode of guarding against any kinks in the rope is, that one person should turn out all the inclination of the rope to twist and kink, and give it in to another who is faking it, only exactly in such quantities as he is able to dispose of it in the fake.

The greatest care should be taken to keep the mortar dry; it should not be loaded till every thing is ready; then it should be primed and instantly fired.

As it is impossible to prime with loose powder in a storm a tube (in the form of the annexed figure) may be made of common writing-paper, the outer edge of which should be cemented with a little gum; this is to be filled with a paste made of finely-powdered gunpowder and spirits of wine; when this is half dry, a needle is to be run through the centre of it, and the hole left open; the effect will be, that when the tube is inflamed, a stream of fire will rush with great force down the aperture and perforate the cartridge.



It having been found difficult to keep a match lighted for firing the mortar, on which all depends, I was induced to put up a pistol, thus:



with a tin box over the lock, to protect it from the wind and rain, or spray; the flame of which at the discharge is so dilated, by the barrel being cut transversely at the muzzle, as to require but little exactness in the direction of the aim. Once however the pistol got wet, from being washed over by the sea, and the whole crew of a ship nearly perished in consequence. This excited me to inquire whether, by a chemical process, instant and certain ignition might not be produced; and I found that it might in various ways. I state, however, the following as the most simple and convenient for this particular service: Take equal parts of hyper-oxy muriate of potash*, and the best refined sugar, or sugar candy, reduce them to an impalpable powder in a perfectly dry mortar, and let them be well mixed together. It may likewise be made by substituting gum olibanum† for the sugar‡. The application of sulphuric or nitrous acid to this compound will produce immediate ignition.

* Care should be taken not to triturate this volatile salt with much violence, as it will explode by active friction.

† Olibanum attracts moisture in a less degree than sugar, but sugar produces quicker combustion than olibanum.

‡ A greater proportion of potash than of sugar makes it, in certain cases, keep better and ignite more quickly.

To prepare the powder for the particular service of firing the mortar, the following directions are to be observed; mix so much of the powder with rain-water that has been boiled, as will form, after having been well stirred, a thick fluid; crack the heads of the tubes prepared as above described, intended to be primed with this mixture, that it may better unite with the gunpowder in them, and lay so much on the tops of the tubes as will completely cover them; then let them be thoroughly dried in the sun. Care must be taken that the tubes are always kept perfectly dry; for on that the quickness and certainty of firing depends.

To fire the tubes, wet the end of the finger, or a stick, with the sulphuric acid, touch the composition on the primed tube with it, and instantaneous ignition will follow.

The sulphuric acid should be closely stopped in a glass or lead bottle, kept in an upright position, and should not be exposed to the air, but for the moment when it is used; with this care it will retain its virtues for years.

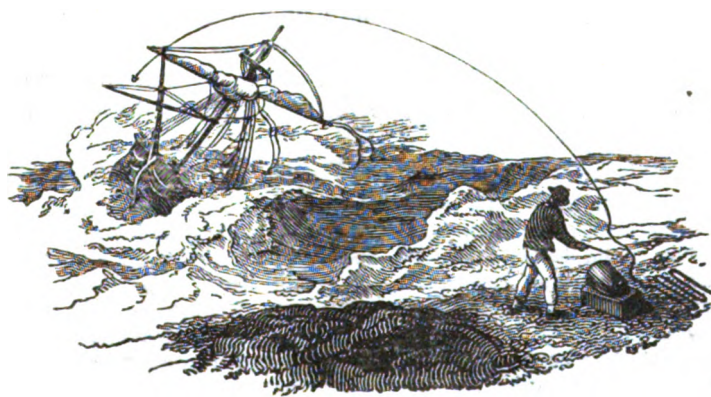
Another method of producing ignition by percussion has recently been invented; it is effectual in the most tempestuous weather. At present however any description is withheld, as it has been offered to the Honourable Board of Ordnance, under the idea that it is of high importance to services immediately connected with that department.

The following proportions of gunpowder of the best kind will give to the 24 lb. shot fired from the mortar, the range placed opposite in the subjoined table.

Ounces of Powder.	Yards of Deep-Sea Line.	Yards of 1½-inch Rope.
8 - - -	220 - - -	180
10 - - -	270 - - -	220
12 - - -	320 - - -	250

As the mortars are made as light as possible, for the sake of portability, it is not recommended that the last charge with gunpowder of the strongest quality should ever be exceeded.

Having furnished instructions for preparing the apparatus, it is next necessary to direct the mode of applying it to its purpose of gaining communication with a distressed vessel driven on a lee-shore. When the wind blows directly on the shore, the mortar is to be pointed directly at the vessel; any direct opposition from the strength of the wind is to be met and overcome by a proportionate increase in the charge of powder, up to the highest quantity given in the scale. But it may happen that vessels take the ground when the wind blows sideways along the shore, or the wind may have changed after they have taken the ground, supposing them to have driven with the wind right on the shore. When this is the case, if the mortar should be fired pointed directly at the object, the rope carried out by the shot would be swept far to the leeward of the vessel by the force of the wind, and communication be missed. It is therefore in a side-wind necessary, in proportion to the strength and obliquity of the wind, to point the mortar to windward of the object; the slack of the rope carried out by the shot will then be borne by the wind so much to leeward as to fall on one part or other of the distressed vessel. In the case of a strong side-wind the lower the elevation (about the angle of 15 degrees) at which the mortar is fired, the less power the wind will have over the rope, and the more certain it will be to fall on the weathermost part of the rigging of the wreck, with which communication is attempted.

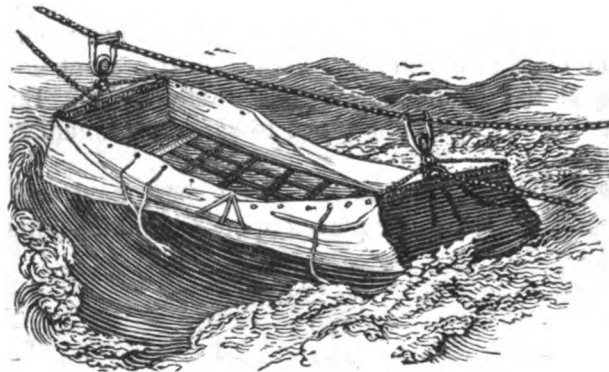


When

When the rope is thrown on board, the crew, if not extremely exhausted, will at once secure it to some firm part of the wreck, and then a boat * (if a boat be at hand) may be hauled off by it; the boat is kept, by the power given over it by the rope, with its head to the waves and wind; and consequently rises over the surges, free from the danger of being upset.

If the crew, as is sometimes the case, are so benumbed or fatigued as to be unable to secure the rope themselves, the barbed shot, when the rope with which it has been projected over the vessel is drawn in from the shore, will of itself take hold and fix on some part of the rigging or hull of the wreck, and a boat may be hauled off by it, though the crew are so exhausted as not to be able to move a hand towards saving their own lives.

Another mode of bringing the crew on shore, after communication is once gained, is by a basket or cot, as in the subjoined figure †.



It is furnished with lashings, to prevent the person within it from being washed out. The want of a bottom of canvas is supplied by a strong netting, by which the water is let through, that otherwise collecting in it in its passage and re-passage between the ship and the shore, would retard or stop it by greatly increasing its weight, and possibly drown the person conveyed by it. This mode is particularly adapted for bringing on shore helpless women and children, or the sick and wounded.

In employing this cot the following directions are to be minutely observed and practised: First, drive three strong stakes deep into the ground, in such a position with regard to one another, that they form a triangle, and from a wide base meet close at their heads, which are to be lashed firmly together, and have a gun-tackle-purchase made fast to them. As soon as communication has been effected with the distressed vessel, by the rope carried out by the shot from the mortar, the crew will haul on board by it from the shore a large rope, and also a tailed block, rove with a smaller rope, both ends of which are to be kept on shore. When these are made fast on board, the large rope, after it has passed through the roller at each end of the cot, is to have the gun-tackle-purchase fast to the stakes lashed to it. The ends of the small rope are then to be made fast, one to each end of the cot, and the cot travelling by the rollers on the large rope is to be worked by the bite of it to the ship, and back, by the people on shore ‡.

The gun-tackle-purchase is for the purpose of keeping the rope, on which the cot runs, at a proper degree of tension. It is to be most carefully attended to; for, if it be slackened, as the vessel rolls out towards the sea, the liability of the rope to be broken will be prevented; and if gathered in, on the other hand, as the ship rolls in again towards the shore, the too great slackness of the rope, which would hinder the free passage of the cot, and plunge it more than is necessary in the water, will be avoided.

Another method of passing the crew to the shore, in the absence both of a boat and the cot, is by a grummet of rope, in the manner described in an extract

* When circumstances will permit, a boat hauled off by the rope thrown from the mortar, is the method most to be relied on as the most prompt and certain mode of relief from a beach.

† The basket or cot should be made buoyant by cork, or kegs of air. But where the coast is extremely rocky, or the beach very rugged, it will be necessary, to protect the person coming to the shore from injury when dashed by the violence of the sea against the side of a cliff or beach; this will effectually be prevented, as well as the danger of drowning, by a hammock stuffed with cork shavings: buoyant jackets may be made upon this principle at the expense of a very few shillings.

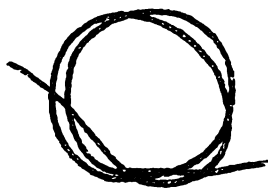
‡ If there are several persons at hand, the large rope may be hauled taut by them without using the purchase-tackle.

from

from the narrative of Lieutenant Woodger, of the Royal Navy, on the 20th of January 1814.

"In firing the second shot from the top of the cliff I had the satisfaction of throwing the line over the vessel, which was full two hundred and thirty yards from the cliff. On signs being made to the people on board, they hauled a sufficient quantity of the line on board for the bite to return to the shore, they then made a hawser fast to it, that was fortunately lying abaft. As soon as the people on the cliff had hauled the said hawser on shore, and taut from the vessel, I cut a piece of the hawser off, and made a grummet on the hawser with it, sufficiently large for a man to sit in, to which I made the bite of the line fast. On waving to the people on board, they hauled the grummet along the hawser to the vessel, and one man got into it at a time, and was hauled on shore hanging on the hawser, and the grummet was hauled to the vessel again, by which method the whole of the crew, consisting of five men and two boys, were saved. The vessel immediately afterwards broke up."

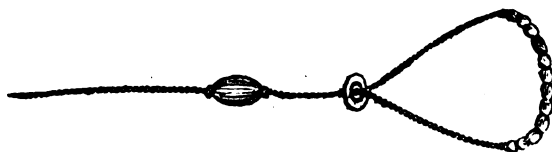
In case of shipwreck, under circumstances of great destitution, in which none of the modes above described can be put in practice, the crew on receiving the rope thrown on board by the shot from the mortar, will secure it, and then, drawing on board as much as will fully reach from the vessel to the shore, make a clove-hitch in it, like the figure; which is put over the shoulders and arms of the person to be brought on shore, and drawn tight, close under the arm-pits; care being taken to fix the knot on the breast bone, as described in the subjoined plate.



Terrible as this alternative may appear, its success may be relied on. Nine foreigners have been saved by it in cases of extraordinary peril on the coast of Norfolk; and recently, the master, four seamen, a boy, and the master's daughter, were brought in safety to the shore by it at Winterton in the same county, just before the vessel went to pieces.

The attempt to swim on shore, without some such aid, is almost certain destruction to the strongest and most skilful swimmer, although he be furnished with corks, or other buoyant substances; for if he venture, he will most probably either be killed by the violence with which he is dashed by the waves against the beach, or drowned in struggling against the regurgitation of the surge.

The rope designed by me for the purpose of affording prompt relief to those who fall, or are washed overboard from vessels at sea, may, in some cases, be useful in bringing persons on shore from vessels wrecked near the shore.



This rope has a noose that can be enlarged or contracted by the small wooden slide or button through which the spliced or double part of the rope passes. This noose is kept open by a piece of whalebone, that passes with the rope through a number of corks, which keep it afloat. A buoy, made of a piece of wood shaped like an egg, (which, as well as the corks, is painted white, that it may be better seen in the dark,) is fixed on the rope, that when grasped by a person in danger, is prevented by it from slipping through his hands, as might happen with a common rope. By this buoy too he can support himself while he is putting the noose over his head and arm; having done which, he can secure himself in it, by pulling the slide or button to him, and may be drawn to the ship, and up the ship's side, without any injury; the corks performing the additional service of protecting him from being galled by the rope.

A mortar, so small as to be with its apparatus very light and portable, will afford the great benefit of hastening the moment of communication in cases where the vessel in distress is stranded at a considerable distance from the depôt of the larger mortar and apparatus, (which cannot be moved with so much expedition,) and is every minute in danger of going to pieces. If any of the crew be at all able to assist themselves, they may draw on board to them, by the log-line that is projected to them from the small mortar, a rope strong enough to perform all the subsequent process requisite to their escape. This mortar may be dispatched with its apparatus by a man on foot, as was shown before a Committee of the House of Commons, on the 14th of May 1814. The plate beneath represents the man as he was equipped, with the small mortar, and every appendage to it.



He had slung at his back, in the manner of a knapsack, a frame with conical pegs, (as before described, but of proportionably reduced size,) on which two hundred yards of log-line was wound, a two-pounder mortar in a socket hanging by a leather strap across his shoulder, and a box belted round his waist, containing gunpowder in cartridges, prepared tubes, a bottle of sulphuric acid for firing them, and pieces of primed port-fire and slow-match, the whole weighed no more than thirty-two pounds. The mortar, charged with two ounces of powder, was fired, and projected the shot, with the log-line attached to it, upwards of one hundred and twenty yards. The powers of a small mortar may, however, be considerably increased by an additional weight given to the shot by the shape here represented. This shot has been used with much success. It has been ascertained, by experiment, that the range of the mortar with it, is considerably more than with a spherical shot of the same calibre. When it is made to fit the mortar as closely as possible, a great increase of velocity is gained, by the decrease of what is called the windage, and when it is wedged in, the range will be greater still. This consequently adds to the recoil, and care should be taken not to stand behind it.



The

The best method of rescuing persons from vessels wrecked under a steep promontory, or inaccessible cliff, is by a rope-ladder, such as in the figure, which may be projected, like the plain rope by a shot from the mortar.



To make this rope ladder, stiff loops large enough to admit the foot, are spliced into a rope at the distance of a foot and a half from each other. It may however be much improved, when not required to be projected by the mortar, but merely lowered by the hand to the requiring assistance, by distending the bottom of each loop with a broad and flat piece of wood of this shape, which will serve at once as a rest for the foot, and to keep the rope at a more convenient distance from the rock to the person who is to ascend it.



The life-rope already described might also be found eminently useful in giving assistance to vessels driven in storms under high and steep parts of the coast.

It often occurs when a vessel can no longer keep the sea, that she bears up as her only chance of safety for a harbour, which she makes, and which would afford her a refuge, if there were a sufficient flow of tide at its entrance; but unfortunately not finding depth of water enough for her draught, she grounds on the bar, and offers not the least distressing species of shipwreck.

Although boats can readily go from the harbour with the ebb tide, yet they are not able to approach the distressed vessel, from want of resistance to the blade of the oar amidst the broken water of the breakers that surround her; and near as they may approach to the vessel, assistance is as far off as ever.

My attention was consequently drawn to the construction of a small piece of ordnance to be fixed in the bows of boats, with a crate by its side, containing a line to be carried over the vessel by the shot projected from the mortar. In proceeding on this service, the mortar should be loaded and primed ready for instantaneous application, and together with the crate should be covered with a cloth or tarpaulin, that the ammunition may not be wetted by the spray of the sea in the one, or the line displaced in the other. The man who steers will watch the moment when the boat is stern on with the object, and give the word to the person attending in the bow for that purpose, who will instantly fire the mortar; communication thus gained, the boat may be hauled by the rope to the vessel, and the crew saved.

The occurrence of shipwreck at distance from the land, which unhappily I have but too often witnessed, made it evident that great benefit would result from the discovery of a plan, by which a boat might at any time be gotten off from a flat beach with facility and certainty to the relief of the sufferers. The importance of the



design was still more deeply impressed on me, by the endless relations which I heard of such instances of shipwreck, from persons resident on the different parts of the coast, that had happened year after year to the destruction of immense property, and what is far more lamentable, the loss of great numbers of most useful lives.

I look back on no part of my various designs and efforts for stopping the waste of human life, by maritime accidents, with more satisfaction (nor do I consider any of greater importance) than my successful attempts to devise a plan of relief from shipwreck under such horrible circumstances. For this purpose too mooring-anchors, at least sixty yards from each other, are to be laid out parallel with the shore; some distance beyond the point at which the



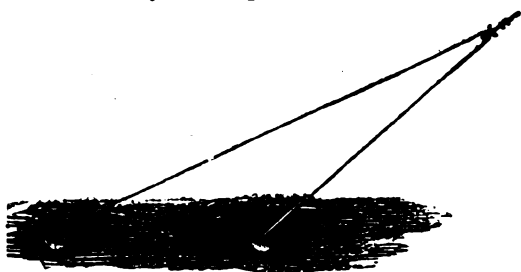
the waves break in surf. These are to be connected by about forty fathoms of strong rope, or hawser, the slack of which is to be suspended by a buoy fixed on the centre, as in the plate.

The buoy should be of sufficient size and power to keep the rope always suspended, as well to prevent it from being chafed on the bottom, where the bottom is rocky as from being bedded in sand where the coast is sandy. The liability is so great in the latter case, that the experiment of having a hawser constantly out, made fast to an anchor in the offing was unsuccessful, the rope when its service was required, having been inextricably buried in sand.

In laying out this apparatus, the exact depth at high water of the place where it is to be fixed should be ascertained, and the slack of the rope between the anchors so proportioned that the buoy may appear above water at that point of the tide, and yet be unable, from want of more rope, to rise any higher; otherwise, on dropping with the falling tide, it will let the rope too much on the bottom.

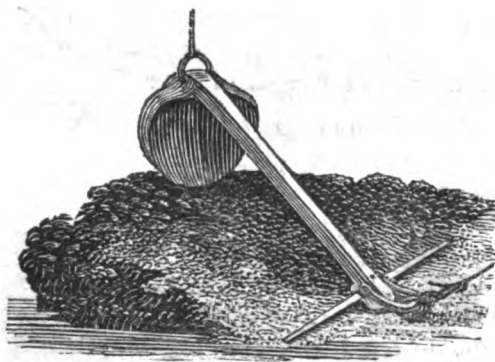
For rendering this apparatus conducive to getting off a boat from a flat shore in a storm, when attempts by the mere power of the oars would be fruitless, bring the mortar to the beach, with the rope, and hooking barbed shot attached to it, laid ready in the basket, or oblong wooden frame. This shot is to be projected over the rope joining the anchors, from the mortar, laid at as low an elevation as is consistent with a sufficient range; for the lower the elevation, the less will be the parabola or curve described by the flight of the shot, and consequently the less slack rope carried out.

The moment the shot has fallen, begin to haul in the slack of the rope with great quickness, to prevent the effect produced on it by a rapid tide. The slack gathered in, let the rope be drawn gently towards the shore, that the barbed shot may catch and fasten itself on the rope between the anchors. When it has effected this, it will bear the force necessary to haul off

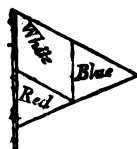


a boat through the surf into water deep enough to admit of an effective use of the oars.

As cast-iron anchors will serve equally well for this purpose, and are much cheaper than those of hammered iron, I recommend that such should be adopted. I submit a representation of one, weighing $1\frac{1}{4}$ cwt., which the Honourable Navy Board permitted me to get cast, at the expense of the Government, for making the experiments.

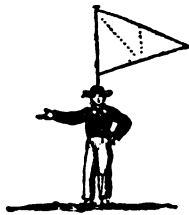


When, from the loss of masts, or the fury of the wind, under which no sail can be carried, or from having parted from her anchors during the gale, a ship is observed driving on shore, the point at which she grounds may make the difference of life or death to the crew. It is, in such a case, of the last importance that some signal by those on shore should be made to the people in the vessel, by which they may be instructed to run aground at that point where greater depth of water, and other favourable circumstances, diminish the evil, and offer more probabilities of escape. The most simple signals for this purpose are gestures of the human body; but a more conspicuous method is by a triangular flag, of three colours (as in the figure), which, I propose, should be an appendage to the apparatus at every one of its stations. The appearance of this flag, fixed directly against the least dangerous part of the shore, would at once give hopes to the crew, inspire them to exertion, and point out to them the spot to which they are to endeavour to direct their vessel. Other signals may be



FOR AFFORDING RELIEF IN CASES OF SHIPWRECK. 33

be made by different gestures of a man, who should place himself directly before the staff of the flag; such as the following, which the possession of these Instructions, both by those who are in charge of the signal stations, &c. and the masters of ships, will make mutually understood:



Look out for the rope.



Secure the rope, and make it fast to some firm part of the wreck, and be ready to haul off a boat, cot, or basket by it.



Make fast the rope round your body with a clove-hitch, draw it close under your arms, and let the knot be upon your breast-bone.

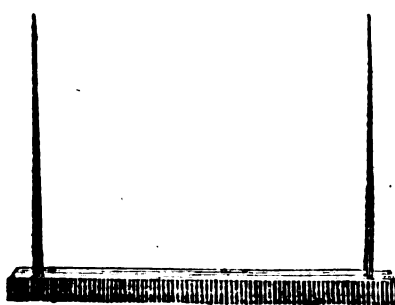


Prepare to jump overboard, and take care to clear the wreck.

Similar gestures, by the people on board the vessel, may serve as signals of reply that they are ready.

As shipwrecks frequently happen in nights, so dark that it is impossible to discern the spot at which the unfortunate vessel lies, and consequently to take aim with the mortar, while the waves that break over her have driven the crew for refuge to the tops, or other circumstances preclude them from having any light by which their situation may be ascertained by those on shore, I should have considered that my plan left much to be desired, if I had not provided the means of enabling, in the darkest night, first, those on shore to discover the vessel, and take aim with the mortar; and, secondly, those on board to discern the course of the shot and rope, and the part of the vessel on which the latter lodges.

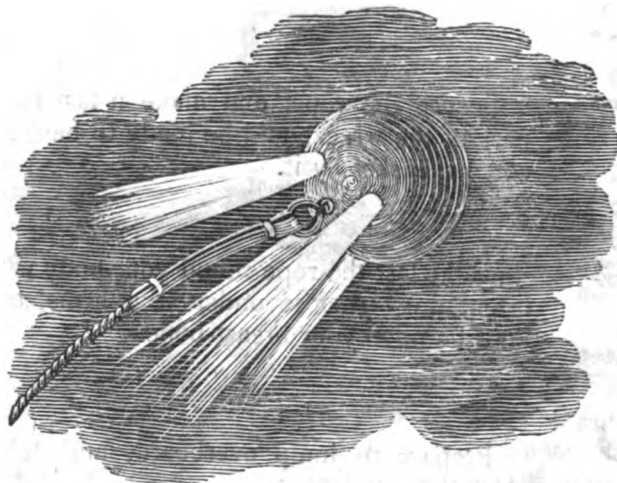
To effect the first purpose, a hollow ball (of such a size as exactly to fit the mortar) was made of cartridge paper, pasted together to the thickness of half an inch, having a hole at the top to receive a fuze, the head of which was drilled, and strands of quick-match, at equal distances, inserted in it, so carefully as to make it next to impossible that they should fall out by accident, and miss firing the fuze. It was filled with about fifty balls, containing what the makers of fireworks call stars, and a sufficient quantity of gunpowder to burst it, and inflame the balls of stars. The fuze was so graduated as to communicate with the gunpowder, and burst the paper shell at the height of 300 yards; on its explosion, the balls of stars were scattered, and spread a brilliant light a great way round; and for nearly the space of a minute,



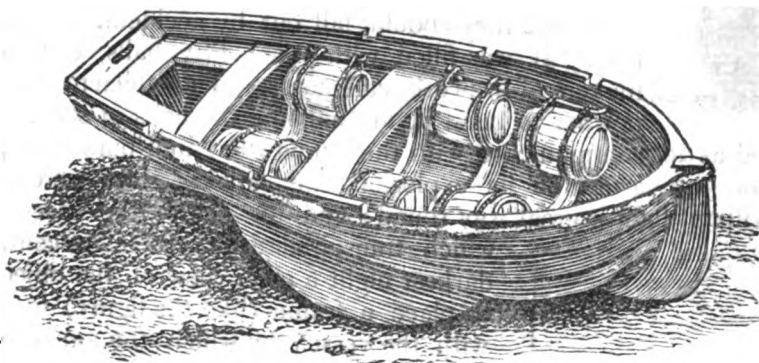
in the dark.

which transpired during their descent, gave in the darkest night a clear view of the object, and leisure to place a frame (like the figure) in the exact line with the vessel, by which the aim of the mortar is then to be directed. This frame is made of a piece of wood four feet long, nine inches wide, and three inches deep, so heavy as to give a requisite degree of steadiness from its own weight) with a slender stick at each end, in a right line with one another, painted white, that they may be more discernible

To accomplish the object of enabling the crew to mark the course of the rope, and the place where it falls, a shell with four holes in it on the side which has the eye, is to be provided. This is filled with a composition, which in burning sheds a keen glare of light; and a fuze, prepared in the same manner with the fuze of the paper shell which I have already just described, is to be fixed in each of the holes. This shell, substituted for the shot, is fixed to the rope, and igniting on being discharged from the mortar, pours a torrent of vivid flame, during its flight from each of the four holes, and gives the clearest sight of its course, the rope it draws with it, and every surrounding object. I subjoin a representation of this shot in its flight.

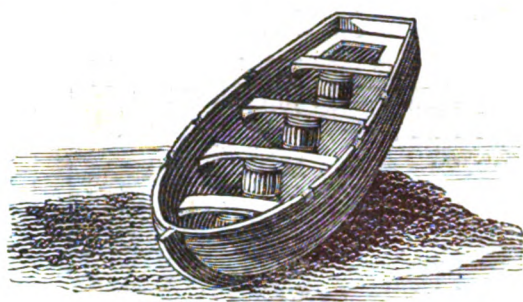


From a consideration of its vast importance, I have devoted much of my attention to produce boats calculated in any weather to rescue lives and property from wrecked vessels; convinced as I was, from my own experience during my visits to different parts of the coast, (when honoured with the commands of Government to take a survey of the coast, with a view to the establishment of a system of escape from Shipwreck) that no such boats were yet in existence. The boat generally called the life-boat, though admirably calculated for particular service, is so large and cumbrous, that it is at times very difficult to convey it to the point of danger; and its unwieldy size exposes it so much to the force of the winds and waves, that to get it off from a flat beach in a storm is utterly impracticable. It differs also much in its construction from that particular form of boat which obtains in different maritime districts, to which it is well known those who use it are stubbornly attached, and in which alone they possess skill and feel confidence. These and other causes have not only brought the life-boat into disuse, but have produced such a neglect of it, that in some places I found it decaying, and in others actually gone to decay and falling to pieces. I am therefore induced to submit the simplest and least expensive mode, that has suggested itself to me, of giving to boats of whatever size and construction the principle of the life-boat,



To effect this (as in the manner represented in the cut above) empty casks were lashed and secured in the boat to give it buoyancy, notwithstanding immersion; and to keep it in an upright position, it was fitted with billage-boards of equal depth with the keel. A piece of iron or lead was let into or made fast to the outside of the keel, which operated, if by any accident the boat was upset, to bring it instantly right again. A stout rope, with what is called a mouse by the riggers, on different parts, at intervals of it, was carried round the gunwale, the stem, and the stern, and protected it from the ship's side,

side, while lowering, or when driven with violence by the waves against the vessel to which it went with assistance. The casks for this service should be strong, and perfectly staunch. Those which have contained oil are to be preferred; for, saturated with that fluid, there is less reason to fear the admission of water from the contraction of the staves by the heat of a warm climate*. It will be prudent to have them every year re-painted or smeared with tar. Finding, however, from trial, that the number of casks employed in this method gave more buoyancy than was needed, and that as two gallons of air are enough to support a man's body, one cask, vertically placed, (as in the cut below,) under each thwart of the boat, would render it unimmervible, and that it was a more simple and less expensive mode than



the former, I gave it a decided preference. After this plan, it is but to place an empty cask beneath each thwart in an upright position, and secure it by two pins on each side, and the properties of a life-boat are given to the most common boat in use. If the boat thus fitted should fill, no more is necessary than to pull the plug out, and the boat, rising from its less specific gravity, will let all the water through at the plug-hole; an injury, consequently, to its bottom, while on service, will be attended neither with danger nor inconvenience.

* Casks for this purpose that are nine gallons in measure, may be purchased at three shillings each.

Whitehall, 14th December 1815.

MY LORD & GENTLEMEN,

AFTER referring you to my letters to you of the 26th of September and 6th of November last, enclosing lists of stores to be forwarded to the coast for the purpose of carrying Captain Manby's plan into effect for saving the lives of shipwrecked persons, I have now the honour to forward to you a further list; and I am at the same time to signify to you the Prince Regent's pleasure, that the apparatus and stores therein specified should be forthwith provided and addressed to the respective persons named in the said list, and consigned to the care of the Collectors and Comptrollers, whose names are also contained in the list herewith transmitted.

I am, &c.

SIDMOUTH.

The Master General and Board
of Ordnance.

An ACCOUNT, showing the Stations for which Stores are ordered to be sent, for the purposes

STATIONS.	Order for Supply.	Mortars.		Rope.		Deep-Sea Lines.	Hand Barrows.
		5½-Inch.	6-Pounders.	1½-Inch Coils.	3-Inch Fathoms.		
* Mundsley - - - - Norfolk - - -	6th Jan. 1815	1	1	1	-	4	-
* Wells - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	1	1	-	4	-
* Clay - - - - ditto - - -	6th Feb. —	1	1	1	-	4	-
* Berwick - - - - ditto - - -	6th Oct. —	1	1	1	-	4	1
* Holy Island - - - - Northumberland	Ditto	1	1	1	-	4	1
* Bambro' Castle - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	2	1	1	40	4	1
* Craster Haven - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	1	1	-	4	1
* Hartlepool - - - - Durham - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	-	2	1
* Flambro' Head - - - - Yorkshire - - -	Ditto	1	1	1	-	4	1
* Whitby - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	2	1	1	-	4	1
* Saltfleet - - - - Lincolnshire - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	-	4	1
* Sutton - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	-	4	1
* Skegness - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	40	-	1
* Sherringham - - - - Norfolk - - -	Ditto	1	1	1	40	4	1
* Caister - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	-	2	1
* Kessingland - - - - Suffolk - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	-	4	1
* Fairlight - - - - Sussex - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	40	4	1
* Eastbourne - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	-	4	1
* Seaford - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	40	4	1
* Selsea - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	-	1	-	-	2	-
* Christchurch - - - - Hants - - -	Ditto	-	1	-	-	2	-
* Isle of Portland - - - - Dorset - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	40	4	1
* Beerhead - - - - Devon - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	40	4	1
* Manacle Point - - - - Cornwall - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	-	4	1
* Lizard Point - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	-	4	1
* Limes Point - - - - Anglesea - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	40	4	1
* Sable Hill - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	40	4	1
* Huskerley Point - - - - Northumberland	Ditto	1	1	1	-	4	1
* Newbiggen - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	1	1	-	4	1
* Hartley - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	1	1	-	4	1
Paington Sands, in Torbay - - - -	17th Nov. —	1	-	1	-	4	1
Tarcross, in Start Bay - - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	-	4	1
* Thurlston, in Begbury Bay - - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	-	4	1
* Bridport Harbour - - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	-	4	1
* St. Ives - - - - Cornwall - - -	18th Dec. —	1	1	1	-	4	1
* Stepper Point - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	1	1	-	4	1
* Padstow - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	1	1	-	4	1
* Bideford - - - - Devon - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	40	4	1
* Ilfracombe - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	1	1	40	4	1
* Lynemouth - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	40	4	1
* Morthoe - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	40	4	1
* Minehead - - - - Somerset - - -	Ditto	1	1	1	40	4	1
* Wormshead - - - - Glamorgan - - -	Ditto	1	1	1	40	4	1
* Oystermouth - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	1	1	40	4	1
* Noss Point - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	40	4	1
* Marloes - - - - Pembrokeshire - - -	Ditto	1	1	1	40	4	1
* Freshwater, East - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	40	4	1
* Freshwater, West - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	40	4	1
* Salva - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	40	4	1
* Cardigan - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	40	4	1
* Whitehaven - - - - Cumberland - - -	Ditto	2	1	1	40	4	1
* Brook - - - - Isle of Wight - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	-	4	1
* Atherfield - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	-	4	1
* Roeken End - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	-	4	1
* Easton Cliff - - - - Suffolk - - -	Ditto	1	-	-	-	2	1
* Dunwich - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	-	4	1
* Aldborough - - - - ditto - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	40	4	1
* Cleguess - - - - Lincolnshire - - -	Ditto	1	-	1	40	-	1
* Yarmouth - - - - Norfolk - - -	15th Jan. 1816	-	-	-	-	-	1
* Hale - - - - Cornwall - - -	19th ditto	1	-	1	40	4	1

The Stores for the Stations marked thus * are forwarded; the remainder are in a state of progress.

Delivery Department, Tower, }
28th May 1816.

Ex^d J. S. B. and H. B.

229

J. SCOTT,
for Mr. WELBANK.

Admiralty-Office, 30th June 1816.

A Return of all VESSELS LOST, through Shipwreck, in the Navy, since the 1st January 1814, to the latest Period they can be made out; stating, likewise, the LIVES that were PRESERVED.

SHIPS NAMES.	CLASS.	DATE WHEN LOST.	LIVES PRESERVED.
HOLLY - - -	Schooner -	29 January 1814 - -	All on board, except three persons.
GLEANER - - -	Ketch - -	4 March - - -	All on board.
DECOY - - -	Cutter - -	22 March - - -	All on board.
HALCYON - - -	Sloop - -	14 May - - -	All on board.
LEOPARD - - -	Troop Ship	28 June - - -	All on board.
FANTOME - - -	Sloop - -	24 November - - -	All on board.
SYLPH - - -	Sloop - -	17 January 1815 - -	Only six persons.
STATIRA - - -	Frigate -	27 February - - -	All on board.
CYGNET - - -	Sloop - -	7 March - - -	All on board.
PENELOPE - - -	Troop Ship	30 April - - -	40 persons lost, the rest preserved.
PHOENIX - - -	Frigate -	20 February 1816 - -	All on board preserved.

Admiralty Office,
30 June 1816.

A Return of all VESSELS LOST, through Shipwreck, in
the Navy, since the 1st January 1814, to the latest
Period they can be made out; stating, likewise, the
LIVES that were PRESERVED.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 July 1816.*

Transport Office, 1st July 1816.

Return of all the **LIVES LOST**, in Transports, since the 1st of January 1814, up to the latest Period the same can be made out; stating, likewise, what **LIVES** were **PRESERVED**.

	PERSONS LOST.	PERSONS SAVED.
TROOPS - - - - -	1,152	1,744
WOMEN - - - - -	130	119
CHILDREN - - - - -	139	67
SEAMEN - - - - -	281	879
	1,702	2,809

THERE is no Information in this Office, of any Transport having been wrecked since the 1st of January 1814, that is not included in this Return.

RUP^r GEORGE.

J. DOUGLAS.

Jⁿ HARNESS.

Transport Office,
1st July 1816.

Return of all the LIVES LOST, in Transports, since the
1st of January 1814, up to the latest Period the same
can be made out; stating, likewise, what LIVES were
PRESERVED.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 July 1816.

530.

R E P O R T
OF THE
NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT,
FOR THE YEAR 1815;

Dated 31st May 1816.

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.
&c. &c. &c.

National Vaccine Establishment,
Leicester Square, 31st May 1816.

MY LORD,

WITHIN the last year the Surgeons of our different Stations in London, have Vaccinated 6,581 persons, and have distributed to the Public 32,821 charges of Vaccine Lymph. We cannot state precisely what the sixty-eight Honorary and Corresponding Vaccinators may have effected in the country, as Returns are not always sent; however, we have ascertained, that those Practitioners whom we have supplied with Lymph, have Vaccinated 42,667 in the course of the year.

We have the satisfaction of informing Your Lordship, that we have furnished the Means of disseminating this Blessing in the Island of St. Domingo; and that the Director has received the annexed Letter from the Government of Hayti on that subject.

It is equally gratifying to us to state, that by the ingenuity of Mr. Giraud of Faversham, Means have been devised of preserving the Lymph in a fluid state; by which we have just reason to hope that it may be found efficient in any climate, and for any space of time.

Your Lordship has probably been informed, that in consequence of the decisive measures adopted in Russia, Sweden, Germany, France and Italy, the Small Pox has become a very rare Disease in those countries; and that, by like means, it is no longer known in Ceylon and at the Cape of Good Hope. It is a source of sincere regret to us, that it should not be equally so in this kingdom; and still more so, as this is not attributable to the casual occurrence of that disease; but, we believe, entirely to the practice of Inoculation, which seems to be adhered to on interested or mistaken motives.

In Edinburgh, Glasgow and Norwich, Inoculation is disused; and in consequence, the Small Pox is scarcely known. In the country about Aberystwith, in
458. Wales,

REPORT of the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT

Wales, and Bawtry in Yorkshire, it has entirely disappeared. The reverse is found unhappily to be the case in Portsmouth, Bristol and London. In the Metropolis alone, the Mortality by Small Pox may be estimated at a Thousand annually : perhaps throughout the United Kingdom, it is not less than Ten times that number.

We beg to conclude by stating, that it appears to us, this waste of human life can be prevented only by such Legislative Enactments as will entirely put a stop to Inoculation for the Small Pox.

The Board is happy in stating, that it has no occasion to ask Parliament this year for any sum of money beyond that usually granted.

(Signed) J. LATHAM,
(President of the Royal College of Physicians)
PRESIDENT.

Henry Cline,
MASTER of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Henry Halford, M. D.	} CENSORS of the Royal College of Physicians.
William Lambe, M. D.	
Joseph Agar, M. D.	
J. Core, M. D.	

William Norris,	} GOVERNORS of the Royal College of Surgeons.
James Earle.	

By Order of the Board,

James Hervey, M. D.
Registrar.

Au Palais de Sans Souci,
le 5^e Fevrier 1816, l'An 13^e de l'Independence.

Le Roi à Monsieur James Moore, Directeur de l'Etablissement de la VACCINE
NATIONALE BRITANNIQUE, &c. &c.

MONSIEUR,

MR. PRINCE SANDERS m'a présenté de votre part l'ouvrage que vous m'avez adressé sur la maladie de la Petite Verole ; j'ai accepté cet ouvrage avec plaisir, et vous remercie infiniment pour votre honnête et obligeante attention, et l'interet que vous voulez bien prendre à la conservation des Haïtiens.

La precieuse découverte de la Vaccine est trop importante pour la vie des hommes, elle honore trop l'humanité pour que je ne l'adopte pas dans mon Royaume. A l'arrivée de Mr. Prince Sanders j'ai fait mettre en usage la Vaccination pour être de suite generalement suivie par les Medecins Haïtiens ; nous avons une quantité innombrable d'Enfants à Vacciner.

Mon intention est de faire donner toute la latitude possible aux heureux resultats de cette immortelle decouverte que je n'avais pas été a même de faire mettre jusqu'ici en pratique par les contrariétés que j'ai éprouvé dans les demandes que j'ai faites à la Jamaïque, Saint Thomas, et les Etats Unis d'Amerique, relativement à cet object, dont j'ai appris les salutaires effets. Ce bienfait ajoutera encore à la reconnaissance des Haïtiens envers la grande et magnanime Nation Britannique.

J'ai chargé Mr. Prince Sanders de vous temoigner personnellement mes vifs et sincerés remerciemens.

HENRI.

REPORT of the National Vaccine
Establishment, for the year 1815;

Dated 31 May
1816.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 June 1816.*

458.

11

235

237

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated
20th of March 1816 ;—for

Copy of the APPOINTMENT of Master *George*, as Secretary to the Province of Nova Scotia, specifying his Age, and the Date of his Appointment ;—also, Copy of the APPOINTMENT of another Master *George* to the same Office, and of the Deputy named by him.

SAMUEL HOOD GEORGE, having been appointed Secretary to the Province of Nova Scotia, by a Commission under the Seal of the Province, neither the Document itself, or the exact Date, can be furnished, without reference to the Colony. The Appointment must have borne date about October 1808, at which time he entered upon the exercise of the duties of the Office, being at that period in the 21st year of his Age. He continued to execute the Office until January 1812, when, in consequence of ill health, he came with leave of absence from the Governor, to England ; where he died in the month of June 1813.

RUPERT DENIS GEORGE, in the 18th year of his Age, was appointed, in the same manner as his Predecessor, by a Provincial Commission, bearing date about June 1814 ; at which period he entered upon the execution of the duties of the Office, and continued in the discharge thereof, until May 1815, when he came home on leave of absence, granted by the Governor, for six months. During his absence the duty appears to have been performed by Mr. *H. Cogswell*, approved by the Governor.

Colonial Department,
April 2d, 1816.

}

HENRY GOULBURN.

240

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable
House of Commons, dated 20th March
1816;—*for*

Copy of the APPOINTMENT of Master *George*, as
Secretary to the Province of Nova Scotia,
specifying his Age and the Date of his
Appointment;—also, Copy of the APPOINTMENT
of another Master *George* to the same Office,
and of the Deputy named by him.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 April 1816.

R E T U R N of the Substance of every Patent, Commission, Sign Manual or other Instrument, under which any Place, in the *West Indian* or other Colonies, is held by Persons NOT RESIDENT therein; with the Names of the Holder and his Deputy, the Salaries and average Profits of the Place, and the Date of his Appointment.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 April 1816.

261

SUBSTANCE of every PATENT, COMMISSION, SIGN MANUAL, or other INSTRUMENT, under
with the Names of the Holder and his Deputy, the Salaries and Average Profits of

E.	SUBSTANCE OF PATENT, COMMISSION or other Instrument of APPOINTMENT.	NAME OF HOLDER
Enrolments in Jamaica -	To be held by himself or his Deputy during his Life - - - - -	Hon ^{ble} Cha ^s W ^m
- - - - D ^o - -	{ During such time as he shall discharge the duty thereof in person, and behave well therein - - - - - }	John King -
- - - - D ^o - -	{ Office granted to Thomas Walley Partington and his Heirs and Assigns, to be held by him and them, and his and their Deputy or Deputies, during the Life of George Germaine - - - - - }	Tho. Partington, i Geo. Germaine -
- - - - D ^o - -	By himself or his Deputy during his Life - - - - -	Lord Braybrooke -
- - - - D ^o - -	- D ^o - - - D ^o - - - - D ^o - - - - -	Hon. Percy Cha ^s W ^m
- - - - D ^o - -	{ During such time as he shall discharge the Duty thereof in Person, and behave well therein - - - - - }	Sir Evan Nepean, i
Court - - - D ^o - -	- D ^o - - - D ^o - - - - D ^o - - - - -	The same - - -
- - - - D ^o - -	By himself or Deputy during His Majesty's Pleasure - - - - -	John Monro - -
Council - Barbadoes -	By himself or Deputy during his Life - - - - -	Hon ^{ble} Percy C. Wy
- - - - D ^o - -	{ During such time as he shall perform the Duties in Person, and behave well therein - - - - - }	Thomas Carter -
- - - - D ^o - -	By himself or Deputy during His Majesty's Pleasure - - - - -	Edw ^d Disbrowe -
- - - - D ^o - -	{ During the time he shall discharge the Duty in Person, and behave well therein - - - - - }	W. H. E. Bentinck -
of the } - Tobago -	By himself or Deputy during His Majesty's Pleasure - - - - -	Charles Greville -
- - - - D ^o - -	- D ^o - - D ^o - - - - D ^o - - - - -	Charles Woodcock -
of the } - St. Vincent -	- D ^o - - D ^o - - - - D ^o - - - - -	John Gloster - -
- - - - D ^o - -	- D ^o - - D ^o - - - - D ^o - - - - -	Edw ^d Disbrowe -
- - - - St. Lucia -	- D ^o - - D ^o - - - - D ^o - - - - -	Hugh Stuart - -
- - - - D ^o - -	- D ^o - - D ^o - - - - D ^o - - - - -	Rob ^t Carmichael -
- - - - Leeward Islands	{ Office granted to John Pownall and his Heirs during his Life, and the Lives of John Lillingston Pownall and George Pownall, and the Life of the longest liver of them, to be exercised by himself or themselves, or his or their Deputy or Deputies - - - - - }	John Lillingston Pownall
of the } - Trinidad -	By himself or Deputy during His Majesty's Pleasure - - - - -	James Chapman -
- - - - D ^o - -	- D ^o - - D ^o - - - - D ^o - - - - -	Adam Gordon -
- - - - D ^o - -	- D ^o - - D ^o - - - - D ^o - - - - -	George Adderley -
of the } - Grenada -	- D ^o - - D ^o - - - - D ^o - - - - -	Cha ^s Powell Hamilton -
- - - - D ^o - -	- D ^o - - D ^o - - - - D ^o - - - - -	Rob ^t Rich ^d Wood -
- - - - D ^o - -	{ During such time as he shall discharge the Duty in person, and behave well therein - - - - - }	Nath ^l Coffin - -
of the } Dominica -	{ By himself or such Deputy or Deputies as shall be approved by the Governor and Council, in conformity to the Act of the 22d Geo. 3. cap. 75. - - - }	Griffin Curtis -
- - - - Lower Canada	By himself or Deputy during His Majesty's Pleasure - - - - -	Thomas Amyot -
er - - - Demerary -	- D ^o - - D ^o - - - - D ^o - - - - -	John Augustus Sullivan
- - - - D ^o - -	- D ^o - - D ^o - - - - D ^o - - - - -	Charles Greville -
- - - - D ^o - -	- D ^o - - D ^o - - - - D ^o - - - - -	Lord Auckland -
r - - - - Barbice -	- D ^o - - D ^o - - - - D ^o - - - - -	Hon ^{ble} J. T. Capel -
- - - - D ^o - -	- D ^o - - D ^o - - - - D ^o - - - - -	George Hallam -

Colonial Department,
April 3rd, 1816. }

MENT, under which any Place, in the *West Indian* or other Colonies, is held by P
Salaries and Average Profits of the Place, and the Date of his Appointment.

NAME OF HOLDER.	NAME OF DEPUTY, according to the latest Return.	SALARIES And Average Profits of HOLDER, According to the latest Return.	
Hon ^{ble} Cha ^s W ^m Wyndham	Robert Robertson - - -	£. 2,500. 0. 0.	
John King - - - - -	W ^m Cathcart and others -	1,500. 0. 0.	
Tho. Partington, in trust for Geo. Germaine - - - - -	John Young - - - - -	Not known.	
Lord Braybrooke - - - -	Hugh Fraser - - - - -	2,100. 0. 0.	
Hon. Percy Cha ^s Wyndham	W. Ramsay - - - - -	1,470. 0. 0.	
Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. -	John Lynch - - - - -	120. 0. 0.	
The same - - - - -	Thomas Smith - - - - -	2,500. 0. 0.	
John Monro - - - - -	No Return	No Return.	
Hon ^{ble} Percy C. Wyndham	J. D. Husbands - - - -	700. 0. 0.	
Thomas Carter - - - -	John Walton - - - - -	500. 0. 0.	
Edw ^d Disbrowe - - - -	Rob ^t B. Clarke - - - -	95. 14. 0.	
W. H. E. Bentinck - - -	J. C. Coleman - - - -	200. 0. 0.	
Charles Greville - - - -	Sam ^l Hall - - - - -	400. 0. 0.	
Charles Woodcock - - -	F. Chapman - - - - -	174. 0. 0.	
John Gloster - - - - -	Mich ^l Reily - - - - -	400. 0. 0.	
Edw ^d Disbrowe - - - -	W. Taylor jun ^r - - - -	197. 0. 0.	
Hugh Stuart - - - - -	S ^t Raimond Drouilhet - -	150. 0. 0.	
Rob ^t Carmichael - - - -	Peter Muter - - - - -	192. 10. 0.	
John Lillington Pownall -	{By Deputies in the several Islands of Antigua, Nevis, St Christopher, Montser- rat, and Tortola - - -}	Not ascertained.	
James Chapman - - - -	John Gloster - - - - -	390. 7. 0.	
Adam Gordon - - - - -	Edwin Gairdnor - - - -	456. 0. 0.	
George Adderley - - - -	Sylv ^r Newman - - - - -	211. 0. 0.	
Cha ^s Powell Hamilton - -	Ousley Rowley - - - -	900. 0. 0.	
Rob ^t Rich ^d Wood - - - -	Felix Palmer - - - - -	158. 10. 0.	
Nath ^l Coffin - - - - -	John Douglas - - - - -	273. 5. 0.	
Griffin Curtis - - - - -	J. C. Constable - - - -	300. 0. 0.	
Thomas Amyot - - - - -	John Taylor - - - - -	454. 0. 0.	
John Augustus Sullivan -	P. F. Tinné - - - - -	1,800. 0. 0.	
Charles Greville - - - -	John Brown - - - - -	350. 0. 0.	
Lord Auckland - - - - -	Robert Kingston - - - -	1,400. 0. 0.	
Hon ^{ble} J. T. Capel - - - -	{J. J. Vander Stoop and Webbe Hobson - - - -}	1,000. 0. 0.	
George Hallam - - - - -	W ^m Threlfall - - - - -	1,000. 0. 0.	

HENRY GOULBURN.

RETURN of the Substance of every Patent,
Commission, Sign Manual or other Instrument,
under which any Place, in the *West Indian* or
other Colonies, is held by Persons not resident
therein; with the Names of the Holder and his
Deputy, the Salaries and average Profits of the
Place, and the Date of his Appointment.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 April 1816.*

al
r
e
d

DOMINICA.

AN ACCOUNT of RUNAWAY SLAVES, Killed, Taken, and Surrendered, between the 10th day of May 1813, the date of Governor AINSLIE's Proclamation, and the 22d day of November 1814, the day of his departure from *Dominica*;—distinguishing the SEXES and the CHILDREN; with the manner in which they have been disposed of.

No. 1.—RUNAWAY SLAVES Killed, and by whom.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Names of Slaves killed.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Names of Owners.</i>	<i>By whom, or how killed.</i>	
1814.						
February.	Elephant or Policy - -	1	-	Geo. Anderfon - - -	Manager of Edenbro Estate -	A Chief.
—	Unknown - - -	1	-	Unknown - - -	D ^o and Negroes of D ^o .	
March 10.	John - - -	1	-	Mr. Hunt - - -	Loyal Dominica Rangers.	
23.	Pope - - -	1	-	B. Marceau - - -	- - - - D ^o .	
April 2.	Desiré - - -	1	-	F. Trocard - - -	- - - - D ^o .	
20.	Moco George - - -	1	-	— Blondel - - -	- - - - D ^o - - -	A Chief.
—	Andrew - - -	1	-	Mr. Dubin - - -	- - - - D ^o .	
—	François - - -	1	-	G. Metcalfe - - -	- - - - D ^o .	
—	Unknown - - -	1	-	Unknown - - -	Fell down a Precipice.	
30.	Gabriel - - -	1	-	D ^o - - -	Loyal Dominica Rangers	A Chief.
—	Unknown - - -	1	-	D ^o - - -	Fell down a Precipice.	
May 22.	Alexander - - -	1	-	Lapichawderre - - -	Loyal Dominica Rangers.	
23.	Montagne - - -	1	-	Mr. Arnaud - - -	- - - - D ^o .	
31.	Frejus - - -	1	-	Mr. Courché - - -	- - - - D ^o .	
—	Aliba - - -	1	-	Clark Hall Estate - - -	- - - - D ^o .	
—	Geneviève - - -	1	-	York Valley Estate - - -	- - - - D ^o .	
June 29.	Celemane - - -	1	-	Mr. Bentier - - -	- - - - D ^o .	
July 12.	Old Jacko - - -	1	-	Mr. Beaubois - - -	- - - - D ^o - - -	The oldest Chief.
	TOTAL - - -	15	3			

No. 2.—RUNAWAY SLAVES taken by the Loyal Dominica Rangers, by the Militia or Volunteers sent against the Runaways, or by Soldiers at Signal Posts, &c. or sent to Jail as Runaways, having been in Camps or Parties of Runaways in the Woods.

<i>Names of Slaves.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Names of Owners.</i>	<i>By whom taken, or committed.</i>	<i>When taken, or committed.</i>	<i>When released.</i>	<i>How disposed of.</i>
John - - -	1	-	-	Mrs. Nibbs - - -	Manager at Mr. George -	1813. 14 July.	1813. —	Sold.
Billy - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Larogne - - -	His Owner - - -	21 —	22 Nov ^r .	Banished.
Sampson - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Laronde - - -	- - - - - - -	26 Augu ^t .	20 Oct ^r .	D ^o .
Hypolite - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Lockhart - - -	Mr. Frazer - - -	27 —	3 Jan ^y 1814.	D ^o .
Charles - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Marceau - - -	His Owner - - -	9 Sep ^r .	6 — —	D ^o .
Germain - - -	1	-	-	Mr. M ^c Corry - - -	- - - - - - -	13 —	10 Nov ^r 1813.	D ^o .
Harry - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Courché - - -	Dr. Clarke, at Clarke Hall -	10 Oct ^r .	15 Oct ^r .	D ^o .
Johnstone - - -	1	-	-	Canefield Estate - - -	- - - - - - -	13 —	3 Jan ^y 1814.	D ^o .
Jem - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Lionné - - -	Mr. Watson, at G. Bay -	20 —	13 Nov. 1813.	Sold by Provost Marshal.
Jack, Germain, and Marie Saintes - -	2	1	-	D ^o - - -	Governor Ainslie - - -	24 —	27 Oct ^r .	To Owner.
Madelaine - - -	1	-	-	Dr. Spencer - - -	Dr. Lairdlaw at Pr. Rupert's	9 Nov ^r .	12 Dec ^r .	Banished.
Marceline - - -	1	-	-	A. Aubert Guad ^{ne} - - -	D ^o - - - - D ^o -	—	11 Feb ^y 1814.	To Owners Agent.
Mingo - - -	1	-	-	Mad. Sc pio - - -	Dr. Garraway, M ^t Prosper -	22 —	30 Nov. 1813	Banished.
Carried forward -	12	3	-					

No. 2.—RUNAWAY SLAVES taken by the Loyal Dominica Rangers, &c.—*continued.*

<i>Names of Slaves.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Names of Owners.</i>	<i>By whom taken, or committed.</i>	<i>When taken, or committed.</i>	<i>When released.</i>	<i>How disposed of.</i>
Brought forward -	12	3	-			1813.	1813.	
Robert - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Marrak Trinidad	Governor Ainslie - - -	25 Novr.	18 Decr.	To Owners Agent.
Joseph - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Pene Guadne	D° - - - - -	3 Decr.	22 —	D°.
Rachel - - -	-	1	-	Mr. Grand - - -	Militia - - - - -	14 Jan. 1814.	19 Ap ^l 1814	D°.
and her Children -	-	-	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	—	22 Jan ^y .	D°.
Jean Pierre - -	1	-	-	D° - - - - -	D° - - - - -	—	16 —	Executed.
Hector - - -	1	-	-	J. Lionné - - -	D° - - - - -	—	21 —	D°.
David, Stewart, Will } and Ambrose - }	4	-	-	Goodwill Estate -	Lt M'Donald, of L. D. Rangers	15 —	17 —	To Owners Att ^y .
Sarah - - -	-	1	-	E. Wallis - - -	Governor Ainslie - - -	22 —	21 Feb ^y .	D°.
Tom - - -	1	-	-	J. Corlet - - -	D° - - - - -	—	1 March.	D° - Ex ^{ors} .
Gaspard, Manuel, } Lindor, Gagnio } & Anowoi - }	5	-	-	Mr. Letang - - -	D° - - - - -	23 —	3 Feb ^y .	D°.
Charles - - -	1	-	-	Mrs. Bourgain - -	Court Martial - - -	24 —	16 April.	D°.
Watty and Toby -	2	-	-	Hampstead Estate	Volunteer Party - -	—	3 Feb ^y .	D° - Att ^y .
Toney - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Rynie - - -	D° - - - - -	—	17 March.	Died in Jail.
Cutty and Child -	-	1	1	D° - - - - -	D° - - - - -	—	18 —	To Owner.
Bella - - -	-	1	-	G. Titre - - -	Firmin, at P. Rupert's	25 —	28 July.	D°.
Françoise - - -	-	1	-	J. Nugent - - -	Militia - - - - -	11 Feb ^y .	30 Feb ^y .	D°.
Louisonne - - -	-	1	-	C. Jolly - - -	D° - - - - -	—	10 March.	D°.
David and Daniel -	2	-	-	Mr. Powell - - -	D° - - - - -	5 Mar.	8 Mar.	D° - Att ^y .
Strano - - -	1	-	-	Hillibro' Estate	L. D. Rangers - - -	10 Mar.	—	In the Ranger Corps.
Registe - - -	1	-	-	Mrs. Eynard - - -	D° - - - - -	—	17 —	To Owner.
Françoise - - -	-	1	-	D° - - - - -	D° - - - - -	—	13 —	Executed.
Margarite al' Perine	-	1	-	Mrs. Powell - - -	D° - - - - -	11 —	30 June.	To Owners Att ^y .
Betty - - -	-	1	-	Mrs. Warner - - -	D° - - - - -	—	15 Mar.	D°.
Hester - - -	-	1	-	Mr. Menier - - -	D° - - - - -	12 —	- - -	{ Condemned 13 March, but died 24 in Jail. Sold by Provost Marshal.
and her Children -	-	-	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	
Jenny - - -	-	1	-	Hillibro' Estate	D° - - - - -	—	—	To Owners Att ^y .
Brandy - - -	-	1	-	Miss Foye - - -	Militia Guard - - -	—	13 March.	D°.
Nelson - - -	-	1	-	Mr. Jolly - - -	D° - - - - -	—	23 —	D°.
Margaret - - -	-	1	-	Mr. Lionné - - -	D° - - - - -	—	17 —	D°.
- - -	-	1	-	Miss Foye - - -	L. D. Rangers - - -	19 —	—	D°.
Benjamin - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Confel - - -	Manager at Hertf ^d Estate	24 —	29 Aug.	Sold by Provost Marshal.
Flore (Mulatto) -	-	1	-	Mr. Roger - - -	L. D. Rangers - - -	25 —	16 April.	Sold by - D° - and banished.
her Child - - -	-	-	1	D° - - - - -	D° - - - - -	—	—	To Owner.
John Philip - - -	-	-	1	Mr. Roger Belair	D° - - - - -	—	1 —	D°.
Sophy and Child -	-	1	1	Unknown - - -	D° - - - - -	—	16 —	{ To the Gov ^r and by him given to his Sec ^y Mr. Bruce, who sent them off the Island.
Adelaide - - -	-	1	-	Miss Foye - - -	D° - - - - -	—	27 Mar.	
Caroline - - -	-	1	-	D° - - - - -	D° - - - - -	—	22 April.	Executed.
Tomby - - -	-	1	-	Mr. Marceau - - -	D° - - - - -	—	—	Sold and banished.
Anne Marie - - -	-	1	-	D° - - - - -	Militia Guard - - -	—	19 April.	To Owner.
Marie Jeanne - -	-	1	-	Mr. Desmariniere	D° - - - - -	26 —	22 —	D°.
Marie Jeanne - -	-	1	-	Mad. Picklin - - -	L. D. Rangers - - -	27 —	—	D°.
Kelle Ebe, alias Ma- rie Claire - }	1	-	-	Mr. Marceau - - -	D° - - - - -	1 April.	3 —	Executed.
Rebecca, - - -	-	1	-	D° - - - - -	D° - - - - -	—	—	{ Condemned, but pardoned, to Owner.
and her Children -	-	-	3	D° - - - - -	D° - - - - -	—	—	
Baffigo - - -	1	-	-	D° - - - - -	D° - - - - -	—	22 —	D°.
Zabeth - - -	-	1	-	D° - - - - -	D° - - - - -	—	17 —	Executed.
Lucile & Florentine	-	2	-	Mr. Lockhart - - -	D° - - - - -	—	15 Novr.	To Owner.
Simon, alias Julien	1	-	-	Mr. Dubue - - -	D° - - - - -	4 —	16 April.	Sold and banished.
Greg - - -	1	-	-	Mrs. Grey - - -	Governor Ainslie - - -	—	11 June.	To Owners Att ^y .
Jenny, - - -	-	1	-	Dr. Greenway - - -	L. D. Rangers - - -	—	16 April.	Sold and banished.
and her Child - -	-	-	1	D° - - - - -	D° - - - - -	—	—	To Owner.
Clementine, alias } Celestine, - }	-	1	-	Gonne - - - - -	D° - - - - -	—	16 April.	Sold and banished.
and her Child - -	-	-	1	- - - - -	D° - - - - -	—	13 —	Died in Jail.
Moco - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Roger - - -	- - - - -	—	16 —	Sold.
Carried forward -	40	30	15					

No. 2.—RUNAWAY SLAVES taken by the Loyal Dominica Rangers, &c.—*continued.*

Names of Slaves.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Names of Owners.	By whom taken, or committed.	When taken, or committed.	When released.	How disposed of.
Brought forward -	40	30	15			1814.	1814.	
Joseph - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Roger - -	Governor Ainslie - -	19 April.	27 April.	To Owners Agent.
Virginie - - -	-	1	-	Mr. Charrurier -	L. D. Rangers - -	21 —	11 June.	D ^o , to be banished.
Michel - - -	1	-	-	D ^o - - -	D ^o - - -	—	1 May.	Executed.
Louisonne - -	-	1	-	D ^o - - -	D ^o - - -	—	18 June.	To Owner.
Françoise - -	-	-	1	D ^o - - -	D ^o - - -	—	—	D ^o .
Madge (a Mulatto) -	-	1	-	Mrs. Nibbs - -	D ^o - - -	—	—	Banished.
her Children } (Cabres) - }	-	-	6	D ^o - - -	D ^o - - -	—	—	Delivered to Owners Att ^y .
Flore, - - -	-	1	-	Mr. Marceau - -	D ^o - - -	—	21 —	Banished.
her Children -	-	2	-	D ^o - - -	D ^o - - -	—	2 May.	To Owner.
Angelique - -	-	1	-	Mr. Daroux - -	D ^o - - -	—	6 June.	Banished.
Lifette, alias Betsey -	-	1	-	Mr. Hurtault - -	D ^o - - -	—	20 —	D ^o .
Louisonne, alias } Alexandrine - }	-	1	-	Marfeille - -	D ^o - - -	—	10 —	D ^o .
Dorinda, alias } Belinda - }	-	1	-	Permanfio Estate -	L. D. Rangers - -	—	3 June.	{ Pardoned for killing a run-
her Children -	-	2	-	D ^o - - -	D ^o - - -	—	23 April.	away, and delivered to
Sally - - -	-	1	-	E. Wallis - -	Governor's Secretary -	4 May.	6 May.	Owners Att ^y .
Children - - -	-	2	-	Mifs Foye - -	L. D. Rangers - -	—	—	To Owner.
Child - - -	-	1	-	Mr. Beauclair - -	D ^o - - -	—	—	D ^o , Agent.
D ^o - - -	-	1	-	Mr. Laing - -	D ^o - - -	—	—	D ^o .
William - - -	1	-	-	Estate of Beaumont -	D ^o - - -	5 —	19 —	{ To Owners Att ^y when
Pierre - - -	1	-	-	Mad. Touffaint - -	D ^o - - -	18 —	13 June.	brought in.
Eulalie - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Belair - -	D ^o - - -	—	30 May.	D ^o .
Clarissa, & Children -	1	3	-	Mr. Marceau - -	D ^o - - -	23 —	25 —	D ^o .
Madelaine - - -	1	-	-	Mad. Touffaint - -	D ^o - - -	—	13 June.	To Owner.
Rachel - - -	1	-	-	Laville - - -	D ^o - - -	—	29 —	D ^o .
Zabeth - - -	1	-	-	C. Giroux - -	D ^o - - -	—	30 May.	Died in Jail.
Lucy, and Children -	1	2	-	Mr. Moore - -	D ^o - - -	—	13 June.	To Owner.
Margaret - - -	1	-	-	Mad. Fidelin - -	D ^o - - -	—	—	D ^o .
Zabeth - - -	1	-	-	E. Petit - -	D ^o - - -	—	—	D ^o .
Marie Ursula - -	1	-	-	Unknown - -	D ^o - - -	—	6 July.	Died in Jail.
Etienne, alias Adder -	1	-	-	D ^o - - -	- - -	—	29 August.	Sold.
Robert Browne - -	1	-	-	Mr. Turner - -	Governor Ainslie - -	28 —	14 June.	To Owners Agent.
Prince Buckley - -	1	-	-	Mad. Brumant - -	Cap. Savarrin's Negroes -	30 May.	2 July.	To Owners Agent.
Touffaint - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Metcalfe - -	L. D. Rangers - -	31 —	31 May.	In the Rangers Corps.
Isaac - - -	1	-	-	G. Anderfon - -	D ^o - - -	—	16 June.	To Owner.
Jem - - -	1	-	-	- Caille - -	D ^o - - -	—	13 —	D ^o .
Paul - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Lavadie - -	D ^o - - -	—	14 —	D ^o .
Maximon - - -	1	-	-	- Anfelme - -	D ^o - - -	—	11 —	D ^o .
Felix - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Molinie - -	D ^o - - -	—	10 —	D ^o .
Lazar - - -	1	-	-	D ^o - - -	D ^o - - -	—	3 —	D ^o .
Margaret, and Justine - }	-	1	1	D ^o - - -	D ^o - - -	—	—	D ^o .
Cecile - - -	1	-	-	Mad. Sicard - -	D ^o - - -	—	18 —	D ^o .
Scolastique, and Child -	1	-	1	Mr. Bowles - -	D ^o - - -	—	11 —	D ^o .
Marie Noel - - -	1	-	-	D ^o - - -	D ^o - - -	—	—	D ^o .
Sadime - - -	1	-	-	Aubin - - -	D ^o - - -	—	13 —	D ^o .
Madelaine - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Jaquin - -	D ^o - - -	—	14 —	D ^o .
Honorine, and Child -	1	-	1	Girandel - -	D ^o - - -	—	30 —	D ^o .
Mary - - -	1	-	-	Girault - -	D ^o - - -	—	22 —	D ^o .
Ceila, Cumba and } Child - }	2	1	-	D ^o - - -	D ^o - - -	—	—	D ^o .
June - - -	1	-	-	Metcalfe - -	D ^o - - -	1 June.	10 —	D ^o , Att ^y .
Estrie, and Zabeth } Zabeth's Child - }	2	-	1	Mr. Aberdein - -	D ^o - - -	—	21 —	D ^o - D ^o .
Betsey - - -	1	-	-	Curry's Rest Estate -	D ^o - - -	—	20 —	D ^o - D ^o .
				Mr. Henderson - -	D ^o - - -	—	13 July.	{ D ^o .
				D ^o - - -	D ^o - - -	—	—	{ D ^o .
				D ^o - - -	D ^o - - -	—	11 June.	{ D ^o .
				Darrom - - -	D ^o - - -	—	14 —	{ D ^o .
Carried forward -	53	62	41					

No. 2.—RUNAWAY SLAVES taken by the Loyal Dominica Rangers, &c.—*continued.*

<i>Names of Slaves.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Names of Owners.</i>	<i>By whom taken, or committed.</i>	<i>When taken, or committed.</i>	<i>When released.</i>	<i>How disposed of.</i>
Brought forward -	53	62	41			1814.	1814.	
Clarissa, alias -	-	1	-	Darfon -	L. D. Rangers -	1 June.	14 June.	To Owners Agent.
Heloisa, and Child -	-	1	1	Mr. Langlais -	- - - - -	—	18 —	D ^o .
Jenny, and Child -	-	1	1	Mad. Touffaint -	D ^o - - - - -	—	13 —	D ^o .
Leonora, and Children -	-	1	3	Mr. Blane -	D ^o - - - - -	—	11 —	D ^o .
John -	-	1	-	Bayonne -	Gov ^r Ainslie -	9 —	14 —	D ^o .
Angelique, & Child -	-	1	1	— Laviile -	D ^o - - - - -	—	18 —	D ^o .
Casimir -	-	1	-	Mr. Aberdeen -	L. D. Rangers -	13 —	21 Aug.	D ^o Att ^y .
Renette -	-	1	-	{ Dr. Parsons Mariegallante - }	Dr. Hortle, Staff Surgeon -	18 —	29 Sep ^r .	Sold.
Jenny, and Child -	-	1	1	Mr. Courché -	L. D. Rangers -	—	—	{ Died before they could be conveyed to Roseau.
Azare -	-	1	-	Lamure -	D ^o - - - - -	—	24 Jan. 1815	To Owner.
Jeanne -	-	1	-	Eft. of P. Leblanc -	D ^o - - - - -	29 —	8 Aug. 1814.	To D ^o Creditors.
Lundy, a Boy -	-	1	-	Mr. Le Villouffe -	D ^o - - - - -	—	4 July.	D ^o .
Priscilla, alias Nancy -	-	1	-	Mr. Aberdeen -	D ^o - - - - -	—	7 —	D ^o Att ^y .
Celeste, and Child -	-	1	1	Miss Foye -	D ^o - - - - -	—	5 —	D ^o .
Fanny -	-	1	-	Mrs. Warner -	D ^o - - - - -	—	4 —	D ^o .
Joseph -	-	1	-	Mr. Courché -	D ^o - - - - -	—	24 Jan. 1815.	D ^o .
Cola -	-	1	-	D ^o -	D ^o - - - - -	—	D ^o .	D ^o .
Samber -	-	1	-	Mad. Touffaint -	D ^o - - - - -	—	—	D ^o .
Bertine, and Child -	-	1	1	Mr. Marceau -	D ^o - - - - -	—	{ 20 & 29 July 1814.	D ^o .
Isidore -	-	1	-	Mr. Roger -	D ^o - - - - -	10 —	16 Nov.	Sold and banished.
Mary and Eliza, Pelagu and Adrien }	-	2	2	D ^o -	D ^o - - - - -	—	19 —	To Owner.
Martin or Maton -	-	1	-	Mad. Touffaint -	D ^o - - - - -	10 July.	24 Sep ^r .	Died in Jail.
Condo -	-	1	-	Dr. Greenway -	D ^o - - - - -	—	30 Jan ^r 1815.	To Owners.
Lawrencine -	-	1	-	Mr. Deshauteurs -	D ^o - - - - -	—	20 July 1814.	D ^o Agent.
Kate -	-	1	-	— Moore -	D ^o - - - - -	—	—	D ^o D ^o .
Adelaide & Guay -	-	1	1	S. Gray -	D ^o - - - - -	—	—	D ^o .
Mary & Angelle -	-	1	1	Mr. Fournette -	D ^o - - - - -	—	25 —	D ^o Agent.
Marthe & Children -	-	1	3	Mr. Dubue -	D ^o - - - - -	—	30 —	D ^o .
Anné & Children -	-	1	2	Miss Foye -	D ^o - - - - -	—	25 —	D ^o Agent.
Children -	-	-	2	Mr. Marceau -	D ^o - - - - -	—	26 —	D ^o .
Mondefir -	-	-	1	Unknown -	D ^o - - - - -	—	28 Oct ^r .	Sold.
Bastionne & Children -	-	1	2	Miss Foye -	D ^o - - - - -	—	25 July.	To Owners Agent.
Lafleur -	-	1	-	T. Vidal -	D ^o - - - - -	25 July.	11 Oct ^r .	D ^o D ^o to be banished.
Josephine -	-	1	-	A. Stewart -	D ^o - - - - -	—	8 Nov ^r .	D ^o D ^o .
Margaret -	-	1	-	Mr. Metcalfe -	D ^o - - - - -	—	16 August.	D ^o Att ^y .
Victoire -	-	1	-	— Gourd -	D ^o - - - - -	—	3 —	D ^o .
Mary & Child -	-	1	-	Miss Foye -	D ^o - - - - -	—	5 —	D ^o .
Betty -	-	1	-	Mrs. Powell -	D ^o - - - - -	—	2 —	D ^o Att ^y .
Fortune -	-	1	-	Mr. Metcalfe -	Governor's Secretary -	2 August.	17 —	D ^o D ^o .
Cuffy -	-	1	-	Estate of Capt. Hall -	D ^o - - - - -	3 —	30 Sep ^r .	D ^o .
Gravefend -	-	1	-	{ Permans Estate - }	L. D. Rangers -	5 —	9 August.	D ^o Att ^y .
Venus -	-	1	-	D ^o -	D ^o - - - - -	—	—	D ^o D ^o .
Castilio -	-	1	-	D ^o -	D ^o - - - - -	—	14 Sep ^r .	D ^o D ^o .
Bazile -	-	1	-	T. Henderson -	By the Owner -	6 —	8 August.	D ^o .
Lubin -	-	1	-	Mr. Courché -	L. D. Rangers -	A Guide.	24 Jan ^r 1815.	To Owners Att ^y .
Thermedor -	-	1	-	Currys Rest -	D ^o - - - - -	D ^o .	D ^o .	D ^o D ^o .
Abraham -	-	1	-	Mr. Renault -	A Ranger -	8 Aug.	5 Sep ^r 1814.	D ^o D ^o .
Boatswain -	-	1	-	Mrs. Monigne -	Governor's Secretary -	10 —	15 August.	D ^o D ^o .
Zephyr -	-	1	-	E. Petit -	L. D. Rangers -	Guide.	24 Jan ^r 1815.	D ^o D ^o .
Castalio -	-	1	-	A. Daniel -	D ^o - - - - -	—	—	D ^o D ^o .
Paddy -	-	1	-	Hillsbro' Estate -	D ^o - - - - -	—	—	D ^o D ^o .
Quashy -	-	1	-	Mr. Pagan -	D ^o - - - - -	—	—	Old Chief banished.
Julie -	-	1	-	— Roger -	D ^o - - - - -	—	—	{ To Owners, without being sent to Jail.
Celotte -	-	1	-	— Marceau -	D ^o - - - - -	—	—	{
Rofette and Children -	-	1	2	Mrs. Nibbs -	D ^o - - - - -	5 Aug.	24 Aug. 1814.	To Owners Att ^y .
Carried forward -	76	93	67					

No. 2.—RUNAWAY SLAVES taken by the Loyal Dominica Rangers, &c.—*continued.*

<i>Names of Slaves.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Names of Owners.</i>	<i>By whom taken, or committed.</i>	<i>When taken, or committed.</i>	<i>When released.</i>	<i>How disposed of.</i>
Brought forward -	76	93	67			1814.	1814.	
Penny - - -	-	1	-	Cubbin - - -	L. D. Rangers - -	15 Aug.	19 Aug.	To Owners Attorney.
Seven Slaves -	6	1	-	Mr. Marceau - -	Surrendered to their Owner	16 —	22 —	D ^o D ^o .
Jacob, and Jem -	2	-	-	Londonderry Estate -	A Party of Volunteers -	—	24 —	D ^o D ^o .
Joseph - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Moore - - -	D ^o - - - - -	—	1 Sep ^r .	D ^o D ^o .
John Louis - -	1	-	-	— Belair - - -	D ^o - - - - -	—	22 Aug.	D ^o D ^o .
Zephyr - - -	1	-	-	Mad. Desiro - - -	D ^o - - - - -	—	18 —	D ^o D ^o .
Joseph, and Celeste -	1	1	-	Th. Marié - - -	D ^o - - - - -	—	24 —	D ^o D ^o .
John - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Corlet - - -	D ^o - - - - -	—	27 —	D ^o D ^o .
Sophie, and Daphne	-	2	-	Mrs. Charrurier - -	D ^o - - - - -	—	29 —	D ^o D ^o .
Michel - - -	1	-	-	— Bastian - - -	Governor's Secretary -	19 —	9 Oct ^r .	Died in Jail.
Jack - - -	1	-	-	Mad. Voifel - - -	Corp ^t at Layon Port -	21 —	22 Sep ^r .	To Owners Agent.
John - - -	1	-	-	Dr. Garraway - - -	Serjt at P ^{te} Crabier -	—	1 Dec ^r .	D ^o .
Judah (a Boy) -	1	-	-	Rose Hill Estate -	Gov ^r s Secretary - -	26 —	6 —	D ^o D ^o .
Daniel - - -	1	-	-	Doctor Clark - - -	One of the Rangers -	30 Aug.	3 Oct ^r .	Died in Jail.
Adelaide - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Hurtault - - -	L. D. Rangers - -	—	4 Dec ^r .	To Owner.
Joe - - -	1	-	-	— Dubocq - - -	D ^o - - - - -	3 Sep ^r .	19 Sep ^r .	D ^o .
Pitchum - - -	1	-	-	De Belgens - - -	A Soldier at Layon -	7 —	14 —	D ^o .
Nelly, and Nanagal } Nicole - - - }	-	3	-	Mr. Syers - - -	L. D. Rangers - -	14 —	16 Nov ^r .	D ^o .
Tom - - -	1	-	-	Pointe Pound Estate -	Gov ^r s Secretary - -	27 —	4 Oct ^r .	D ^o Att ^r .
Emma - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Read - - -	A Soldier - - -	—	20 —	D ^o .
Modeste - - -	1	-	-	— Pliffonneau - -	Gov ^r s Secretary - -	5 Oct ^r .	8 —	D ^o Agent.
Dominique - - -	1	-	-	— Petit - - -	L. D. Rangers - -	Guide.	29 Nov ^r .	D ^o .
Tom, and Aberdeen	2	-	-	— Moore - - -	D ^o - - - - -	18 Sep ^r .	25 Sep ^r .	D ^o .
Felix - - -	1	-	-	— Birmingham - -	D ^o - - - - -	Guide.	26 Sep ^r .	D ^o .
Leandre - - -	1	-	-	— Lamothe - - -	D ^o - - - - -	D ^o	3 Jan ^r 1815.	D ^o .
Adelaide - - -	1	-	-	— Metcalfe - - -	Soldiers at Layon Post -	24 Oct ^r .	14 Nov ^r 1814	D ^o Att ^r .
Jeannette - - -	1	-	-	Mad. Maton - - -	L. D. Rangers - -	6 Nov ^r .	13 —	D ^o .
Neptune, Venus, & } Child - - - }	1	1	1	Mr. Jolly - - -	D ^o - - - - -	—	11 —	D ^o .
Petronille - - -	1	-	-	— Larouve - - -	D ^o - - - - -	—	15 —	D ^o .
Clarissa - - -	1	-	-	Mrs. Addison - - -	D ^o - - - - -	—	11 —	D ^o .
Eliza - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Girauvel - - -	D ^o - - - - -	—	10 —	D ^o .
Melissa - - -	1	-	-	— Molinué - - -	D ^o - - - - -	—	12 —	D ^o .
Jeannot - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Letang - - -	L. D. Rangers - -	6 Nov ^r .	14 Nov.	To Owners Att ^r .
François - - -	1	-	-	Destache Guadue -	Corp ^t at P ^{te} Crabier -	8 —	28 Feb ^r 1815.	D ^o Agent.
Saba - - -	1	-	-	— Citra, D ^o - - -	Sold ^r at Layon Post -	9 —	15 —	—
Lawrencine - - -	1	-	-	— Duett, D ^o - - -	D ^o D ^o - - - -	—	28 —	To Owners Agent.
Jem - - -	1	-	-	Mad. Joseph - - -	Mil ^r at Blenheim - -	11 —	28 —	Sold.
Emma - - -	1	-	-	Canefteld Estate -	One of the Rangers -	13 —	15 Nov ^r 1814	To Owners Agent.
Peggy - - -	1	-	-	El. Dodds - - -	Serjt at Crabier P ^{te} -	17 —	25 —	D ^o .
TOTAL - - -	110	111	68					

No. 3.—RUNAWAY SLAVES surrendered to the Loyal Dominica Rangers.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Names of Slaves.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Names of Owners.</i>	<i>When released.</i>	<i>To whom released.</i>
1814.						1814	
March 27.	Marie Sainte - - -	-	1	-	Capt. Savarin - - -	April 23.	To Owner.
June 7.	John Louis - - -	1	-	-	Hillsbro' Estate - -	- - -	D ^o Att ^r .
—	Modeste - - -	1	-	-	Mad. Touffaint - - -	- - -	D ^o .
— 25.	François - - -	1	-	-	— Roger - - -	Sep ^r 25.	D ^o .
—	Joe - - -	1	-	-	Estate of Gibon - - -	- - -	In the Ranger Corps.
— 30.	Jean Charles - - -	1	-	-	Curry's Rest Estate -	- - -	-
July 4	Annenville - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Laroque - - -	- - -	In the Ranger Corps.
	TOTAL - - -	6	1	-			

No. 4.—SLAVES taken up by Managers of Plantations, by Constables, &c. in Towns, loitering about off the Plantations to which they belong without Passes; caught breaking Canes, or pilfering in the neighbouring Provision Grounds, but who do not appear to have been in any Camp, or to have joined any Party of RUNAWAYS.

Names of Slaves.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Names of Owners.	By whom taken, or committed.	When taken, or committed.	When released.	How disposed of.
Joseph - - -	1	-	-	Lacorne's Estate	Manager at Castle Bruce	1813: 17 May.	1813: 7 June.	To Owners Agent.
Adelaide - - -	-	1	-	Aubrie's - D ^o	D ^o - at Rosalie	20 -	14 Oct.	Died in Jail.
Robin and Will -	2	-	-	Mr. Sandford -	D ^o - of Bath Estate	21 -	22 May.	To Owners Att ^y .
Joseph - - -	1	-	-	— Desfrainiere	Mr. Bertrand, J. P.	22 -	27 -	D ^o .
Isaac - - -	1	-	-	Mad. Touffaint	- - - - -	24 -	17 Sep ^r .	D ^o .
Lancaster - - -	1	-	-	- - - - -	Mr. Al. Robinson	10 June.	10 June.	D ^o , being diseased.
Noel - - -	-	-	1	Lacorne's Estate	On Morne Bruce	15 -	4 Dec ^r .	To Owners Att ^y .
Middleton - - -	1	-	-	Cane-field Estate	Constable in Roseau	16 -	30 July.	D ^o .
Jean Pierre - - -	1	-	-	Goadwell D ^o -	Manager at Emfall Estate	7 July.	12 -	D ^o , Manager.
Rose - - -	-	1	-	Mad. Pagard -	In road near Roseau	13 -	6 Aug ^t .	D ^o .
Landrick - - -	1	-	-	J. B. Raby -	- - - - -	16 -	16 July.	D ^o .
William - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Metcalfe -	Mr. Labadie	17 -	14 Oct.	D ^o , Att ^y .
Celestine - - -	-	1	-	— Frazer -	Owners Attorney	25 -	20 -	Died in Jail.
Adam - - -	1	-	-	— Daniel -	- - - - -	27 -	4 Sep ^r .	To Owners Att ^y .
Jem - - -	1	-	-	— Dufassy -	Mr. Court	14 Aug.	17 Aug.	D ^o .
Noel - - -	1	-	-	— Fournier -	- - - near Roseau	19 -	21 -	D ^o .
Gabriel - - -	1	-	-	— Sorhaindo -	Manager at River Estate	20 -	-	D ^o .
George - - -	1	-	-	— M'Corny -	- - - - -	24 -	3 Nov ^r .	D ^o .
Zabeth - - -	-	1	-	Dr. Clark -	Manager at Cane-field Estate	-	26 Aug.	D ^o .
François - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Noble -	Mr. Danglobermes	3 Sep ^r .	20 Oct.	D ^o .
François - - -	1	-	-	Mad. Bourgan -	Manager at Cane-field Estate	7 -	9 Sep ^r .	D ^o .
Isaac - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Reid -	At Grand Savanna	18 -	28 Oct.	D ^o .
Jean Baptiste -	1	-	-	— Lafond -	At Grand Bay	-	20 Sep ^r .	D ^o .
Lindor - - -	1	-	-	— Marin -	Manager at Cane-field Estate	23 -	14 Nov ^r .	D ^o .
Parceline - - -	-	1	-	— Latouche -	D ^o of Bath D ^o	29 -	25 Oct.	D ^o .
Solomon - - -	1	-	-	— Lockhart -	D ^o of Grand Bay D ^o	30 -	14 -	D ^o .
Joseph - - -	1	-	-	— Cenicour -	D ^o - D ^o	-	2 -	D ^o .
John and Harris -	2	-	-	— Whitaker -	Mr. Morillon	2 Oct.	3 -	D ^o .
Lindor and Michel -	2	-	-	— Morillon -	D ^o , their Owner	-	-	D ^o .
Jean and Cameron -	2	-	-	— Reid -	{ Man ^r of Cheek Hall Estate, and Mr. Henderson }	4 -	28 -	D ^o .
Marceline - - -	-	1	-	Mis ^s Ribet -	At St David's	5 -	7 -	D ^o .
Betsey - - -	-	1	-	Mr. Fournier -	D ^o - - - -	-	14 -	D ^o .
Charles - - -	1	-	-	— Metcalfe -	Manager of Bath Estate	6 -	27 Dec ^r .	{ Escaped, retaken, and returned to Owners.
Maximin - - -	-	1	-	— Jacquin -	D ^o - D ^o - - -	8 -	11 Oct.	To Owner.
Jack - - -	1	-	-	Mad. Michaud -	D ^o , Goodwill Estate	-	13 -	D ^o .
Rose - - -	-	1	-	Mr. David -	D ^o , Cane-field D ^o	-	10 -	D ^o .
Caliste - - -	-	1	-	— Renault -	D ^o , Goodwill D ^o	-	26 Jan ^r 1814.	D ^o .
Joacimthe - - -	1	-	-	— Sablon -	Dr. Clark, at Clark Hall Estate	10 -	23 Oct ^r 1813.	D ^o .
Jack - - -	1	-	-	— Curry -	Dr. Genet - - -	11 -	10 Nov ^r .	D ^o , Att ^y .
Romain - - -	-	1	-	— Grand -	Manager of Rosehill Estate	13 -	1 -	D ^o , Agent.
Victor - - -	1	-	-	— Lockhart -	D ^o of Union - D ^o	17 -	23 Oct.	Died in Jail.
Gabriel - - -	1	-	-	— Girandel -	D ^o of Cane-field D ^o	5 Nov ^r .	7 Nov ^r .	To Owner.
Marie Louise -	-	1	-	— C. Johnstone	Mr. Laidlaw, P. Rupert's	9 -	14 Sep ^r 1814.	D ^o , Att ^y .
Jean - - -	-	1	-	— Delamare -	Manager of Cheek Hall Estate	16 -	20 Dec ^r .	D ^o .
Hilaire - - -	1	-	-	R. Righton -	- - - - -	18 Nov ^r .	24 Jan ^r 1814.	Banished.
Louis - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Richardson	Mr. Robinson, Rosala	22 -	-	Died in Jail.
Flamm - - -	-	1	-	T. Reeves -	Mr. Dauchamp - - -	24 -	30 Nov ^r 1813	To Owner.
Charles - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Franchon -	Manager of Tarrow Estate	25 -	27 -	D ^o .
Lifette - - -	-	1	-	— Lafond -	On Meane Bauxe	10 Dec ^r .	20 Dec ^r .	D ^o .
Appas - - -	-	1	-	— Dubuiffon -	On Morne Daniel	11 -	18 -	D ^o .
Cola - - -	1	-	-	— M'Corry -	Manager of Cane-field Estate	22 -	24 -	D ^o .
Sophy - - -	-	1	-	— Secher -	Constable in Roseau	24 -	1 Ap ^r 1814.	D ^o .
Touffaint - - -	-	1	-	— Dubuiffon -	- - D ^o - - -	27 -	28 Dec ^r 1813.	D ^o .
Jean Pierre - -	1	-	-	Cane-field Estate	- - D ^o - - -	18 -	27 Jan ^r 1814.	D ^o , Att ^y .

Carried forward - 44 12 2

No. 4.—SLAVES taken up by Managers of Plantations, by Constables, &c.—continued.

Names of Slaves.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Names of Owners.	By whom taken, or committed.	When taken, or committed.	When released.	How disposed of.
Brought forward -	44	12	2			1813.	1814.	
Isaac -	1	-	-	Mr. Metcalfe -	Manager at Emfall Estate -	21 Decr.	25 Mar.	To Owners Att'.
Charles -	1	-	-	— Lionné -	— of Cheek Hall Estate -	4 Jan'y. 1814.	15 Jan'y.	D ^o .
Ambrose -	1	-	-	— Girandel -	Constable in Roseau -	13 —	—	D ^o .
Catherine -	-	1	-	— Metcalfe -	D ^o - D ^o -	15 —	28 June.	D ^o Att'.
Modeste -	-	1	-	— Desfrainiere -	Manager of Goodwill Estate	17 —	29 Jan'y.	D ^o .
Victor -	-	1	-	Dons ^{re} Lager -	D ^o - D ^o -	—	24 —	D ^o .
Bastian -	-	1	-	Mr. Jacquin -	Constable in Roseau -	—	30 —	D ^o .
Jeanvieve -	-	1	-	— Letany -	By Owner -	19 —	3 Feb'y.	D ^o .
Marianne -	-	1	-	— Petit -	- - - -	21 —	22 Jan'y.	D ^o .
l'arfaite -	-	1	-	— Fournier -	At Morne Daniel -	23 —	8 Feb.	D ^o .
Joe -	-	1	-	Dr. Garraway -	Mr. Welch, in Roseau -	—	1 May.	Died in Jail.
Matthew -	-	1	-	D ^o -	{ Manager at Bath Estate ; } stealing Canes - }	14 Feb'y.	4 —	
Alexis -	-	1	-	Mr. Lowndes -	Constable in Roseau -	28 —	16 April.	To Owner.
Kingway -	-	1	-	— Belloc -	Manager of Canefield Estate	—	7 March.	D ^o .
Marcelline -	-	1	-	— Dauchamp -	On Morne Daniel -	5 March.	6 —	D ^o .
Pelagie -	-	1	-	— Metcalfe -	Manager at Cheek Hall Estate	9 —	5 May.	D ^o Att'.
Marceline -	-	1	-	Mrs. Boland -	Mr. Beech, J. P. -	14 —	14 March.	D ^o .
Piere -	-	1	-	Mr. Grand -	— Lionné -	—	22 —	D ^o .
Jean Pierre -	-	1	-	— Letany -	D ^o - - - -	—	8 Sep'y.	D ^o .
Charles -	-	1	-	Maria Antoinette -	- - - -	17 —	2 April.	D ^o .
Charles (Mulatto) -	-	1	-	Mary Chick -	At Boery -	18 —	—	D ^o .
Rose -	-	1	-	D. Constance -	- - - -	19 —	21 March.	D ^o .
Casimir -	-	1	-	Mr. Serrant -	- - - -	20 —	—	D ^o .
Louis -	-	1	-	C. Barron -	Mr. Gueft -	21 —	—	D ^o .
Alphonso -	-	1	-	Mr. Canonier -	His Owner -	28 —	11 June.	D ^o .
Joseph -	-	1	-	— Larioux -	Mr. Charrurier -	2 April.	14 April.	D ^o .
Charles -	-	1	-	Dr. Garraway -	Manager Canefield Estate -	21 —	13 May.	D ^o .
Bontier -	-	1	-	Mr. Giroux -	D ^o Marcouchie D ^o -	13 —	21 April.	D ^o .
Scolastique -	-	1	-	— Grand -	D ^o Wallhouse - D ^o -	14 —	23 —	D ^o Agent.
Robinson -	-	1	-	— Curry -	D ^o at Mad. Rolle's -	—	7 May.	Died in Jail.
Jack -	-	1	-	— Hayes -	His Owner -	18 —	5 —	To Owner.
Pompey -	-	1	-	— Lockhart -	Manager of Bericou Estate -	—	20 April.	D ^o .
Timothy -	-	1	-	Dr. Genet -	— at Layon -	4 May.	6 May.	D ^o .
Joseph -	-	1	-	Mr. Girault -	- - - -	16 —	17 —	D ^o .
Joseph -	-	1	-	Al. Charles -	Manager of Hertford Estate	23 —	24 —	D ^o Agent.
Sarah -	-	1	-	Mad. Cefcir -	Constable in Roseau -	29 —	31 —	D ^o - D ^o .
Uno -	-	1	-	Mr. Grand -	C. King's, P ^{te} Michel -	31 —	20 June.	Died in Jail.
Margaret -	-	1	-	— Lionné -	Mrs. Adein's Manager -	1 June.	9 —	To Owner.
Tomalin -	-	1	-	— Grand -	Mr. Corlet, P ^{te} Michel -	5 —	3 July.	D ^o .
Zemir -	-	1	-	P. Philips, at Bellevue	P. Philips, at Bellevue -	9 —	16 —	D ^o Att'.
Charles -	-	1	-	Mr. Blane -	Manager at Woodford Hill -	13 —	26 June.	D ^o .
Cesar -	-	1	-	— Jolly -	— Emfall -	—	—	D ^o Agent.
Firming -	-	1	-	Dr. Clark -	— Woodford Hill -	—	20 —	D ^o .
Eustache -	-	1	-	Mr. Pliffozeau -	Constable in Roseau -	16 —	5 July.	D ^o .
Celestine -	-	1	-	Unknown -	Mr. Beech, J. P. Morne Bruce	19 —	22 June.	To Mr. Beech.
Jeanvieve -	-	1	-	Mr. Letany -	Manager at Bell Hill -	30 —	5 July.	To Owner.
Joseph -	-	1	-	Mr. A. C. Johnstone	Constable in Roseau -	10 July.	18 —	To Owners Att'.
Judy -	-	1	-	— Richardson -	D ^o - D ^o -	—	11 —	D ^o Agent.
Philip -	-	1	-	Dr. Bremner -	D ^o - D ^o -	—	12 —	D ^o .
Simeon -	-	1	-	Mr. Grand -	Mrs. Audoin's Manager -	14 —	14 —	D ^o .
Joseph -	-	1	-	— Laing -	Mr. Sutherland, Rosalie -	—	27 Sep'y.	D ^o Att'.
Adelaide -	-	1	-	— Metcalfe -	Manager of Bericou -	20 —	16 Aug.	D ^o D ^o .
Sally -	-	1	-	— Jordan -	On Morne Bruce -	22 —	2 —	D ^o Agent.
Henry -	-	1	-	— Richardson -	Constable in Roseau -	26 —	19 —	D ^o .
Belinda -	-	1	-	— J. Henderson -	Manager at Hillsbro' -	—	8 Oct'y.	D ^o .
Jacquin -	-	1	-	— J. Taylor -	D ^o at Clark Hall -	31 —	27 Aug.	D ^o Agent.
Sabine -	-	1	-	B. Dyer -	Mr. Glenville, stealing Canes	3 Aug.	—	Died in Jail.
Carried forward -	82	30	3					

No. 4.—SLAVES taken up by Managers of Plantations, by Constables, &c.—continued.

Names of Slaves.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Names of Owners.	By whom taken, or committed.	When taken, or committed.	When released.	How disposed of.
Brought forward	82	30	3			1814:	1814:	
Matilda	-	-	1	Dr. Garraway	Mr. Sutherland, Rosalie	6 Aug.	13 Aug.	To Owner.
Dedine	-	-	1	J. Marie	Manager at Grand Bay	—	8 —	D ^o .
Alexis	-	-	1	Mr. Boland	— at Bath Estate	10 —	6 Oct.	D ^o .
George	-	-	1	— Defraviniere	— at Massacre	—	29 Aug.	D ^o .
Sabine and Mary	-	-	2	— Jacquin	— at Emfall Estate	11 —	12 —	D ^o .
Françoise	-	-	1	— Isaac	Mr. Corlet, Bagatelle Estate	12 —	15 —	D ^o .
Mary	-	-	1	— Metcalfe	Manager at Mrs. Chopin's	14 —	9 Sep ^r .	D ^o , Att ^y .
Touffaint	-	-	1	— Latouche	Mr. Courché, on his Estate	15 —	21 —	Died in Jail.
Allick	-	-	1	Dr. Johnstone	Mr. Lionné, D ^o	18 —	19 Aug.	To Owner.
Zabeth	-	-	1	Mr. Atkinson	Manager of Belfast Estate	—	22 Sep ^r .	D ^o , Agent.
Boyer	-	-	1	— Blancard	— River Estate	19 —	20 Aug.	D ^o .
Maria	-	-	1	— C. Hobson	— Goodwill Est ^e , steal ^g Canes	22 —	16 Sep ^r .	F. Bignon.
Jazé	-	-	1	D. Long	— D ^o — D ^o	—	22 Aug.	Owner.
Jean Baptiste	-	-	1	Unknown	— Bath Estate — D ^o	26 —	1 Oct.	—
Chevalier	-	-	1	P. Dource	— D ^o — D ^o	—	1 Sep ^r .	To Owner.
Mathew	-	-	1	Mad. Chopin	— Hertford Estate	2 Sep ^r .	5 —	D ^o .
Jack	-	-	1	Unknown	Mr. Labadie	3 —	20 —	Died in Jail.
Bella	-	-	1	Dr. Garraway	Manager of Hillbro' Estate	6 —	9 —	To Owner.
Mary	-	-	1	Mr. Robinson	— Hillbro' — D ^o	7 —	19 —	D ^o , Agent.
Sophy	-	-	1	— Pliffonneau	Mr. Beltgens, on his Estate	8 —	—	D ^o .
Jean	-	-	1	— Delamere	Mad. Dauchamp's Manager	—	9 —	D ^o , Agent.
Jeannette	-	-	1	— Defraviniere	Mad. Sicard's — D ^o	12 —	13 —	D ^o .
Nicolas	-	-	1	— F. Dubue	Mr. Matthews, Rosalie	—	14 —	D ^o .
Townsend	-	-	1	— Pliffonneau	Constable in Roseau	15 —	21 —	D ^o , Agent.
Jem	-	-	1	— G. Anderfon	On Morne Bruce	17 —	22 —	D ^o .
Maximin	-	-	1	— Holmes	— D ^o	—	—	D ^o .
Sabine	-	-	1	— Labadie	Manager of Emfall Estate	18 —	19 —	D ^o .
George	-	-	1	Dr. Foreman	Constable in Roseau	24 —	10 Oct.	D ^o , Agent.
Eliza and Child	-	-	1	Point Round Estate	Mr. Malagamba, on his Estate	13 Oct.	19 Nov ^r .	D ^o , Att ^y .
Christmas	-	-	1	Mr. Atkinson	Constable in Roseau	—	16 Oct.	To Owners Clerk.
Hector	-	-	1	— A. C. Johnstone	Mr. Malagamba, on his Estate	—	26 —	To Owners Att ^y .
Leece	-	-	1	— Bermingham	Mr. Corlet — D ^o	20 —	4 Nov ^r .	D ^o .
Mondefir	-	-	1	— Petit	Constable in Roseau	22 —	24 Oct.	D ^o .
Elize	-	-	1	— Court	— D ^o — D ^o	—	—	D ^o , Clerk.
John Baptiste	-	-	1	— Watfon	Manager of Richmond Estate	31 —	26 Dec ^r .	D ^o .
Charlotte	-	-	1	— Boland	A Soldier in Roseau	8 Nov ^r .	19 Nov ^r .	D ^o .
TOTAL	100	48	5					

No. 5.—SLAVES, stated by Mr. Bruce, the Governor's Secretary, to have surrendered to the Governor, and pardoned by him; and restored to their Owners.

Names of Slaves.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Names of Owners.	Names of Slaves.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Names of Owners.
Adelaide	-	-	1	Mr. Bertier.	Brought forward	8	2	—	
Topiffaint	-	-	1	— Anderfon.	Joseph Watfon	-	1	-	Mr. Watfon.
Gervery	-	-	1	Dr. Garraway.	William	-	1	-	— Moran.
John Francis	-	-	1	Mr. Douglas.	Jack	-	1	-	— G. Anderfon.
Trim	-	-	1	D ^o .	Celestine	-	-	1	— Marceau.
John Philip	-	-	1	D ^o .	Ann Marie	-	-	1	— Long.
Masse	-	-	1	Mr. Chopin.	Achille	-	-	1	— Rufe.
Larion	-	-	1		Andrew	-	-	1	— Edwards.
Noel	-	-	1		Rosalie	-	-	1	— Marceau.
Olive	-	-	1		Adelaide	-	-	1	— Roger.
Carried up	8	2	—		Martha, and Child	-	1	1	— Marceau.
					Carried forward	13	7	1	

No. 5.—SLAVES, stated by Mr. Bruce, the Governor's Secretary, to have surrendered, &c.—continued.

Names of Slaves.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Names of Owners.	Names of Slaves.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Names of Owners.
Brought forward - -	13	7	1		Brought forward - -	47	16	4	
Guillaume - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Trocard.	Pascal - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Brumont.
Felix - - -	1	-	-	— Menia.	Azor - - -	1	-	-	— Lamare.
Duncan - - -	1	-	-	— Godfrey.	Adelaide - - -	-	1	-	— Lionné.
Joseph - - -	1	-	-	— Arnaud.	Eve - - -	-	1	-	Mad. Simon.
Campbell - - -	1	-	-	— Laidlaw.	Sukey - - -	-	1	-	— Chafet.
Clarissa - - -	-	1	-	— Powers.	Marianne - - -	-	1	-	— Mitchell.
	-	1	-	Wid. Bermingham.	Names unknown - -	-	1	1	— Modeste.
	-	1	-	S. Matteé.	Pierre - - -	1	-	-	— Fournette.
Names	-	2	1	M. Trocard.	Jean - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Bayonne.
not taken down.	-	1	1	N. Welfh.	Nancy - - -	-	1	-	— Lockhart.
	1	-	-	Mr. Aberdein.	Franchine - - -	-	1	-	} Mr. Trocard.
	2	-	-	Ann Fournette.	Sarah - - -	-	1	-	
Name not down -	-	1	-	Mrs. Goldsmith.	Bill - - -	-	-	-	
George Charrurier	1	-	-	Mr. Charrurier.	Cuceau - - -	-	-	-	
Leger - - -	-	-	1	Dom ^{que} Leger.	Gabriel - - -	-	-	-	
	-	1	-	Mr. Lionné.	François - - -	-	-	-	
	2	-	-	Surrendered to Mr. Dan-	François - - -	8	1	-	Mr. Marceau.
	2	-	-	glebenne, Commiss ^r , and	Azor - - -	-	-	-	
Names	2	-	-	pardoned by Order of	Nicholas - - -	-	-	-	
not taken down.	3	-	-	the Governor.	Blaize - - -	-	-	-	
	1	-	-	D ^o to Moran, and D ^o D ^o .	Edward - - -	-	-	-	
	1	-	-	D ^o to Mr. Belair, and D ^o .	Adela - - -	-	1	-	Miss Foye.
	1	-	-	Mr. Keay.	William - - -	1	-	-	Dr. Clark.
	1	-	-	Mrs. J. Laing.	Felicité - - -	-	1	-	Mr. Roger.
	1	-	-	P.	Charlotte - - -	-	-	-	
Bruno - - -	1	-	-	Miss Foye.	Charlotte - - -	-	-	-	
Justine - - -	-	1	-	Mr. Chauvel.	Azor - - -	2	2	-	Mr. Belair.
Noel - - -	1	-	-	— Gosling.	Alexander - - -	-	-	-	
	2	-	-	— Labadie.	Nicolas - - -	1	-	-	— Rodet.
Names not known	2	-	-	— Righton.	Pierre, Christopher,	-	-	-	} — Marceau.
	2	-	-	— Molinie.	Harry, Danot - -	4	-	-	
Breechy - - -	1	-	-	— G. Frazer.	Philip, André, Cupidon,	5	-	-	D ^o .
Breechy - - -	1	-	-	— Moran.	Charles, and Polidore -	-	-	-	
John Philip - -	1	-	-	— Arnold.	Peter - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Lamothe.
Joseph - - -	1	-	-	— Blake.	Julie - - -	-	1	-	} Mad. Roger.
Nicolas - - -	1	-	-	— Fontaine.	Alexander - - -	1	-	-	
Noel - - -	1	-	-	— Pagan.	Constance - - -	-	1	-	S. Laroque.
Paul - - -	1	-	-	— Roger.	John Lewis - - -	1	-	-	Mr. Belair.
Françoise - - -	1	-	-	— Reid.					
George - - -	1	-	-						
Carried up - -	47	16	4		TOTAL - - -	75	31	5	

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1.	SLAVES killed - - - - -	15	3	
2.	SLAVES taken by the Loyal Dominica Rangers, by the Militia or Volunteers sent against the Runaways, or by Soldiers at Signal Posts, &c. or sent to Jail as Runaways, having been in Camps or Parties of Runaways in the Woods - - - - -	109	111	68
3.	RUNAWAY SLAVES surrendered to the Loyal Dominica Rangers - - - - -	6	1	
4.	SLAVES taken up by Managers of Plantations; by Constables, &c. in Town; loitering about off the Plantations to which they belong without Passes; caught breaking Canes, or pilfering in the neighbouring Provision Grounds, but who do not appear to have been in any Camp, or to have joined any Party of Runaways - - - - -	100	48	5
5.	SLAVES, stated by Mr. Bruce, the Governor's Secretary, to have surrendered to the Governor, and pardoned by him, and restored to their Owners - - - - -	75	31	5
	TOTAL - - -	305	194	78

Some Slaves have from time to time surrendered to their Owners, who have not reported them; and as neither the Names of the Slaves, nor of their Owners, are known, they are not included in this Account. Capt. Savarin believes they may amount to One hundred.

TOTAL Number of MEN - - - 305
- - - - - WOMEN - - - 194
- - - - - CHILDREN - - - 78

TOTAL Number of SLAVES - - - 577

Dominica,
28th August 1815. }

(Signed)

B. LUCAS.

DOMINICA.

AN ACCOUNT

OF

Runaway SLAVES, Killed, Taken, and Surrendered,
between the 10th day of May 1813, the date of Governor
AINSLIE'S Proclamation, and the 22d day of November
1814, the day of his departure from *Dominica*;—
distinguishing the Sexes and the Children, with the
manner in which they have been disposed of.

Colonial Department, } HENRY GOULBURN.
February 7th, 1816.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 February 1816.*

227

Return of the TITLES and DATES of any ACTS of the Assembly of *Jamaica* transmitted for His Majesty's approbation, by which any POLL TAX on SLAVES was imposed, for the Years 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812, or any of those Years ; or by which any Returns of Slaves were required to be made, in the said Years, for the purpose of such Taxation, or otherwise;—specifying at what time or times such Returns were directed to be made.

“ An ACT for raising a Tax by the poll, and on trades, supercargoes and masters of vessels, and on offices and houses, and on certain wheel carriages, and applying the same to several uses.”—(In force until 31st December 1809 ; assented to by the Governor 26th May 1809.)

} Return to be made 28th day of June next ensuing, or within twenty days next after.

“ An ACT for raising a Tax by the poll, and on trades, supercargoes and masters of vessels, and on offices and houses, and on certain wheel carriages, and applying the same to several uses.”—(In force till 31st December 1811 ; assented to by the Governor 15th December 1810.)

} Return to be made 28th day of March then next, or within twenty days next after.

“ An ACT for raising a Tax by the poll, and on trades, supercargoes and masters of vessels, and on offices and houses, and on certain wheel carriages, and applying the same to several uses.”—(In force till 31st December 1812 ; assented to 11th December 1811.)

} Return to be made 28th day of March then next, or within twenty days next after.

“ An ACT for raising a Tax by the poll, and on trades, supercargoes and masters of vessels, and on offices and houses, and on certain wheel carriages, and applying the same to several uses.”—(In force till 31st December 1813 ; assented to 11th December 1812.)

} Return to be made 28th day of March then next, or within twenty days next after.

Colonial Department, }
June 25th, 1816. }

HENRY GOULBURN.

251P

RETURN

OF THE

Titles and Dates of any ACTS of the Assembly of *Jamaica*, transmitted for His Majesty's approbation, by which any POLL TAX on SLAVES was imposed, for the Years 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812, or any of those Years; or by which any Returns of SLAVES were required to be made, in the said Years, for the purpose of such Taxation, or otherwise;—specifying at what time or times such Returns were directed to be made.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 July 1816.

Colonial Laws respecting Slaves.

RETURN made in pursuance of an Address of The House
of Commons to His Royal Highness The Prince Regent,
voted on the 12th of July 1815;—*for*

Copies of, or Extracts from, all such LAWS as have been
enacted, in any of the Colonies belonging to His
Majesty, in *America* or the *West Indies*, relative to the
Importation of SLAVES into the said Colonies, or to
the Protection or good Government of Slaves, or
People of Colour, since the Year 1788 :—Also,

RETURN made in pursuance of an Order of The House
of Commons, of the 27th March 1816;—*for*

A detailed Schedule of the Colonial Acts, presented on
the first of March instant, arranging the same in
the Order of their dates, in each Island or Colony
respectively, and giving their Titles at length.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 April 1816.

LIST of COLONIAL LAWS respecting SLAVES:

(Presented in pursuance of an Order of the House of Commons,
dated 27 March 1816;) Viz.

ANTIGUA.

28th December 1797.—An Act to repeal the fortieth and forty-first clauses of an Act of this Island, intituled, “An Act for attainting several Slaves now run away from their Masters Services, and for the better government of Slaves, dated the ninth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three;” and to make persons charged with and found guilty of the murder of Slaves, liable and subject to the same pains and penalties as are inflicted for the murder of Free persons. - - - - - p. 9

28th February 1798.—An Act for settling and regulating the trial of criminal cases by jury. - - - - - p. 10

BAHAMAS.

23d December 1795.—An Act to prohibit the selling, purchasing, hiring or employing of certain Foreign Slaves, except as is therein excepted; for authorizing the Provost Marshal to sell; confine and transport the same; and for other purposes therein mentioned. - - - - - p. 13

1796.—An Act to consolidate and bring into one Act the several laws relating to Slaves, and for giving them further protection and security; for altering the mode of trial of Slaves charged with capital offences; for suspending the several Acts and clauses of Acts therein mentioned, and for other purposes. - - - p. 15

1800.—An Act for the more effectually to prevent the desertion of Slaves, and for other purposes therein mentioned. - - - - - p. 27

1802.—An Act to further continue an Act, intituled, “An Act to bring into one Act the several Laws relating to Slaves, and for giving them further protection and security; for altering the mode of trial of Slaves charged with capital offences; for suspending the several Acts and clauses of Acts therein mentioned, and for other purposes.” - - - - - p. 28

29th December 1802.—An Act to continue an Act for the more effectually to prevent the desertion of Slaves, and for other purposes therein mentioned. p. 29

31st December 1803.—An Act to continue in force an Act to prohibit the purchasing, selling, hiring or employing of certain Foreign Slaves, except as therein excepted, and for other purposes therein mentioned. - - - - - ibid.

14th January 1805.—An Act for fixing the mode of trying Questions relative to the freedom of Negroes and other persons of Colour, and for suspending certain Acts therein mentioned. - - - - - ibid.

29th February 1808.—An Act to continue an Act passed in the forty-fifth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, “An Act for trying Questions relative to the Freedom of Negroes and other persons of Colour, and for suspending certain Acts therein mentioned.” - - - - - p. 31

31st December 1808.—An Act to prevent persons on Turks Islands from retailing spirituous liquors, without being licenced, from trafficking with Slaves, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and to suspend so much of an Act, intituled, “An Act to amend an Act made and passed in the forty-fifth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, ‘An Act to prevent Persons on the Out-Islands retailing spirituous liquors without being licenced, from trafficking with Slaves, and for other purposes therein mentioned, as extends to Turks Islands aforesaid.’” - - - - - ibid.

31st December

LIST OF COLONIAL LAWS RESPECTING SLAVES. 3

31st December 1808.—An Act for regulating the hire of Slaves, carts, waggons and drays, and for other purposes therein mentioned. - - - p. 32

31st December 1808.—An Act to continue in force an Act to prohibit the purchasing, selling, hiring or employing of certain Foreign Slaves, except as therein excepted, and for other purposes therein mentioned. - - - p. 34

3d November 1809.—An Act to further continue an Act, intituled, “ An Act to bring into one Act the several Laws relating to Slaves, and for giving them further protection and security, for altering the mode of trial of Slaves charged with capital Offences, for suspending the several Acts and clauses of Acts therein mentioned, and for other purposes”. - - - - - ibid.

BARBADOS.

12th May 1801.—An Act to increase the sum made payable by former Laws on the manumission of a Slave, and for their better support when manumitted. p. 34

9th April 1805.—An Act for the better protection of the Slaves of this Island. - - - - - p. 36

4th November 1806.—An Act for the punishment of such Slaves as shall be found practising Obeah. - - - - - ibid.

14th March 1809.—An Act to remove doubts concerning the trial of Slaves manumitted after the commission of felonies of which they may stand accused. p. 37

BERMUDA.

17th July 1789.—An Act to repeal an Act, intituled, “ An Act for the security of the Subject, to prevent the forfeiture of life and estate upon killing a Negro or other Slave.” - - - - - p. 38

9th August 1806.—An Act to regulate the emancipation of Slaves, and to disable Free Negroes and persons of Colour from being seised of real estate. ibid.

DOMINICA.

15th March 1793.—An Act to revive and make perpetual an Act of this Island, intituled, “ An Act for the encouragement, protection, and better government of Slaves.” - - - - - p. 40

15th March 1793.—An Act to revive an Act of this Island, intituled, “ An Act to establish a Company of Rangers for the apprehending and suppressing of runaway Slaves, and for obliging the proprietors, renters or employers of all Slaves belonging to or employed on the several plantations and lands in this Island to furnish a proportion of their Slaves to be sent into the woods after and in search of runaways, to provide officers for such company, by engaging such proper White persons and people of Colour as may be disposed to be employed on the said service, and for granting encouragement for the apprehending or destroying of any of the runaways, and to empower magistrates, on the requisition of the commanding officer of the said company of rangers, to issue their warrant to call to the assistance of the said company of rangers a certain number of Slaves from the neighbouring plantations, in cases of emergency, and to prevent the importation of Slaves convicted or known to have been guilty of murder, insurrection, or other capital offences, and to prevent the sale of gunpowder, fire arms, or other offensive weapons to runaways. - - - - - p. 41

6th December 1794.—An Act to enable the commanding officer of the corps of rangers employed in suppressing the runaway Slaves, to procure such Slaves for guides as he shall think best qualified to discover the camps or places of resort of the runaways in the woods. - - - - - p. 42

30th April 1798.—An Act for the more effectual apprehending of runaway Slaves, and to oblige the Provost Marshal of this Island to receive into his custody in the common gaol, all runaway Slaves, and to advertise them in the newspaper of the Island, and if not claimed within a limited time, to oblige him to sell them for the public benefit; for appointing a committee of the council and assembly to inspect the common gaol from time to time, and for other purposes in this Act mentioned. - - - - - ibid.

30th April

4 LIST OF COLONIAL LAWS RESPECTING SLAVES.

30th April 1798.—An Act to make the testimony of Slaves admissible in certain cases and under certain restrictions, for a limited time, to forfeit runaway Slaves who have been absent from the service of their masters a certain time; and to oblige the inhabitants of this Island having intelligence of the situation or motions of the runaway Slaves, to communicate the same to the persons, and in the manner prescribed by this Act; and to prevent persons from harbouring or employing Slaves on their plantations or in their houses, without a written permission from the owner or person having charge of such Slaves; and for other purposes. p. 45

16th October 1800.—An Act for the trial and effectual punishment of such runaway Slaves as may hereafter be taken, and be known to be chiefs or leaders of camps, or bands of runaway Slaves in the woods. - - - - p. 48

19th December 1800.—An Act for the banishing of sundry runaway Slaves now in confinement, and also for the banishment of such runaways of certain descriptions as shall hereafter be taken or surrender themselves, and for other purposes. - - - - p. 49

16th June 1810.—An Act to regulate the manumitting of Slaves in this Island; to impose a tax upon manumissions, and to impose a tax upon all free and manumitted persons coming to this Island. - - - - p. 50

19th February 1811.—An Act for ascertaining the number of White persons, Free persons of Colour, and Slaves in this Island. - - - - p. 51

GRENADA.

24th October 1789.—An Act for obliging the owners of canoes, boats and pettyaugers, to take out a licence, and give security that the same shall not be the means of enabling Slaves to make their escape, or to be carried off or transported from this Colony; and for authorizing and enabling the Commander in Chief to hire two small vessels to cruize round the coast for the purpose of inspecting and seizing all such vessels as appear to be employed in carrying off Slaves, or under suspicious circumstances of such intentions. - - - - p. 55

24th October 1789.—An Act for the more effectual trial and punishment of criminal Slaves; and to authorize His Majesty's justices of the peace to appoint constables in cases of emergency. - - - - p. 56

23d August 1791.—An Act to continue an Act, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual trial and punishment of criminal Slaves, and to authorize His Majesty's justices of the peace to appoint constables in cases of emergency." p. 58

2d April 1792.—An Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to prevent the further sudden increase of free Negroes and Mulattoes;" and also to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act for the better government of Slaves, and for the more speedy and effectual suppression of runaway Slaves; and to ascertain what shall be evidence of the sealing of certificates respecting enfranchisement, as directed to be made by the guardians of Slaves." - - - - ibid.

7th June 1796.—An Act for the more effectual trial and punishment of Slaves who may have been or may hereafter be concerned in the rebellion and insurrection now existing in this Island. - - - - p. 62

13th May 1797.—An Act for the punishment of Slaves under sentence of banishment, or confinement to hard labour in chains, who shall escape or attempt to escape from their places of confinement or employment; and to make it lawful for the magistrates to condemn to hard labour in chains, for life or for a limited time, Slaves convicted under the several Acts for the trial and punishment of criminal Slaves. - - - - p. 66

9th December 1797.—An Act for the better protection, and for promoting the natural increase and population of Slaves within the Island of Grenada, and such of the Grenadines as are annexed to the government thereof; for compelling an adequate provision for, and care of them, as well in sickness and old age as in health; and for constituting and appointing guardians to effectuate and carry into execution the regulations and purposes of this Act. - - - - p. 67

25th October

LIST OF COLONIAL LAWS RESPECTING SLAVES.

25th October 1806.—An Act to repeal so much of an Act commonly called the Guardian Act, as gives an annuity of ten pounds to any Slave manumitted according to the direction of that Act, and for certain other purposes. - - - p. 75

JAMAICA.

9th December 1791.—An Act to repeal an Act for the better order and government of the Negroes belonging to the several Negro towns, and for preventing them from purchasing of Slaves; and for encouraging the said Negroes to go in pursuit of runaway Slaves, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and for giving the Maroon Negroes further protection and security; for altering the mode of trial, and for other purposes. - - - p. 77

10th May 1792.—An Act to repeal an Act, intituled, “An Act to regulate the sales of newly-imported Negroes; and to prevent as far as possible the separation of different branches of the same family;” and to regulate the sales of newly-imported Negroes, and to prevent as far as possible the separation of different branches of the same family. - - - p. 83

11th December 1795.—An Act to repeal certain Acts and clauses and parts of Acts therein mentioned, to prevent the hiding, concealing, inveigling, detaining, knowingly harbouring or employing the Slaves of others; to prevent the transportation of Slaves by mortgagers and tenants for life and years; and for regulating abuses committed by Slaves. - - - p. 84

22d December 1795.—An Act to make provision for the families of such Free people of Colour, and of Free Negroes enrolled in the militia, as shall be killed or disabled in the public service. - - - p. 91

1st May 1796.—An Act to amend an Act passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight, intituled, “An Act to ascertain and establish the boundaries of Trelawny Town, and to settle and allot one thousand acres of land for Accompong's Town, and to ascertain the boundaries thereof, and to appoint certain commissioners to sell the lands granted to the Trelawny Maroons, with a reservation of so much thereof as may be necessary for the use of the troops that may be quartered there.” - - - p. 92

1st May 1796.—An Act to prevent the return to this Island of the rebellious Maroons of Trelawny Town, sentenced to transportation, and for other purposes. - - - p. 93

14th March 1799.—An Act to prevent any intercourse and communication between the Slaves of this Island and Foreign Slaves of a certain description, and for other purposes. - - - p. 94

29th October 1807.—An Act to authorize and empower the Commander in Chief for the time being to cause parties to be raised and fitted out for suppressing any rebellion, and for going in pursuit of and reducing runaway Slaves. - p. 107

28th November 1807.—An Act for providing a maintenance for people of Free condition confined for debt, and Slaves confined in the county gaols of this Island. - - - p. 114

28th November 1807.—An Act to repeal several Acts therein mentioned respecting Slaves, to declare Slaves assets for payment of debts and legacies, and in what manner they shall descend and be held as property, and be sold and conveyed in certain cases. - - - ibid.

14th December 1809.—An Act for the protection, subsisting, clothing, and for the better order, regulation and government of Slaves, and for other purposes. p. 117

4th December 1813.—An Act to enable persons of Colour and Negroes of Free condition, to save deficiencies for their own Slaves, and for the Slaves of each other. - - - p. 135

4th December 1813.—An Act to repeal several Acts and the clause of an Act of this Island, respecting persons of Free condition, and for granting to such persons certain privileges. - - - p. 136

6 LIST OF COLONIAL LAWS RESPECTING SLAVES.

4th December 1813.—An Act to enable the justices and vestry of the several parishes of this Island to fit out parties of confidential Slaves. - - p. 137

23d November 1814.—An Act for rendering more effectual two certain Acts of this Island respecting Foreign Slaves and Foreigners of a certain description, one passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and the other passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and one. - - p. 139

NEVIS.

1st February 1790.—An Act to prevent Slaves from selling sugar, rum, molasses, syrups, canes, cane-liquor, live stock, butcher's meat, and other things; also from carrying off this Island live stock and butcher's meat without tickets from their owners or managers. - - - - p. 143

4th June 1795.—An Act for the encouragement of such Negroes and other Slaves as shall behave themselves courageously against the enemy in time of invasion. - - - - p. 146

SAINT CHRISTOPHER.

20th December 1789.—An Act for raising a tax of fifteen shillings per poll on all Negro and other Slaves, and six pounds per centum on the yearly value of all houses, warehouses, stores, shops and tenements within the several towns of this Island, to be applied for and towards the purchase of a certain number of Negroes and other Slaves for the use of the public of this Island, and for directing and appointing in what manner such Negro and other Slaves shall be employed. p. 147

4th May 1790.—An Act to restrain thefts committed by Negro and other Slaves, and to prevent the dishonest traffick carried on by such as deal with them. p. 152

21st April 1798.—An Act more effectually to provide for the support, and to extend certain regulations for the protection of Slaves, to promote and encourage their increase, and generally to meliorate their condition. - - p. 155

19th July 1802.—An Act for regulating the Manumission of Slaves. - p. 168

16th June 1808.—An Act to explain and render more effectual an Act, intituled, "An Act to restrain thefts committed by Negro and other Slaves, and to prevent the dishonest traffick carried on by such as deal with them. - - p. 169

SAINT VINCENT.

23d September 1801.—An Act to punish those who shall murder or maim Slaves, in the Island of Saint Vincent and its dependencies. - - - - p. 170

10th August 1803.—An Act to oblige proprietors and possessors of Slaves, in their own right, or right of others, managers and conductors of estates, to give in returns of runaways and Obeah men. - - - - p. 171

9th January 1805.—An Act to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of obtaining an exact account of the number of the coloured Free people, and number of Negroes within this Government and its dependencies. - - p. 173

4th September 1811.—An Act to revive an Act, intituled, "An Act to appoint commissioners for the purpose of obtaining an exact account of the numbers of Negroes in this Government and its dependencies." - - p. 175

19th June 1813.—An Act to explain and amend an Act, intituled, "An Act for making Slaves real estate, and the better government of Slaves and Free Negroes." - - - - p. 176

Additional Act, presented 4th April.

20th March 1815.—An Act to repeal the fourth clause of an Act, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend an Act, intituled, 'An Act for making Slaves real estate, and the better government of Slaves and Free Negroes,' and to amend and re-enact the same. - - - - p. 178

21-5
LIST OF COLONIAL LAWS RESPECTING SLAVES.

7

TOBAGO.

Revived 15th March 1794.—An Act for the good order and government of Slaves, and for repealing an Act of this Island, intituled, “ An Act for the good order and government of Slaves, and for keeping them under proper restraint; for establishing the method of trial in capital cases, and other regulations for the greater security of that part of the inhabitants property.” - - - p. 179

Passed 31st May 1794; revived 12th October 1799.—An Act for establishing regulations respecting Slaves arriving in this Island, or resident therein; except such as are imported direct from the coast of Africa. - - - p. 188

6th November 1807.—An Act to prevent more effectually Slaves absenting themselves from the service of their masters, owners or renters. - - p. 191

29th April 1814.—An Act to amend an Act, intituled, “ An Act to prevent the clandestine departure of persons from the island.” - - - ibid.

14th October 1814.—An Act to compel persons manumitting Slaves in this Island, to provide for their support, and to restrict Manumissions of Slaves belonging to other Islands. - - - p. 192

COLONIAL LAWS RELATING TO

Names of COLONIES.					Number of ACTS presented.
ANTIGUA	-	-	-	-	2
BAHAMAS	-	-	-	-	12
BARBADOES	-	-	-	-	4
BERMUDA	-	-	-	-	2
DOMINICA	-	-	-	-	9
GRENADA	-	-	-	-	8
JAMAICA	-	-	-	-	15
NEVIS	-	-	-	-	2
ST. CHRISTOPHER	-	-	-	-	5
ST. VINCENT	-	-	-	-	5
TOBAGO	-	-	-	-	5
					<hr/>
					69
					<hr/>

COLONIAL LAWS RESPECTING SLAVES:

(Presented to the House of Commons, in pursuance of an Address to His Royal Highness The Prince Regent, voted on the 12th July 1815.)

A N T I G U A.

An ACT to repeal the fortieth and forty-first clauses of an Act of this Island, intituled, "An Act for attainting several Slaves now run away from their Masters services, and for the better government of Slaves, dated the ninth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three;" and to make persons charged with and found guilty of the Murder of Slaves, liable and subject to the same pains and penalties as are inflicted for the Murder of Free Persons. [28 December 1797.]

WHEREAS by an Act of this Island, intituled "An Act for attainting several Slaves now run away from their masters services, and for the better government of Slaves, dated the ninth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three," it is, by the fortieth and forty-first clauses thereof, enacted and ordained as follows, that is to say, "And whereas several cruel persons, to gratify their own humours, against the laws of God and humanity, frequently kill, destroy or dismember their own and other persons slaves, and have hitherto gone unpunished, because it is inconsistent with the constitution and government of this Island, and would be too great a countenance and encouragement to slaves to resist white persons, to set slaves so far upon an equality with the free inhabitants as to try those that kill them for their lives; nor is it known or practised in any of the Caribbee Islands that any free person killing a slave is triable for his life; but particular laws (of which we are not provided) are made in several of them for punishing the aforesaid crimes, and are found very effectual in deterring persons from such crimes; BE it therefore enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any free person or persons whatsoever shall willfully kill or cause to be killed any slave whatsoever, either belonging to himself or another, in any such manner as is not excusable by the laws of Great Britain, or allowed by the laws of this Island, whether the same be by excessive punishment or otherwise, or shall geld or dismember any such slave, that then such person or persons shall and may be prosecuted, by presentment, indictment or information, before justices of the peace in their sessions, or justices of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, and upon conviction of any such killing, the offender or offenders shall be fined, each in any sum not under one hundred pounds nor exceeding three hundred pounds lawful money of this Island, and be imprisoned till said fine be paid, and all due fees, and find sureties for their good behaviour for one year; and in case of gelding or dismembering, and conviction thereof, the offender or offenders shall each be fined any sum not under twenty pounds, nor above one hundred pounds lawful money of this Island, and be imprisoned in the common gaol till the same be paid, and find sureties for his good behaviour for a year, so as the prosecution be commenced in one year after the offence of killing, gelding or maiming committed, and not after; and shall likewise pay double damages and costs to the party grieved, to be recovered by action of trespass in any court of record in this Island; the moiety of which fines for killing, gelding or dismembering any slave shall be to the use of His Majesty his heirs and successors, to be paid into the public treasury of this Island, to be employed towards repairing the forts and fortifications of this Island, and the other half to the informer prosecuting therefore:"

ANTIGUA.

Act, N° 176,
s. 40, 41, repealed.

And whereas from the alteration of times and circumstances since the passing of the above recited Act, it is become necessary that the said two clauses thereof should be repealed; We therefore, Your Majesty's most dutiful, loyal and obedient subjects, the commander in chief of your Majesty's Leeward Caribbee Islands in America, and the council and assembly of this your Majesty's Island Antigua, humbly pray Your most Excellent Majesty that it may be enacted and ordained, and be it, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said fortieth and forty-first clauses of the above recited Act shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and made null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as fully and effectually as if the same had been never made.

White or free person charged with murdering or maiming slave, to be proceeded against as he would be for murdering or maiming free person: on conviction to suffer death or such punishment as law of England inflicts for murdering or maiming free person.

2d. And whereas, in obedience to the divine law, and from principles of justice, humanity, and policy, it is right, that whosoever is guilty of wilful murder of, or of wilful maiming or wounding a fellow-creature, whether a free person or a slave, in any such manner as is not excusable by the common or statute law of England, should suffer the pains and penalties of death, or such other punishment as by the said laws such persons are made liable to suffer for the said crimes; Be it therefore enacted and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the publication of this act, every white or other free person, who shall be charged with the murder, or with the maiming or wounding a slave, whether belonging to himself or to herself, or to any other person or persons whatsoever, and whether the same be by excessive punishment or otherwise, every such person so charged shall be proceeded against in the same manner as he or she would have been proceeded against or tried for the murder of or for the maiming or wounding a free person; and upon being convicted thereof, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by the laws of England such persons would be sentenced to suffer for the murder of or for the maiming or wounding a free person; provided always, that such conviction shall not extend to the corrupting the blood, or the forfeiture of lands or tenements, goods or chattels, any law custom or usage to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Dated at Saint Christopher's, the twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and of His Majesty's reign the thirty-eighth.

John Burke, Speaker pro tempore.

Passed the Assembly this twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

John Hill, Clerk of the Assembly.

Passed the Council the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven. By Command,

Robert (L. S.) Thomson.

W. Mathews, Dep. Secretary.

Published this tenth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

John Roberts, Dep. pro. Marshal.

An ACT for settling and regulating the Trial of criminal Slaves by Jury.
[28 February 1798.]

Preamble.

Act,
On complaint charging slave with crime or felony, justice to issue warrant for apprehending slave, and summon evidence for examination; and commit slave if apparently guilty.

WHEREAS, it has been found by experience, that the laws now in force for the trial of criminal slaves, are attended with many and great inconveniences, from there not being a jury to determine the fact, whether such slaves are guilty; but that the whole matter of fact, as well as of law, is to be determined by the magistrates presiding at the trial of such criminal slaves: TO remedy such inconveniences, we, therefore, your Majesty's most loyal and obedient subjects, the commander in chief of your Majesty's Leeward Caribbee Islands in America, and the council and assembly of this your Majesty's Island Antigua, humbly pray your most excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted and ordained, and be it, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That upon any complaint made to any justice of the peace within this Island, of any heinous or grievous crime, or felonious act or acts, committed by any slave or slaves, the said justice shall issue his warrant for apprehending the offender or offenders, and shall summon all and every person, and persons, that can give evidence thereof to come before him; and

and if upon examination it appears probable that the slave or slaves is or are guilty, the said justice shall commit him her or them to the common jail of this Island.

ANTIGUA.

2d. And whereas it is very unusual for any person in holy orders, to sit on the trial of any person for his life; be it also enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That whenever it shall happen that the magistrate first applied to is a clergyman, then and in such case, the said magistrate shall, within twenty-four hours after such commitment, give notice in general of what has appeared before him, upon examination of the parties concerned, to any justice of the peace next to him; who shall, within ten days after such notice as aforesaid, certify to some other justice (of the quorum, if he be not of the quorum himself) the cause of such commitment, and require such justice, by virtue of this act, and such justice is, upon such certification, hereby required to associate himself with such justice so certifying; and the said two last mentioned justices are hereby empowered and required to try the said offender or offenders within ten days after the said certification, at the court house in the town of Saint John in this Island, and for that purpose, by warrant under their hands and seals, to cause the said offender or offenders, and all necessary evidence, to come before them the said justices: Provided always, if the justice of the peace applied to, as in the first clause, shall not be in holy orders, then the certification to be by him made, shall be within ten days after such commitment as aforesaid.

Magistrate first applied to, when a clergyman, to give notice in 24 hours from commitment, of result of examination to next justice.

Latter to certify, in ten days, cause of commitment to another justice; these two (one must be of the quorum) in ten days, after to try offender.

Proviso.

3d. And be it also enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said last mentioned justices shall issue a warrant under their hands and seals, directed to the provost marshal of the said Island, or his lawful deputy, authorizing and requiring the said provost marshal, or his said deputy, to summon twelve reputable inhabitants (being whites) of the said Island, to meet them the said justices at the said court house in the said town of Saint John, at such time within the said last mentioned ten days as they the said justices shall think proper: Provided always, that twelve hour's notice be given to the said inhabitants so to be summoned.

Said two associated Justices, to issue warrant to marshal for summons of twelve white inhabitants.

Twelve hours notice.

4th. And be it enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said two last mentioned justices, and six of the said inhabitants so summoned, shall be and are hereby constituted and declared to be, a court and jury, with full power and authority to hear and determine upon all evidences, proofs, and testimonies at such trial so to be had as aforesaid; the testimony of one slave against another being always admitted.

Said two associated justices, and six of inhabitants summoned, to be court and jury for trying slave.

5th. And be it also enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the jury to be named and impannelled for the trial of such offender or offenders, shall be ballotted for and determined upon, in the same manner as juries in the court of Common Pleas and King's Bench and Grand Sessions, are named and determined upon, by direction of the sixty-first clause of the act of courts of this Island, now in force.

Jury to be ballotted for, as juries under No 485, s. 61.

6th. And be it enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That immediately after the said jury shall be impannelled, the following oath shall be administered to all and each of them:

Oath of Jurymen.

" You shall, to the best of your judgment and knowledge, impartially try the
" prisoner (or prisoners) now before you, and true verdict give according
" to the evidence."
So help you God."

7th. And be it enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That to all evidence examined upon any such trial, if whites or free people of colour, the following oath shall be administered:

Oath of white or free witness.

" You shall true and perfect answer make to all such questions as shall be put
" to you, touching the matter now before the Court respecting the prisoner
" at the bar; you shall speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but
" the truth."
So help you God."

8th. And be it enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if, by positive proof, or violent and strong presumptive proofs, they the said six inhabitants, in their capacity as jurors aforesaid, shall find such slave or slaves guilty of the offence or offences wherewith such slave or slaves is or are charged, then the said last-mentioned justices shall, either on the day of trial, or within five days after, pass sentence of death, or other punishment, upon such slave or slaves, according to the nature of the offence or offences.

If jury from positive or strong presumptive proof, find slave guilty, justices on trial, or in five days after, to pass Sentence.

ANTIGUA.

If sentence be death, Justices to issue in 24 hours, warrant to marshal to cause execution as appointed, not sooner than four days. See s. 11.

If sentence on Slave found guilty, cannot by law be death, Justices to inflict corporal punishment of their own authority.

Justices passing sentence of death, as in s. 9, to apprise resident chief commander of such proceeding, in thirty-six hours after, under penalty of £. 20.

Jury to assess damages sustained from offence of slaves.

If owners refuse to pay, slave to be adjudged to party injured.

Such recompence, bar to action.

Magistrate refusing to sit juror, to attend to hear and determine cases of slaves according to Act, to forfeit each £. 20, recoverable by action; half to informer, half to public use.

Marshal to attend trial, under penalty of £. 20.

Marshal to be allowed 3s. each for summoning jurors; 33s. for his attendance.

Secretary, on notice from either justice, to attend, administer oaths, and minute proceedings in book.

To be allowed 33s. for attendance.

To forfeit £. 20 for non-attendance.

9th. And be it enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in case any sentence of death be passed upon any such slave or slaves, then they the said two last-mentioned justices shall, within twenty-four hours after passing sentence, issue a warrant under their hands and seals, directed to the provost marshal, or his lawful deputy, to cause execution to be done on such slave or slaves, at such time and place as they shall appoint, not before four days after condemnation.

10th. And be it enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in case the offence or offences with which such slave or slaves is or are charged, and of which such slave or slaves is or are found guilty, is or are such as by the law sentence of death cannot be passed on such slave or slaves, but corporal punishment only, then the said two last-mentioned justices may, and they are hereby empowered, authorized, and required, by warrant under their hands and seals, to cause to be inflicted such corporal punishment on such slave or slaves as they shall think proper, and in such place and at such time as they shall think most advisable.

11th. And be it enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said two last-mentioned justices shall and they are hereby required to give notice of the said sentence of death so passed to the person in chief command in this Island for the time being, within thirty-six hours after passing such sentence as aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting twenty pounds, gold and silver current money of this Island, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record in this Island, one half to the informer, who shall sue for the same, and the other half to be paid into the public treasury of this Island.

12th. And be it enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said jury of six inhabitants shall enquire into the damages sustained by the offence or offences committed by such slave or slaves; and after the same shall be ascertained, such slave or slaves shall be delivered to his her or their owner or owners, provided he, she or they shall pay such damages to the party injured; but if such owner or owners refuse to pay the amount of such damages, it shall and may be lawful for the two last-mentioned justices and six inhabitants, and they are hereby required, to adjudge such slave or slaves to be the property of the party injured, and his her or their heirs and assigns for ever; provided always, that the said recompence shall be given in evidence, upon any action that may be brought for the same matter, and shall be held a sufficient bar thereto, in any court of record in this Island.

13th. And that the magistrates and inhabitants of this Island may not refuse or neglect, upon application made, to sit hear and determine cases of slaves, as by this act they are directed to do; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any justice upon application made as hereinbefore directed, or any inhabitant being a white, after he shall be duly summoned, so making default, for such refusal or neglect shall, severally, forfeit twenty pounds current money of this Island, to be recovered by action of debt in any court or courts of record in this Island; and one-half of such penalty shall be paid to any informer, who shall sue for the same; and the other half to the use of His Majesty his heirs and successors; to be applied to the support of the government of this Island and the public charges thereof.

14th. And be it enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said provost marshal or his lawful deputy shall attend every trial so to be had as aforesaid, upon pain of forfeiting, for every neglect, the sum of twenty pounds current money of this Island; to be recovered by warrant under the hands and seals of the said two last-mentioned justices, directed to the coroner of this Island, and applied as the former penalties of this act are directed to be applied; and the said provost marshal or his lawful deputy shall be allowed, in his public accounts, the sum of three shillings for each juror summoned, and thirty-three shillings for his own attendance on each trial.

15th. And be it enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the public secretary of this Island or his lawful deputy shall, upon receiving notice from one or either of the said two last-mentioned justices, attend every trial to be had by virtue of this act; and shall also administer the oaths to all jurors and witnesses, and make a memorandum of the proceedings in a book to be kept by him for that purpose; and shall be allowed thirty-three shillings in his public accounts for each trial; and in case the said secretary or his lawful deputy shall neglect to attend on each such trial, he shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds current money of this Island, to be recovered by

by warrant under the hands and seals of the said two last-mentioned justices, directed to the said provost marshal or his lawful deputy, and applied in the same manner as the former penalties of this act are directed to be applied.

ANTIGUA.

16th. And be it also enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That any slaves who may now be in custody for or charged with any criminal offence, shall be tried in the manner hereinbefore directed by this act, and in no other manner.

Slaves in custody to be tried under Act.

Dated at St. Christopher's, the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of His Majesty's reign the thirty-eighth.

James Athill, Speaker.

Passed the Assembly, this twenty-second day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

John Hill, Clerk of the Assembly.

Passed the Council, this twenty-second day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight. By Command,

Robert (L. s.) Thomson.

W^m Mathews, Dep. Secretary.

Published the fifteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

Robert Clogstoun, Dep. Pro. Marshal.

BAHAMAS.

AN ACT to prohibit the selling, purchasing, hiring or employing of certain Foreign Slaves, except as is therein excepted; for authorizing the Provost Marshal to sell, confine and transport the same; and for other purposes therein mentioned. [23d December 1795.]

BAHAMAS.

WHEREAS it is necessary for the safety and tranquillity of these Islands, that all communication between the slaves thereof, and certain slaves and people of colour who have been lately, or may be hereafter brought to or shall arrive or be found in these Islands should as much as possible be prevented: May it please Your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by his excellency the right honourable John earl of Dunmore, Your Majesty's lieutenant and governor general, the council and assembly of Your Majesty's Bahama Islands, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the expiration of six months next after the publication of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatever, to sell purchase hire or employ any slave or slaves, which to his her or their knowledge did, or now do, belong to any subject of the French government, or to any person or persons residing within any of the territories colonies or dominions thereof, and which slave or slaves has or have been imported or brought into these Islands since the twelfth day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, or which shall or may be hereafter brought, or shall arrive or be found within these Islands, from the Island of Saint Domingo, or any French colony whatsoever; and that any person or persons selling, purchasing, hiring or employing any such slave or slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds for each slave so sold, purchased, hired or employed, to be recovered as is hereinafter directed: Provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent the selling, purchasing, hiring or employing, in the Islands of New Providence, Harbour Island, and Eleuthera, their dependencies, and Watling's Island, any French negroes or slaves already imported or brought into these Islands.

Preamble.

French negroes not to be sold, employed, &c.

Proviso.

2d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the expiration of six months next after the publication of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to hire or employ any such negro or other French slave or slaves, as hath or have been brought into these Islands since the twelfth day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, or such as may hereafter be brought into the same on board of any droging, wrecking, or other vessel belonging to any inhabitant or inhabitants of these Islands, and employed in the trade of the same, under the penalty of one hundred and fifty pounds for every such negro or

French negroes not to be employed in droging or coasting vessels.

BAHAMAS.

Proviso.

other French slave so hired or employed : Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed or understood to prevent the employing of any of the said negroes, now actually belonging to any inhabitant of the Island of New Providence, Harbour Island and Eleuthera, in any vessel or vessels resorting to the coast of Florida, for the purpose of turtling, fishing or wrecking.

French negroes found at large to be apprehended and sent to gaol ;

and to be sold for transportation.

3d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any such French negro or other slave shall be found at large in any of these Islands, except (as is hereinbefore excepted) in the Islands of New Providence, Harbour Island and Eleuthera, their dependencies, and Watling's Island, all and every of His Majesty's subjects are hereby required and empowered to apprehend such French negro or other slave, and to carry him her or them before any justice of the peace, he is hereby required and empowered to associate with any two other Justices, who together shall take the examination of such negro or other French slave, and commit him or her to the common gaol in the town of Nassau, and shall transmit a copy of such examination, and also a copy of his or her warrant of commitment, to the provost marshal, under the penalty of one hundred and fifty pounds ; and the provost marshal is hereby empowered and required to receive into his custody and charge all and every such French negro or other slave, and to sell him or her for transportation, as soon after as opportunity shall offer, and to advertize the sale and transportation of such negro or other slave, under the penalty of one hundred and fifty pounds for every neglect ; and the monies arising from any such sale, after deducting the usual commissions and charges, shall be paid into the public treasury ; provided nevertheless, that if any owner or owners of such slave or slaves, shall appear and make good his her or their claim to such slave or slaves, within six months next after such sale, then in such case, the monies arising therefrom, shall be paid over to such owner or owners, after deducting therefrom a further commission of six pounds per centum.

The prize master of any vessel having French slaves, to report the same to the receiver general.

which slaves shall be sent to gaol, until sold for transportation.

4th. And whereas divers French subjects, planters and other free inhabitants of Saint Domingo, and having property there, are forced, by the tyranny and oppression of the persons having the government of that colony in their hands, or for other reasons, are obliged to quit the said colony, and to take their departure on board neutral vessels, are frequently brought into the port of Nassau by ships of war and private armed vessels having commissions or letters of marque ; and whereas the slaves of such persons, being French property, are liable to condemnation in the court of vice admiralty of these Islands ; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on the arrival of any ship or vessel, which may hereafter be captured by any ship of war or other commissioned vessel, and brought into the port of Nassau for adjudication, and on board of which there shall be any French slave or slaves, the prize master, or other person having the command or direction of such ship or vessel shall, and he is hereby required and directed to make a written report, on oath, to the receiver-general and treasurer of such slave or slaves, with such particulars respecting the same as may have come to his knowledge ; and the said receiver-general and treasurer is hereby required to deliver, or cause to be delivered, as speedily as may be, to the provost marshal, an exact copy of such report, and the provost marshal shall forthwith make a demand of such slave or slaves, in order that they may be, without loss of time, delivered to him or his deputy ; and on such delivery he is directed and required to commit the said slave or slaves to the common gaol, there to remain, at the expence of the captors, until disposed of according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

Penalty for refusing or neglecting to report French slaves.

5th. And be it further enacted, That in case any prize-master, or other person whom it may concern, shall neglect or delay to make the report required of him within twelve hours after his arrival in the port of Nassau, or shall neglect or refuse to deliver any slave or slaves demanded as aforesaid to the said provost marshal or his deputy, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds for such neglect refusal or delay.

French slaves condemned to be sold for transportation.

Proviso.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case of condemnation in the court of vice-admiralty of any such slave or slaves as lawful prize, the same shall be sold for transportation only for the benefit of the captors ; and in case of acquittal of such slave or slaves, the claimant or claimants of the same shall transport such slave or slaves from these Islands within the space of one month from such sentence of acquittal : Provided nevertheless, that in case either of condemnation or acquittal in the said court of vice-admiralty, it shall and may be lawful for the provost

provost marshal to detain and secure in gaol all such slaves so condemned or acquitted, until they shall be transported as is hereinbefore directed.

BAHAMAS.

7th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case the proprietor or proprietors shall not transport his her or their said slave or slaves, within the term of three months from their acquittal as aforesaid, that then it shall and may be lawful for the provost marshal or his deputy, to sell and transport him her or them, in manner as is herein before directed; and each and every proprietor of any slave or slaves, who shall wilfully delay or neglect to transport the same, as herein directed and required, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds for every slave not transported in conformity to this act; and the monies arising from the sale of any such slave or slaves shall, after deducting a commission of five pounds per centum and all expences, be paid by the said marshal into the public treasury.

Slaves acquitted to be transported in three months.

Penalty.

8th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person possessed of French slaves who have been brought into these Islands since the twelfth day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, shall, within three months next after the publication of this act, and for which notice for that purpose shall be given in the Bahama Gazette, deliver in an account, on oath, of the number and quantity of all such slaves to the receiver general, under the penalty of one hundred and fifty pounds for every such slave so unaccounted for.

Persons having French slaves to report the same to the receiver general.

9th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace, constable or other peace officer, at any time after the expiration of two months from and after the publication of this act, to take up and arrest, and to commit to the common gaol, any free negro, mulatto, or other person of colour, being French, brought into these islands since the said twelfth day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, or which shall hereafter be brought into these islands, and who shall be found at large in the island of New Providence, or any other island within this government; and the provost marshal or keeper of the gaol, is hereby directed and required to receive such free negro, mulatto or other person of colour, and him or her to detain and keep in the common gaol aforesaid, until he or she shall cause himself or herself to be transported at his or her own expence.

French persons of colour to be arrested and committed to gaol, until they transport themselves.

10th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines, forfeitures and penalties under this act, shall be sued for in the name of the King, or of the receiver general and treasurer, in the general court of these Islands; and on judgment against the defendant, full costs of suit shall be allowed and paid; and that the monies so recovered shall be applied, as may be directed by any act to be passed in this present session, or in any future session of the general assembly, and not otherwise.

Fines, &c. in whose name.

11th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any action or suit shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons, for any matter or thing done or to be done in pursuance of this act, the defendant or defendants may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and in case of nonsuit or discontinuance, or upon verdict or demurrer, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall and may recover treble costs of suit.

Persons sued to plead the general issue.

12th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall continue and be in force from and after the publication thereof, for and during the term of three years, and from thence to the end of the next session of the assembly, and no longer.

Continuance of this Act.

An ACT to consolidate and bring into one Act, the several laws relating to Slaves, and for giving them further protection and security; for altering the mode of trial of Slaves charged with capital offences; for suspending the several Acts and clauses of Acts therein mentioned, and for other purposes. [1796.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that the laws which have been enacted for the government of slaves, should be consolidated and brought into one act; that some further provisions should be made for their protection; and that the mode of trying slaves, charged

Preamble.

BAHAMAS.

Laws suspended.

charged with capital offences, should be altered and regulated as nearly as local circumstances will admit, according to the rules of the common law: May it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by his honor, John Forbes, esquire, your Majesty's lieutenant governor and commander-in-chief, the council and assembly of your Majesty's Bahama Islands; and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, all and every the hereinafter-mentioned laws, and clauses and parts of laws, so far forth as the same do relate to negroes or other slaves, be and the same are hereby suspended for and during the continuance of this act anything in the said laws and clauses of laws, or in any other law, to the contrary notwithstanding—that is to say; an act passed in the seventh year of your Majesty's reign, intituled, An Act for governing negroes, mulattos, and indians; also one other act, passed in the eighth year of your Majesty's reign, intituled, An Act for suspending a clause in an act, intituled, An Act for governing of negroes, mulattos, and indians, and for amending the said act; also one other act, passed in the twentieth year of your Majesty's reign, intituled, An Act for suspending parts of certain clauses, and amending other clauses in An Act, intituled, An act for governing negroes, mulattos, and indians; also one other act, passed in the year last aforesaid, intituled, An Act for governing negroes, mulattos, musties, and indians, and for suspending several acts therein mentioned; also one other act, passed in the same year last aforesaid, intituled, An Act to amend a clause in an act passed in the seventh year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An Act for governing negroes, mulattos, and indians.

Allowance of provision to slaves.

2nd. And whereas it is due to good policy, as well as to humanity and justice, that the condition of slaves should be rendered as comfortable as possible, by supplying them with good, wholesome, and sufficient provisions, with proper clothing and other necessaries; and it is expedient that the same should be regulated by law; be it enacted, That the master, owner, or possessor of every plantation, pen, or other lands whatsoever, within these Islands, shall provide and give to every slave above the age of ten years, at and after the rate of one peck of unground indian or guinea corn, or twenty-one pints of wheat flour, or seven quarts of rice, fifty-six pounds of potatoes, cocoes or yams, per week; over and above a sufficient quantity of land, as and for the proper ground of every such slave; and one-half of the aforesaid allowance to each child below the aforesaid age of ten years.

Provision for disabled or infirm slaves, to be made by their owners.

3d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no master, owner, or possessor of any slave, whether in his or her own right, or as attorney, guardian, trustee, executor, or otherwise, shall discard or turn away any such slave, by reason of such slave being rendered incapable of labour by sickness, age, or infirmity; but every master, owner, or possessor shall be and he is hereby obliged to keep every such sick, infirm, disabled, or superannuated slave on his estate or premises, and to find and provide such slave with wholesome necessaries of life; and not to suffer any such slave to be in want thereof, or to wander about and become burthensome to others, under the penalty of ten pounds for every offence, to be recovered in a summary manner before any two justices of peace, who are hereby authorized and required to cause any master, owner, or possessor offending in the premises, or his her or their agent or attorney, and such other person as they shall judge necessary, to be summoned before them, to enable them to judge of the justice of any such charge, and to determine whether such master, owner, or possessor ought to incur the aforesaid penalty; and in the meantime and until such trial can be had, the said justices of the peace, on their view, or on the information of any white person on oath, are hereby required to take up any such wandering sick, aged, or infirm slave, and to lodge him or her in the nearest workhouse or other place of security, there to be clothed and fed, but not compelled to work, at the expence of such master, owner, or possessor, until such trial as aforesaid can be had; and if it shall appear to the said justices upon such trial that the party or parties complained of, is or are guilty of the offence alledged, and he she or they shall refuse to pay the said penalty, together with the workhouse fees and charges of conviction, the said justices are hereby authorized and required to commit such offender or offenders to the next common gaol, there to remain until he she or they shall pay the same.

Penalty on owners of infirm or aged slaves suffering them to wander about in want.

Vestries authorized to support infirm negroes, who have no means of subsistence.

4th. And whereas by reason of deaths or removals of proprietors of slaves, of their being manumitted without any suitable provision been made for their maintenance, and from other causes, some unhappy objects, rendered unable to labour by disease,
old

old age, or other means, have become burthensome to the inhabitants; for remedy whereof, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the vestries of the several parishes and Islands, once in every year, to lay a tax upon the inhabitants, in the same manner as the parochial taxes are usually laid, for the purpose of raising such sum as they shall judge necessary for the maintenance, clothing, medical care, and attendance of all such negro, mulatto, or other slaves, or other unhappy objects; and any two justices of the peace are hereby authorized and required, upon application being made to them, to order all such objects as aforesaid to be removed and conveyed to the workhouse of the parish where (if a slave) the former owner or owners, proprietor or proprietors, lived or resided, or (if a person of colour made free) where the person or persons who manumitted or set free such person of colour resided before his or her manumission, there to be lodged and taken care of; and the justices of the peace and vestries of the several Islands and parishes, are hereby authorized and required from time to time to make such humane regulations for the purposes aforesaid as to them shall seem necessary and expedient.

5th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every master or owner shall provide and give to every slave, in his or her possession, two suits of proper and sufficient clothing in the course of every year, under the penalty of fifty pounds for each offence. Clothing of a slave.

6th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all masters and owners, or in their absence their overseers, shall, as much as in them lies, endeavour to instruct their slaves in the Christian religion, and shall do their endeavours to fit them for baptism; and as soon as conveniently may be, shall cause to be baptized all such slaves as they can make sensible of a Deity, and of the Christian faith. Slaves to be instructed in the principles of the Christian religion.

7th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any master, owner, or other person whatsoever, who shall wilfully mutilate any slave, or cause, permit, or suffer any slave to be mutilated, with his or her privity or consent, shall be liable to be indicted and prosecuted in the general court for the same; and upon conviction, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding one hundred pounds, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, for every offence; and such punishment is declared to be without prejudice to any action that could or might be brought by the owner or proprietor for recovery of damages, for or on account of the same; and in cases where the owner of any such slave shall be guilty of any such offence, it shall and may be lawful for the court, if it shall seem necessary for the future protection of such slave, to declare him or her to be free and discharged from all manner of servitude, to all intents and purposes whatever; and in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for the court to order the same to be paid to the vestry of the parish to which such slave belonged, to the use of the said parish; the vestry in consideration thereof paying to such slave so made free, an annuity of ten pounds per annum during life; and in case any slave or slaves shall suffer any such mutilation as aforesaid, any justice of the peace is hereby authorized and required, on view of the fact, to send such slave to the nearest workhouse, there to be kept and carefully attended at the expense of the parish, until such time as there can be a meeting of the justices and vestry of such parish, which justices and vestry are hereby created a council of protection for such slave, and are authorized and required, to make full enquiry respecting the mutilation of such slave; and if to them it shall appear proper, shall cause the owner or owners of such mutilated slave to be indicted and prosecuted, the expenses of which prosecution shall be paid by the parish where such offence shall be committed; and in case the owner or owners of such slave or slaves shall be able to pay the costs and damages of such prosecution, the churchwardens and vestry are hereby required to commence a suit or suits against such owner or owners, in which they shall recover all costs and charges by them laid out and expended in such criminal prosecution and civil action; and the keeper of the workhouse to which any such slave shall have been committed, is hereby required, upon due notice of the meeting of such justices and vestry, to produce such mutilated slave or slaves for their inspection, under the penalty of twenty pounds for every neglect. Penalties on masters, &c. for mutilating or maiming slaves.

8th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for any court of justice to pass any sentence, whereby any slave shall be directed to be mutilated or maimed, for any offence whatever. Slaves not to be mutilated for any offence.

BAHAMAS.

Persons killing a slave to be adjudged guilty of felony and murder, and to suffer death, without benefit of clergy.

Persons guilty of cruelty to slaves, to be indicted therefore in the general court.

Punishment of slaves.

Fees of the provost marshal or gaoler, for receiving slaves committed for trivial offences.

Fixing iron collars, &c. on slaves, declared unlawful.

Christmas holidays.

Overseers absenting themselves during the Christmas holidays, to forfeit £.5. each day.

Returns of births and deaths of slaves on plantations, to be made in January every year.

And if the not giving in such return be owing to neglect in the overseer, the penalty, &c. to be paid by him.

9th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall wilfully and with malice aforethought, kill or cause to be killed, any negro or other slave, every such person shall be adjudged guilty of felony and murder, and shall suffer death without benefit of clergy; provided always, that no such conviction shall extend to the corruption of blood, or the forfeiture of lands or tenements, goods or chattels, any law custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

10th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall wantonly or cruelly whip, maltreat, beat, bruise, wound, imprison, or keep in confinement, without sufficient support, any slave or slaves, he she or they shall be subject to be indicted for the same in the general court, and shall suffer such punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, as the court shall think proper to inflict; and such punishment is declared to be without prejudice to any action that may be brought for recovery of damage, in case such slave shall not be the property of the offender.

11th. And in order to restrain arbitrary punishments, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no slave shall on any account receive more than twenty lashes at any one time, or for any one offence, unless the owner or employer of such slave, or supervisor of the workhouse, or keeper of the gaol, shall be present; and that no such owner, employer, supervisor or gaol keeper, shall on any account punish a slave with more than thirty-nine lashes at one time and for one offence, nor inflict or suffer to be inflicted, any second punishment on the same day, nor until the delinquent shall have recovered from the effects of any former punishment, under the penalty of ten pounds for every offence.

12th. And whereas it is customary for owners to commit their slaves to the common gaol for slight offences, which are not punishable under this act; be it therefore enacted, That in all cases where any owner or possessor of a slave shall send him or her to gaol, for any such trivial offence, the provost marshal or his deputy, or gaoler, shall forthwith take and receive such slave into custody, and him or her safely keep until released by the owner; and shall receive for his trouble, three shillings, together with one shilling for every day such slave shall have remained in gaol; provided such slave shall have been maintained by the provost marshal.

13th. And whereas a mischievous practice hath prevailed in some of the colonies, of punishing ill disposed slaves, and such as are apt to abscond from their owners, by fixing iron collars with projecting bars or hooks, round their necks; be it enacted and declared, that such practice is utterly unlawful; and that no person shall on any account whatever, punish any negro or other slave, whether his own property or otherwise, by fixing or causing to be fixed, any iron or other collar round the neck of such slave, or by loading the body or limbs of such slave with chains, irons, or weights, of any kind, other than such as are absolutely necessary for securing the person of such slave while in confinement, under the penalty of fifty pounds; and any justice of the peace is hereby authorized and required, on information or view of such offence, to order such collar, chains, irons, or weights, to be immediately taken off, under the penalty of one hundred pounds for every neglect or refusal.

14th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every slave within these islands shall be allowed the usual number of Christmas holidays, to wit, Christmas day, and the two following working days.

15th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every overseer who shall absent himself from the estate under his care or management, on any of the aforesaid holidays, without leave of his employer, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of five pounds for each day.

16th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on the 1st day of January which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, and on the 1st day of January in every succeeding year, or within thirty days after, the owner manager or overseer of every plantation or settlement within these Islands, shall give in upon oath, to the churchwardens of the parish, an account of all the births and deaths of the slaves on such plantation or settlement, under the penalty of fifty pounds, to be recovered from the owner of such plantation or settlement.

17th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the not giving in such accounts shall be owing to the neglect of any overseer or manager, it shall and may

may be lawful for the owner, proprietor or possessor of such plantation or settlement, to stop and detain the penalty which he or she shall be compelled to pay, together with his or her costs and charges, out of the wages of such manager or overseer.

BAHAMAS.

18th. And whereas it is absolutely necessary that slaves should be kept in due obedience to their owners, and in proper subordination to the white inhabitants in general, that opportunities of committing rebellious conspiracies should as much as possible be taken away, and that adequate punishments should be appointed for all crimes committed by slaves; Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no slave (such only excepted as are going with firewood, grass, fruit, provisions or small stock and other goods, which they may lawfully sell, to market, and returning therefrom) shall hereafter be suffered to go out of his or her master's or owner's plantation or settlement, or to travel from one place to another, unless such slave shall have a ticket from his or her owner, master, employer or overseer, expressing particularly the time of such slave's setting out, and where or to what place he or she is going, and the time limited for his or her return; under a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every offence, to be recovered from his or her master, owner, employer or overseer, unless such owner, employer, or overseer shall make oath, that he or she did give to the said slave such ticket as aforesaid, or that the said slave went away without leave.

Excepting when going to market, no slaves to go from the plantation they are employed on, without a ticket or pass.

19th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no negro or other slave shall be allowed to hunt any horned cattle, horses, mares, mules, asses or other animals, with lances, guns, cutlasses or other arms, unless in the company of his master, overseer, or some other white person, or by his permission in writing; and any negro or other slave who shall offend contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall suffer such punishment by whipping, as any two justices of the peace shall think proper to inflict, not exceeding fifty lashes.

Slaves not to carry arms, unless in company with some white person, or by permission in writing.

20th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any free negro, mulatto or Indian, in order to conceal any runaway slave, or to prevent him or her from being apprehended, shall give any fraudulent pass or ticket to any such runaway slave, he she or they shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and shall be liable to be prosecuted and tried for the same in the general court; and upon conviction, shall suffer the loss of freedom, transportation or such other punishment as the court shall think proper to inflict, not extending to life or limb.

Free people of colour, or

21st. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any such fraudulent pass or ticket shall be given by any white person with intent as aforesaid, such white person shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and shall be liable to be indicted and tried for the same before the general court; and shall suffer such punishment, by fine and imprisonment, as the court shall think proper to inflict.

White persons giving fraudulent passes to runaways, to be deemed guilty of forgery.

22d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no ticket shall be granted to any slave for any time exceeding one calendar month.

Tickets to slaves not to extend beyond one month.

23d. And be it further enacted, That every person from whose service any slave shall abscond, shall, within fourteen days thereafter, give notice thereof by public advertisement, wherein shall be inserted the name and description of such runaway, by means whereof he or she may be more easily known and apprehended; and in case the owner shall neglect so to do, he or she shall not be entitled to any satisfaction from the treasury for any such slave executed or transported, by virtue of this act, for any crime whatever.

Runaway slaves to be advertised within fourteen days after the time of absconding.

24th. And be it also enacted, That it shall not be lawful either to sell or to buy any runaway slave; and that any person selling or buying any such slave, while absent, shall forfeit the sum of thirty pounds.

Unlawful to sell or buy a runaway slave.

25th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all slaves who shall have been in these Islands for the space of two years, and shall run away, and continue absent for a term not exceeding six months, shall, upon conviction before any two justices of the peace, suffer such punishment as the said justices shall think proper to inflict, not extending to life or limb.

Slaves who after a residence of two years run away, to be punished at the discretion of any two justices.

26th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any slave who shall run away from his owner or lawful possessor, and be absent for more than six months, being duly convicted, shall be sentenced to be transported for life, or shall suffer such other punishment, not extending to life or limb, as the court shall think proper to inflict.

Runaways for six months liable to be transported.

226.

27th. And

BAHAMAS.

Penalty for harbouring runaways.

27th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any slave who shall knowingly harbour or conceal any runaway slave, shall be liable to be tried for the same, as hereinafter directed, and upon conviction, shall suffer such punishment as the court shall think proper to inflict, not extending to life or limb: and that every free person who shall commit any such offence, may be indicted and prosecuted for the same in the general court, and being convicted, shall suffer such punishment, by fine and imprisonment, as the court shall think proper, according to the magnitude of the offence; and such punishment is hereby declared to be without prejudice to any action or suit, which may be brought by the party injured, for recovery of damages for and on account of the same.

Slaves apprehending runaways, to receive £. 3. for each.

28th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every slave who shall take up any such runaway, or inform against any person who shall harbour or conceal such runaway slave, so that such runaway may be taken, and restored to his or her owner or owners, shall be entitled to such reward as any two justices of the peace shall think reasonable and just, not exceeding three pounds, to be paid by such person or persons as the said justices shall determine ought to pay the same.

What slaves shall be deemed runaways.

29th. And whereas it is dangerous to the peace and safety of these Islands, to suffer slaves to continue out as runaways, and it is absolutely necessary to declare what slaves shall be deemed runaways; be it therefore enacted and declared, That every slave who shall be absent from his or her owner or employer, without leave, for ten days together, and shall be found at the distance of eight miles from the house, plantation, or settlement, to which he or she belongs, without a ticket or permit to pass, (except as before excepted in going to or returning from market) shall be deemed a runaway.

Reward to free persons apprehending runaway slaves.

30th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any free person who shall apprehend any runaway slave shall be entitled to receive from the owner, employer, overseer, or manager of such slave, the sum of twenty shillings, and no more, besides mile money at the rate of two shillings per mile for the first five miles, and one shilling per mile afterwards; provided such slave had absented him or herself ten days without the privity, knowledge, or consent of the proprietor, owner or other white person residing on the plantation or place to which such slave shall belong, which time of absence shall be declared on the oath of such proprietor, overseer, or other white person as aforesaid, if required by the party taking up such slave; but it is the true intent and meaning of this act, that every person who shall apprehend any slave that is actually run away shall be entitled to the aforesaid reward, although such slave shall not be eight miles from home, or although the aforesaid term of ten days shall not have elapsed.

Reward to slaves for taking or killing rebel negroes.

31st. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any slave who shall take or kill another in actual rebellion shall receive from the churchwardens of the parish in which any such slave shall have been killed the sum of five pounds, and ten pounds if taken alive, also a blue cloth coat with a red cross on the right shoulder; the whole expences whereof shall be reimbursed by the receiver general for the time being out of any money in his hands unappropriated.

Persons killing slaves in the execution of this Act, to give immediate information thereof.

32d. And be it further enacted, That if any slave shall be killed by any person or persons in the execution of this act, or under the authority of the same, the person or persons by whom such slave may be killed shall, as speedily as may be, give information thereof to some justice of the peace, who is hereby required to take his examination, and also the evidence or information of any other person or persons respecting the same; and any white person or free person of colour killing such slave, who shall neglect forthwith to give the information hereby required, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds.

Runaways apprehended, to be delivered to their owners or employers; or in the cases herein mentioned, to the gaoler or workhouse keeper.

33d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons apprehending any runaway slave shall convey him or her to his or her owner, employer, or manager, if resident on the Island in which such slave shall have been apprehended; but if not therein resident, or if payment of the reward and other charges hereinbefore mentioned shall not be made, then to the nearest gaol or workhouse, the keeper whereof is hereby authorized and required to receive such slave into his custody, and to pay the party delivering such slave the sum of twenty shillings, and mile money as aforesaid, and no more, under the penalty of five pounds; provided nevertheless, that no gaoler or workhouse keeper shall pay any such sum or sums before such person shall have taken an oath (which oath such gaoler or workhouse

workhouse keeper shall file in his office, and produce when thereunto required by the owner or possessor of such slave, under the penalty of five pounds,) that the slave so apprehended was at the reputed distance of eight miles from the house, plantation, or settlement to which such slave belongs, (except as is before excepted,) and that such slave had no ticket or permit in writing from his or her owner or possessor, employer or overseer, at the time of being apprehended; and that such slave had been first carried to his or her owner, employer, or manager, (provided such owner, employer or manager, shall be in the Island where such slave shall have been apprehended,) and that payment of the reward and charges aforesaid was neglected or refused to be made.

34th. And, to the end that the owners and proprietors of slaves so apprehended, may obtain information from the gaol or workhouse in which they are confined, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the keeper of every workhouse or gaol shall, and they are hereby required, once in every month, to advertise in the Bahama Gazette or other public newspaper, and at the most public place in the Island on which such negro shall be apprehended, the height, names, marks and size, and also the country (where the same can be ascertained) of every runaway slave then in his custody, and the time such slave was put into his custody; and also the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, if known, under the penalty of ten pounds for every neglect or omission; and for the expence of such advertisement, it shall and may be lawful for the keeper of every gaol or workhouse to charge the owner or owners of each runaway slave at and after the rate of twelve shillings per month, and no more, and to detain any such slave in custody until the same, together with the charges of apprehending, and other fees and poundage after the rate of two shillings in the pound, shall be paid, and also one shilling for every twenty-four hours such slave shall have been in custody, for subsistence, and sixpence per day for medical care and extraordinary nourishment where necessary; and the gaoler, workhouse-keeper, or supervisor, shall attest every such account upon oath.

Runaways taken up, to be advertised in the Bahama Gazette.

35th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the keeper of every workhouse or gaol within these Islands, shall provide and furnish every slave confined in such workhouse or gaol a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome provisions, according to the allowance herein before required to be given upon every plantation, under the penalty of ten pounds for every neglect.

Slaves confined to be furnished with victuals by the keeper of the workhouse.

36th. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That after any runaway slave shall have been in the custody of the provost marshal or the keeper of the workhouse or gaol, and shall have been duly advertised as aforesaid, for the space of twelve calendar months, if no person shall claim such slave, and pay the fees and other monies herein before directed, it shall and may be lawful for the provost marshal or for the keeper of such gaol or workhouse to sell every such slave at public outcry to the highest bidder, and that the monies arising from such sale, shall be applied, in the first place, towards payment of the expence of taking up, keeping, and advertising such slave, together with all other fees and charges hereinbefore mentioned, and the overplus (if any) shall be paid into the public treasury, to be applied towards the contingent expences of this government; and all receipts and bills of sale made by the provost marshal or the keeper of any gaol or workhouse (as the case may be) are hereby declared to convey a good and sufficient title to the purchaser or purchasers of any such slave, and to be a bar of the right of the former owner or owners: Provided always, that every such sale be at the usual place of public auctions, in the town of Nassau, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon; that thirty days notice thereof be given in the Bahama Gazette or other public newspaper; and that, previous to every such sale, every such slave be carried before a magistrate, who is hereby required to examine whether such slave has been duly advertised, and whether his or her marks and descriptions agree with the advertisement, and to certify the same, if found accurate or sufficient.

Slaves who shall have been in custody for twelve months, and not claimed, to be sold at public auction.

37th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no gaoler or workhouse keeper shall, on any pretence whatever, employ any slave sent to his custody on any plantation belonging to him or in his possession, nor hire nor lend any such slave to work for any other person or persons, under the penalty of fifty pounds for every offence.

Slaves committed to gaol, or any workhouse, not to be hired out or otherwise employed.

38th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any negro or other slave who shall be confined in any workhouse or other place of confinement, and shall

Slaves escaping from confinement, on being apprehended, how to be punished.

- BAHAMAS.** escape therefrom before trial, or the expiration of his or her sentence, upon being retaken and proof being made of his or her identity before any two justices of the peace, shall be adjudged to be sent back to confinement, and shall receive punishment by whipping, not exceeding fifty lashes.
- Penalty on gaolers, &c. suffering slaves to escape from confinement. 39th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the provost marshal, or any of his deputies, or any constable, gaoler, or workhouse keeper, shall willingly or negligently suffer any slave to escape, so that such slave shall not be retaken, such marshal, constable, gaoler, or workhouse keeper shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds, without prejudice to the owners action of damages.
- Slaves killed in the public service to be paid for. 40th. And be it further enacted, That if any negro or other slave, at any time of invasion or appearance of an enemy, shall be killed in service of the country, the owner shall be paid out of the public treasury the full value of such slave, to be ascertained by any two justices of the peace.
- Penalty on any person permitting more than twelve strange slaves to assemble together on his plantation. 41st. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any master, owner, guardian or attorney of any plantation or settlement, shall suffer any strange slaves, exceeding twelve in number, to assemble together, and beat their drums or blow their horns, or shells in any place under his her or their care or management, or shall not endeavour to disperse or prevent such meeting, by giving notice thereof to the next magistrate or commissioned officer, that a proper force may be sent for the purpose, every such master, owner, guardian or attorney, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of fifty pounds; provided information of such offence be given upon oath within five days after the commission of such offence.
- All officers authorized to disperse unlawful assemblies of slaves. 42. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all officers, civil and military, shall be and they are hereby empowered and required to enter into any place whatever, in order to disperse any unlawful assembly of slaves, and to suppress and prevent all riotous unlawful drumming or other noise; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.
- Slaves not to have fire arms or ammunition in their possession. 43d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any slave who shall hereafter be found to have concealed in his or her house, or otherwise in his or her possession, any fire arms, gunpowder, slugs or ball, shall, on conviction before any two justices, suffer such punishment as the said justices shall think proper to inflict by whipping.
- Punishment of Slaves offering violence to white persons. 44th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any slave who shall offer violence, by striking or otherwise, to any white person, shall be punished with death, transportation, or such other punishment as the court shall think proper to inflict; provided such conflict or striking be not by command of the owner of such slave, or of his or her attorney, overseer, or other person having authority over such slave, or in the lawful defence of his owner's person or goods.
- Punishment of slaves preparing or giving poison. 45th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any negro or other slave shall mix or prepare, with intent to give, any poison or poisonous drug, or shall actually give or cause to be given any such poison or poisonous drug, although death may not ensue from the taking thereof, such slave, together with all and every accessory and accessories, as well before as after the fact, (being slaves) being thereof duly convicted, shall suffer death, transportation for life, or such other punishment as the court shall think proper.
- Punishment of slaves for killing cattle, &c. 46th. And whereas horned cattle, sheep, horses, mares, mules and asses, are frequently stolen and killed by negro and other slaves, in so secret and private a manner, as to render conviction very difficult; For prevention thereof be it further enacted, That if any negro or other slave or slaves shall fraudulently have in his, her, or their possession, any fresh beef, mutton, or veal, or the flesh of any horse, mare, mule or ass, in any quantity exceeding five pounds, and not exceeding twenty-eight pounds weight, every such negro or other slave shall, upon conviction before any two justices of the peace, be whipped in such manner as such justices shall direct, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes; and if there shall be found fraudulently as aforesaid, in his, her, or their custody or possession, a larger quantity than twenty-eight pounds weight of such beef or other flesh, that then every such negro or other slave shall suffer such punishment as the justices shall think proper to direct, not extending to life or limb.

47th. And

47th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any negro or other slave shall feloniously steal any horned cattle, sheep, goat, hog, horse, mare, gelding, mule or ass, or shall kill any such horned cattle, sheep, goat, hog, horse, mare, gelding, mule or ass, with intent to steal the same, or any part of the flesh thereof, such negro or other slave shall suffer death, or such other punishment as the court shall think proper to inflict.

Punishment of slaves for stealing cattle, &c.

48th. And whereas several slaves have lately found means to depart from these Islands, to the great damage of their owners, and to the evil example of other slaves, who may thereby be induced to attempt or conspire to do the same; And whereas there is reason to suspect that slaves have been aided and assisted in their departure by other persons, and no adequate punishments are provided by law for such offences; For remedy thereof, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any negro or other slave shall run away from his or her owner or owners, employer or employers, and go off, or conspire and attempt to go off these Islands, in any ship, boat, canoe, or other vessel or craft whatsoever, or be aiding, abetting, or assisting to any other slave or slaves in deserting and going off these Islands, he, she, or they, so running or going off, or conspiring and attempting to go off, or aiding, assisting or abetting in such going off, being thereof convicted, shall suffer transportation, or such other punishment as the court shall think proper to inflict, not extending to life or limb.

Punishment of slaves for aiding slaves in running away or getting off the Islands.

49th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any free negro, Indian, or mulatto, shall be aiding, assisting and abetting any slave or slaves, in deserting and going off these islands, and shall be thereof convicted, he, she, or they shall be subject to be transported from these Islands, by the provost marshal or his deputy; and any such person so convicted, sentenced and transported, who shall afterwards be found at large within these Islands, shall suffer death, without benefit of clergy.

Punishment of free people of colour for aiding runaways.

50th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any white person who shall knowingly be aiding, assisting, or abetting any slave in deserting and going off these Islands, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, and shall also suffer imprisonment for any space of time not exceeding twelve months, without bail or mainprize; and such punishment is declared to be without prejudice to any suit or action which may be brought or had by the party injured, for recovery of damages for and on account of the same.

Penalty on white persons for assisting runaways.

51st. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to proceed against the person or persons so aiding, assisting, or abetting such slave or slaves in going off these Islands, whether the principal or principals be convicted or not; any thing in this or any other act, or any law usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Lawful to proceed against those who may have aided slaves in getting off, whether the principal be convicted or not, under this Act.

52d. And be it further enacted, That no negro or other slave shall, on any pretence, barter or carry about for sale or barter, any dry goods of any kind whatever; and it shall and may be lawful for any white person to take and seize all such goods, and to deliver them to the provost marshal or his deputy, who shall forthwith sell the same at public auction, and pay the net proceeds thereof unto the public treasury.

Slaves not to carry about dry goods for retail.

53d. And be it further enacted, That no negro or other slave shall vend or retail any spirituous liquors whatsoever; and if any slave, without the knowledge of his or her owner or employer, shall sell or vend any spirituous liquors whatever, such slave, for every such offence, shall be publicly whipped by order of any two justices of the peace; but if it shall appear to have been done with the knowledge of his or her owner or employer, then and in that case such owner or employer shall forfeit the sum of forty pounds, to be recovered in manner hereinafter directed.

Slaves not to vend any spirituous liquors.

54th. And be it hereby enacted, That every slave who shall play at dice or cards, or be guilty of any other kind of gaming, shall be publicly whipped by order of any two justices of the peace; and any keeper of a tavern or punch house, who shall suffer any slave or slaves to game, get drunk or tippie, in or about his or her house shop or premises, or to remain in or about the same after the hour of eight of the clock at night, or shall at any other time sell rum or any other spirituous liquors to any slave to whom he or she shall have been forbidden by the owner or employer of such slave to sell liquor, shall suffer any such slave, after having been so forbidden,

Punishment of slaves detected in gambling.

BAHAMAS.

to loiter or remain in or about his or her house, shop or premises, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

Mode of proceeding on the trial of slaves accused of crimes made punishable with death or transportation.

55th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon complaint being made to any justice of the peace, of any burglary, robbery, burning of houses, rebellious conspiracies, compassing or imagining the death of any white person or persons, or any other felonious offence whatsoever, committed by any slave or slaves. and which is hereby declared or made punishable with death or transportation, such justice shall issue his warrant for apprehending such offender or offenders, and for all persons that can give evidence, to be brought before him, or any other justice of the peace; and the evidence of slave against slave shall in all cases be received; and if upon examination the charge shall appear to be well founded, the justice before whom such examination shall be had and taken, shall commit the accused to prison, and bind over the witnesses to appear at a certain day, not less than ten or more than thirty days from the day on which the complaint shall have been made, at the place where the quarter sessions are usually held, or other place of public meetings, and shall certify to any other justice of the peace the cause of such commitment, and require him to associate himself with him, which the said justice is hereby required to do under the penalty of forty pounds; and the said justices so associated shall issue their warrant to summon seven persons, such as are liable to serve on ordinary juries, (the master, owner, or proprietor of the slave or slaves so complained of, or the attorney, guardian, overseer or manager of such owner or proprietor, or the person prosecuting, his or her attorney, guardian, overseer or manager, always excepted) personally to be and appear before the said justices, at the day and place appointed for the trial, between the hours of eight and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, when and where the said justices shall cause the accused to be brought before them; and thereupon five of the persons so summoned shall (the charge or accusation being first reduced to writing and read) be sworn to try the matter before them, and give a true verdict according to evidence; which charge or accusation shall not be questioned for any want of form, but shall be deemed valid if sufficient in substance: And if the said jurors shall, upon hearing the evidence, unanimously find the said slave or slaves guilty of the offence of which he she or they stand charged, the said justices shall give sentence of death without benefit of clergy, or transportation for life, according to the nature of the offence; and shall cause such sentence to be carried into execution at such time and place as they shall think proper (women with child only excepted, whose execution shall be respited until a reasonable time after delivery :) Provided always nevertheless, that the justices of the peace, or any two or more of them resident upon any of the islands within this government, (one of whom to be always of the quorum and custos rotulorum of the island) shall and may hereafter hold slave courts upon the first Tuesday in January, April, July and October, in every year, to continue and be holden for five days successively (if necessary) and not longer; and shall have full power and authority to enquire into, hear, and determine all and all manner of felonious offences, committed by slaves, and shall open the said court by proclamation, declaring the same to be a slave court for such purpose; and that the said custos rotulorum and any one other justice shall thereupon in like manner in all respects as two justices associated, as herein before mentioned, are by this act authorized and empowered, proceed to try and deliver the workhouse or gaol within the island or parish, of all slaves who shall be in custody of the gaoler or workhouse keeper, charged with any of the felonious offences herein before mentioned; and shall cause a jury to be called and taken from the panel returned to the said court, forthwith to be sworn as they shall appear, to try all and every such slave and slaves as shall be brought before them charged with any of the aforesaid offences, and to give a true verdict according to evidence, as in other cases.

Time of holding slave courts.

Justices may respite the execution of any sentence.

56th. Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful for the justices at any slave court or extraordinary trial, to respite the execution of any sentence by them given, for any term not exceeding thirty days, or until the pleasure of the commander in chief shall be known, in case proper cause shall appear to them for so doing, or the jury shall recommend the prisoner to mercy.

Who shall constitute a slave court.

57th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That not less than two justices and five jurors, shall constitute a court for the trial of any slave or slaves for any crime or offence that shall subject such slave punishable with death or transportation;

transportation; and that upon any such trial no peremptory challenge of any juror, or any exception to the form of the indictment, shall be allowed.

BAHAMAS.

58th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where the punishment of death is to be inflicted, the execution shall be performed in some public place, and with due solemnity; and care shall be taken by the gaoler, constable, or marshal, that the prisoner be free from intoxication at the time of trial and execution; and the mode of such execution shall be hanging by the neck, and no other; and the body shall be afterwards disposed of as the court shall direct: Provided always, that where several slaves are capitally convicted for the same offence, one only shall suffer death, except in cases of murder or rebellion.

Execution how to be performed.

59th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any slave wilfully giving false evidence on any trial to be had under this act, shall suffer the same punishment as the person or persons on whose trial such false evidence was given would if convicted have been liable to suffer, or such other punishment as the justices shall award, not extending to life or limb.

Slaves giving false evidence, to suffer such punishment as the person accused would, if guilty, be liable to suffer.

60th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any slave or slaves shall be discharged by proclamation, or shall die in custody, the marshal, gaoler or workhousekeeper, shall be entitled to receive out of the public treasury all such fees as shall be due for such slave or slaves at the time of such discharge or death.

Gaol fees for slaves who die in custody, to be paid by the public.

61st. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a record shall be entered up of all proceedings upon the trials of slaves for any crime that shall be punishable with death or transportation, in a book to be kept for that purpose by the clerk of the peace who is hereby required to attend all such trials, and to record the proceedings; within thirty days after such trials, under the penalty of twenty pounds for every such neglect; and he shall be entitled, upon producing the certificate of the justices, to have and receive out of the public treasury the sum of three pounds for attending each trial and for entering up the record, and any other business incident thereto, and no more.

Record of proceedings to be kept by the clerk of the peace:

His fees.

62d. And be it further enacted, That the constables of the respective Islands and districts, shall be obliged to attend every such trial or court, under the penalty of twenty pounds for such neglect; and the constable executing any sentence, shall be entitled to receive out of the public treasury the sum of forty shillings, upon producing the certificate of the justice as aforesaid.

Constables to attend slave courts:

Their fees.

63d. And be it enacted, That any person who shall be drawn and duly summoned to serve as a juror on any trial to be had by virtue of this act, and who shall neglect to attend, or after appearance shall depart without leave, shall forfeit the sum of six pounds.

Jurors who neglect to attend, to forfeit £. 6.

64th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no trial of any slave shall be had until after reasonable and sufficient notice of such trial shall have been given to the owner or proprietor of such slave, or to his her or their attorney or attorneys or other representative or representatives, where any such can conveniently be found within the colony; any law usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Due notice of the trial of any slave, to be given to the proprietor or his attorney.

65th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where any slave shall receive sentence of death or transportation, the jury shall appraise and value such slave, and the justices shall certify such valuation: Provided always, that such valuation shall not in any case exceed sixty pounds for any one slave; and provided also, if it shall appear that the owner or possessor of such slave had treated him or her with inhumanity, and that necessity or hard usage might have driven such slave to the commission of the offence of which he or she shall have been convicted, that then and in such case no valuation shall be made nor certificate granted, and the owner shall not be entitled to receive any allowance whatever for such slave from the public.

Not more than £. 60 to be allowed by the public for any slave executed or transported.

66th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where any slave, valued as aforesaid, shall be executed or transported by virtue of this act, such slave shall be paid for at the public expence; and the net money arising from the sale of any slave sold for transportation, shall be accounted for on oath by the provost marshal or his deputy, and paid over to the receiver general for the use of the public.

Money arising from the sales of slaves sold for transportation, to be paid into the public treasury.

BAHAMAS.

Slaves returning from transportation, to suffer death.

Persons concealing slaves against whom warrants shall be granted, to forfeit £. 100.

Manumitted negroes, &c. to be tried as slaves, for all misdemeanors under felony.

Crimes under felony committed by slaves, may be tried in a summary manner by any two justices of the peace.

When a workhouse is established, runaways taken up to be committed to it only.

Powers vested in justices and vestries, to be executed by justices or vestries, in Islands where there are not both.

Mode of recovery of forfeitures and penalties;

and their application.

Continuance of this Act.

67th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any negro or other slave who shall be transported from these Islands by virtue of this act, and shall wilfully return from transportation, shall, upon conviction, suffer death, without benefit of clergy.

68th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any warrant shall be granted by any one or more of His Majesty's justices of the peace against any slave who cannot be taken, the owner, attorney, possessor, guardian or overseer of every such slave, shall be served with a copy of the said warrant, and if he she or they do not send or produce such slave to the justice or justices to be dealt with according to law and it shall afterwards be proved, that such owner, attorney, guardian, possessor or overseer wilfully detained or concealed such slave, he she or they shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

69th. And be it further enacted, That all such negroes, mulattos, mustees and indians, as have been slaves, and have been or shall be made free, shall, for all misdemeanors and offences under the degree of felony, be tried and adjudged in manner and form hereinbefore directed for the trial of slaves, and the evidence of a slave or slaves shall be admitted on such trials, any law usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

70th. And whereas misdemeanors and offences of inferior degrees are frequently committed by slaves, which ought to be punished in a summary manner; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any two justices of the peace, in a summary manner, to hear and determine all crimes and misdemeanors below felony, committed by any slave or slaves, giving sufficient notice to the owner or owners of such slave or slaves, or his, her or their attorney or attorneys, or the person having the care of such slave or slaves, of the time and place of trial; and to order and direct such punishment to be inflicted on any such slave as the said justices in their discretion shall think fit, not exceeding fifty lashes; and the constable attending any such trial and executing any such sentence, shall be entitled to have and receive ten shillings, to be paid by the master, owner or possessor of such slave or slaves; on non-payment whereof it shall and may be lawful for the justices to issue their warrant for levying the same, together with costs and charges.

71st. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no runaway slave shall on any account be committed to gaol by any magistrate of a parish where there shall be a workhouse established, but to such workhouse only.

72d. And be it enacted, That in all cases in which by this present act, or by any other act of the general assembly, any power or authority is vested in the justices and vestries, such power and authority shall be executed by the justices, or any two of them, in Islands where there are no vestries, or by the vestrymen, or any six of them, in Islands where there are no justices.

73d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all forfeitures and penalties given by this act, of which the recovery and application have not been otherwise directed, shall, if not exceeding twenty pounds, be recovered in a summary manner before any two of His Majesty's justices of the peace, and shall be levied, together with costs, by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, and if exceeding twenty pounds, shall be recovered, together with costs, in the general court of these Islands, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, wherein no essoign, protection, wager of law, or non vult ulterius prosequi, shall be allowed or entered; one moiety of which penalties shall be to the use of the parish where the offence shall have been committed, and the other moiety to the informer, or to him her or them who shall sue for the same.

74th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act, and every clause, matter and thing therein contained, shall continue and be in force for and during the term of two years from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the then next session of the general assembly, and no longer.

THE TREATMENT OF SLAVES.

27

BAHAMAS.

An ACT for the more effectually to prevent the desertion of Slaves, and for other purposes therein mentioned. [1800.]

WHEREAS the frequent desertion of Slaves in the Island of New Providence, from their owners hath become inconvenient and dangerous to the safety of the inhabitants, and the protection afforded them by the free people of colour, greatly tends to encourage desertion; For the more effectual prevention whereof, may it please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by his excellency William Dowdeswell esquire, your Majesty's governor and commander in chief, the council and assembly of your Bahama Islands, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That within one month from and after the passing of this Act, every free negro, mulatto, mustee and Indian, shall repair to the office of police, and there enrol their names, ages, and place of abode, and whether born free or otherwise, of which a certificate specifying the same, shall be thereupon given under the hands and seals of the acting magistrates to every such free person of colour without any fee or charge whatever; and if any free person of colour shall neglect or refuse to enrol his or her name, age, place of abode and birth as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful, and the acting magistrates are hereby empowered and directed to issue a warrant or warrants against every such defaulter, and him or her to bring before them or either of them; and after registering the name of any such defaulter, in manner aforesaid, to discharge him her or them, upon the payment of all legal fees upon such arrest, for which every such defaulter is hereby declared liable.

Preamble.

Names, ages, places of abode, and births of free negroes, &c. to be registered in the police office.

Penalty on neglect or refusal.

2d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a fit book shall be provided by the magistrates for the purpose of entering and recording the names, ages, places of abode and births of all such free people of colour, in which shall also be entered the number of all certificates by them granted; which book shall be kept in the said office, and at all fit hours be open to the inspection of any person or persons, upon the payment of all legal fees to the said magistrates of police upon search therein, and the said book is hereby declared good evidence in any court of law in these Islands against negro, mulatto, mustee or indian, whose names shall not be enrolled therein, in all questions where his her or their freedom shall come in contest.

Book to be kept at the police office, to register names, &c. and certificates to be granted.

3d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever it shall be ascertained by the magistrates aforesaid, that there are five or more runaway slaves in the Island of New Providence, it shall and may be lawful, and the acting magistrates or either of them are hereby empowered and directed, as often as the same shall appear to him or them necessary, by warrant to order and direct a sufficient number of the aforesaid male free people of colour, between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, to turn out in search of the said runaway slaves; and if the duty of the persons so summoned and employed, shall be hard upon them, and require their attention for more than seven days successively, it shall and may be lawful for the said magistrates or any of them, and they are hereby authorized and required, by summons in like manner directed to any number of other free persons of colour, to turn out and succeed those first summoned, for an equal space of time; and as often as may be required to summon and turn out other parties of free persons of colour, until all runaway slaves shall be apprehended and brought in, and their camps and places of resorts effectually destroyed.

When there are more than five runaways in number, in New Providence, acting magistrate to send out a number of male free people of colour in search of them.

4th. And the better to regulate the said service, and to render the duty of free persons of colour equal, The acting magistrates shall keep a correct roll or list of all the said free persons liable to be so employed, and alternately summon them and command their attendance as aforesaid, and appoint fit and proper white persons to command and accompany them.

A list of free people of colour so to be employed, to be kept, and white persons to be appointed to command them.

5th. And as an encouragement to the said free persons of colour, and the person or persons commanding the same, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for every runaway slave who shall be apprehended by them, over and above all sums already allowed by law, there shall be paid to them out of the public treasury of these Islands, such sum or sums of money as to his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, shall deem adequate and proper, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to issue his warrant or warrants upon the treasury for the payment thereof.

Governor authorized to offer a reward for apprehending runaways.

BAHAMAS.

Free persons of colour, opposed in the execution of this Act, may wound and kill runaways, and in case of being sued, may plead this Act.

Free persons of colour to wear silver medals.

Penalty for not wearing them.

Penalty on free persons of colour not turning out when summoned.

List of runaways to be kept at the police office.

Penalty on owners not reporting runaways, and their return, &c.

Persons sued for any thing done under this Act, may plead the general issue, and recover double costs.

Continuance of this Act.

6th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any of the free persons of colour aforesaid, while acting in obedience to any summons from the magistrates aforesaid, shall be opposed by any runaway slaves, or find it otherwise impossible to arrest them, it shall and may be lawful for such free person of colour to fire upon or wound and kill any such runaway slave or slaves; and in case of any indictment or process being commenced against any such person of colour for any such act, he or they may plead this Act, and give the special matter in evidence.

7th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every free negro, mulatto, mustee or Indian, who shall obtain a certificate as aforesaid, from the magistrates aforesaid, shall within one month thereafter, at their own proper cost, provide themselves with a silver medal of the size of a dollar, on which shall be engraved in legible characters the initial letters of the name of such free person of colour, with the number of his or her certificate, with the word "Free;" which medal shall be worn at all times thereafter by such free person of colour, at his or her breast exposed to public view, in order that they may be generally known and distinguished from slaves; and in case any free person or persons of colour, shall at any time thereafter be found or discovered out of his or her house or usual place of abode without such medal exposed to public view at his or her breast, it shall and may be lawful for the said magistrates, or any other white person or persons whatsoever, to apprehend such free person of colour, and commit him her or them to the common gaol of Nassau, and there to be kept until he she or they shall provide such medal, and pay all legal fees upon such commitment.

8th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any male free person or persons of colour, after he or they shall be duly summoned for the purposes aforesaid by the said magistrates, or any one of them, shall neglect or refuse to turn out and be employed as before directed, and in all respects act agreeably to the true intention of this Act, he or they shall for every such refusal or neglect, be imprisoned at the discretion of the said magistrates, in the common gaol of the town of Nassau, for any time not exceeding twenty days, and be liable to pay all legal fees thereon.

9th. And whereas, a correct list of all deserted slaves being kept in the office of police will be necessary, the better to enable the magistrates to carry this Act into execution; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the owners, proprietors or persons having the management of any slave or slaves who shall desert, shall within fourteen days after the desertion of any such slave or slaves, repair to the office of police, and there notify the same in writing to the magistrates, with the time of the desertion, the name, age, and description of any such slave or slaves; and in like manner within two days after the return or apprehending of any such slave or slaves, to notify the same; and in default thereof, to forfeit for every such neglect, twenty pounds, to be recovered in any court of record in these Islands, with full costs of suit, to be applied in aid of the expences of this government.

10th. And be it further enacted, That if the magistrates aforesaid, or any other person or persons employed by them, shall be sued or prosecuted for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, he or they may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence, and be entitled to receive double costs on the event of a verdict against the plaintiff or plaintiffs.

11th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall continue and be in force from and after the passing thereof, for and during the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of the general assembly.

An ACT to further continue an Act, intituled, "An Act to bring into one Act the several Laws relating to Slaves, and for giving them further protection and security; for altering the mode of trial of Slaves charged with capital offences; for suspending the several acts and clauses of acts therein mentioned, and for other purposes." [1802.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS an Act, intituled, "An Act to continue and bring into one act the several laws relating to slaves, and for giving them further protection and security; for altering the mode of trial of slaves charged with capital offences; for suspending the several acts and clauses of acts therein mentioned, and for other purposes," will

will shortly expire; and whereas the said act has been found beneficial, and it is expedient that the same should be further continued; May it please your Majesty, That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by his Excellency John Halkett, esquire, your Majesty's governor and commander in chief, the council and assembly of your Majesty's Bahama Islands, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That the said Act, and every matter clause and thing therein contained, shall continue and be in force from and after the passing of this act, and during the term of seven years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of the general assembly.

AN ACT to continue an Act for the more effectually to prevent the desertion of Slaves, and for other purposes therein mentioned. [29 December 1802.]

WHEREAS an Act, made and passed in the forty-first year of your Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the more effectually to prevent the desertion of slaves, and for other purposes therein mentioned," will shortly expire; and whereas it is highly necessary and expedient that the said Act, and every clause matter and thing therein contained, should be further continued; May it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by his excellency John Halkett esquire, your Majesty's governor and commander in chief, the council and assembly of your Majesty's Bahama Islands, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That the said Act, and every clause matter and thing therein contained, be further continued in full force from and after the expiration thereof, for and during the term of ten years, and until the end of the next session of the general assembly.

Preamble.

The aforesaid Act continued ten years.

AN ACT to continue in force an Act to prohibit the purchasing, selling, hiring or employing of certain Foreign Slaves, except as therein excepted, and for other purposes therein mentioned. [31 December 1803.]

WHEREAS the above recited Act will shortly expire; and whereas the provisions thereof have been found of general utility; May it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by his excellency John Halkett esquire, your Majesty's governor and commander in chief, the council and assembly of your Majesty's Bahama Islands, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the said Act, and every matter and clause thereof, therein contained, is hereby declared to be in full force and effect from and after the passing of this Act, for and during the term of five years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of the general assembly.

Preamble.

Act continued for five years.

AN ACT for fixing the mode of trying Questions relative to the Freedom of Negroes, and other Persons of Colour, and for suspending certain Acts therein mentioned. [14 January 1805.]

WHEREAS many inconveniences have arisen from the mode of trying questions relative to the freedom of negroes and other persons of colour, as established in and by an Act passed in the twenty-eighth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for explaining and amending an Act passed in the twenty-fourth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act for governing negroes, mulattoes, mustees and Indians, and for suspending several Acts therein-mentioned;' May it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by his excellency Charles Cameron, esquire, your Majesty's captain general and governor in chief, the council and the assembly of your Majesty's said Islands, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That the aforesaid first-mentioned Act, and all and every other Act and Acts, or clauses of Acts of the general assembly, so far forth as the same do relate to the trial of questions concerning the freedom of negroes or other persons of colour, be suspended; and the same are hereby accordingly suspended, during the continuance of this Act.

Preamble.

Certain Acts suspended.

2d. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, all questions relating to the freedom or slavery of negroes or other persons of colour, shall be tried and determined in His Majesty's general court of these Islands, and not elsewhere, any law usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Claims to freedom to be tried only in the general court.

BAHAMAS.

Regulations for
such trial.

3d. And be it enacted, That in all cases in which application shall be made to the general court, or in time of vacation to any of the judges of the general court, or on any out Island, to any two magistrates of the same, where there are four, and if less than four to any one magistrate, with the assistance and concurrence of any three or more freeholders, for and in behalf of any negro or other person of colour, pretending to or claiming freedom, and praying that his or her claim may be inquired into, it shall and may be lawful for the court or judge, magistrates or magistrate, and freeholders aforesaid, as the case may be, to direct the person so claiming his her or their freedom, to state the grounds upon which he she or they so claim; and if sufficient grounds shall appear in support of the claim or claims to freedom, then and in such case to appoint some fit person to be guardian of such negro or other person of colour, for the purpose of prosecuting a suit, in the nature of an action of ravishment of ward, homine réplegiando, or other fit action, to try his or her claim to freedom; in which suit the plaintiff shall be admitted to sue in forma pauperis; and the judgment therein given shall be binding against all and every person and persons who shall be a party or parties to the same.

How if claimant be
on any out Island.

4th. And be it further enacted, That in case any claim to freedom shall arise on an out Island, and be supported on sufficient grounds as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the said magistrates or magistrate, with the assistance and concurrence of three or more freeholders, to oblige the owner or person so holding the said negro or other person of colour in bondage, either to resign all right to the person so claiming his her or their freedom, or to enter into sufficient security for the sending such person or persons to the general court at Nassau for trial, within six weeks after such examination, a copy of the proceedings of which either the plaintiff or defendant may demand, upon payment of a reasonable charge for the same; and in case of any neglect on the part of the judge, magistrates or magistrate and freeholders, by refusing to examine and take cognizance of any such claim to freedom, he or they, as the case may be, shall for every such neglect be liable to a penalty of one hundred pounds; one moiety of which shall go to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in aid of the support of this government, and the other moiety to the person suing for the same.

How claimant to
be disposed of, pre-
vious to the trial.

5th. And be it further enacted, That any negro or other person of colour claiming his or her freedom as aforesaid, shall forthwith be committed to the common gaol, workhouse, or other place of safe custody, at the discretion of the court or judge, magistrates or magistrate, and freeholders, as the case may be, there to remain so long as the suit shall be pending: Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for the court, or for any of the judges thereof in time of vacation, or for the magistrates or magistrate, and freeholders, to make an order for delivering such negro or other person of colour to the custody of his or her guardian, or of any other indifferent person, taking security in a sufficient recognizance for the appearance of such negro or other person of colour, and for the payment of such reasonable wages as the court may award in case judgment shall be given for the defendant, and that the court or judge, magistrates or magistrate, and freeholders, may from time to time make such further order or orders respecting the safe custody of any such negro or other person of colour, claiming his or her freedom as aforesaid, or respecting his or her labour, wages, support or maintenance, as may be for the benefit of the party in whose favour judgment may eventually be given; and that any person or persons disobeying any such order, shall and may be proceeded against and punished as for a contempt.

Question of free-
dom only to be
tried.

Proviso; but
another action
may afterwards be
maintained for
wages.

6th. And be it further enacted, That in any such action as aforesaid, the plaintiff's title of freedom only shall be insisted on, and nominal damages only shall be awarded: Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for any negro or other person of colour, in whose favour judgment shall have been given in any such action, forthwith to have and maintain another suit, and recover reasonable wages or damages, upon a quantum meruit for work, labour and service by him or her done and performed for the defendant or defendants, for such time only as it shall appear that the said negro or other person of colour had made known his her or their claim or title to freedom, to such defendant or defendants so holding them in bondage.

Former decisions
not to be over-
hauled.

7th. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall not extend or be construed to extend to enable the said court to take cognizance of the claim or claims of any negro or other persons of colour, who shall at any time heretofore have been declared

declared and adjudged a slave by any other court, lawfully constituted, and having competent jurisdiction on the subject matter.

BAHAMAS.

8th. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force for and during the term of three years from and after the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the then next session of the general assembly.

Continuance of this Act.

AN ACT to continue an Act, passed in the forty-fifth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for trying Questions relative to the Freedom of Negroes and other persons of Colour, and for suspending certain Acts therein mentioned." [29th February, 1808.]

WHEREAS an Act passed in the forty-fifth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for trying questions relative to the freedom of negroes and other persons of colour, and for suspending certain acts therein mentioned," is about to expire; and whereas it is expedient that the same be further continued; May it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by his excellency Charles Cameron, esquire, your Majesty's captain general and governor in chief, the council and assembly of the Bahama Islands, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the above recited act, and every clause, provision, matter and thing therein contained, shall be and the same are hereby continued in force, from and after the passing of this act, for and during the term of seven years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of the general assembly.

Act relative to the Freedom of slaves continued for seven years.

AN ACT to prevent persons on Turks Islands from retailing Spirituous Liquors without being licensed, from trafficking with Slaves, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and to suspend so much of an Act, intituled, an Act to amend an Act made and passed in the forty-fifth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to prevent persons on the Out Islands retailing Spirituous Liquors without being licensed, from trafficking with Slaves, and for other purposes therein mentioned," as extends to Turks Islands aforesaid. [31st December 1808.]

WHEREAS the population of Turks Islands hath of late years considerably increased, and it hath been deemed necessary that certain regulations and rules should be adopted, relative to the retailers of spirituous liquors, and that such persons should contribute towards the support of this government; We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the assembly of the Bahama Islands, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by his honor William Vesey Munnings esquire, president and commander in chief in and over the said Bahama Islands, the council and assembly of the same, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the expiration of three months after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whomsoever, on Turks Islands aforesaid, either by himself herself or themselves, or by any person or persons whomsoever to be employed for him her or them, or his her or their benefit, to retail any rum, punch, or any other mixture of distilled spirituous liquors or other liquors, without taking out a licence for that purpose, which licence shall be issued under the hand and seal of the governor or commander in chief for the time being, on a certificate been produced, under the hands of five resident justices of the peace, that the person applying for such licence is duly qualified and fit to be trusted with such licence; and upon receiving a certificate from the deputy receiver general and treasurer of the said Islands, that the sum of ten pounds hath been duly paid for such licence, and upon payment of the usual fees established by law, which sum shall be remitted and paid into the public treasury of these Islands, for and towards the support of the government thereof, which licence shall be good and in force for and during the term of one year from the date thereof, and no longer.

Preamble.

No persons on Turks Islands to retail spirituous liquors without license.

Licenses how to be obtained.

No spirituous liquors to be retailed before six o'clock in the morning; nor after eight o'clock in the evening.

2d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons to whom such licence or licences as aforesaid shall be granted, shall sell or dispose of any rum or mixture of rum, or other distilled spirituous liquors, or other liquors, before six o'clock in the morning, or after eight o'clock in the evening, under a penalty of five pounds for every offence.

BAHAMAS:

Persons having licenses to retail spirituous liquors, shall have their names marked over their doors.

Penalty on free persons purchasing salt from slaves.

Persons selling liquors in less quantities than three gallons, to be deemed retailers.

Offences against this Act, how to be tried and determined.

Part of an Act suspended.

Continuance of this Act.

3d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons whomsoever, not having a license granted in manner hereinafore directed and in force, shall vend, sell, dispose of or deliver any rum, mixture of rum, or any other distilled spirituous liquors, or other liquors by retail, under the penalty of fifty pounds; and that every such person to whom such license shall be granted, shall put his or her name in a conspicuous place over the door of his or her house or shop, with the words "licensed to retail spirituous liquors," under the penalty of being deemed an unlicensed person, under this act, and punished accordingly.

4th. And whereas slaves are often encouraged to steal salt, to which they have access, by the keepers of dram shops and other evil disposed persons, who buy and receive the same; For remedy whereof, be it enacted, That from and after the expiration of three months after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to prosecute and punish any free person, buying or receiving any salt from any slave or slaves, as for a misdemeanor, by fine or imprisonment, although the slave or person who may have stolen the same be not convicted; which prosecution and conviction shall exempt such receiver from being punished as an accessory, if the principal should afterwards be convicted.

5th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person within the said Turks Islands who shall sell to any person or person, at any one time less than three gallons of rum, or other distilled spirituous liquors, shall be deemed a retailer within the intent and meaning of this act.

6th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all offences against this act shall and may be lawfully heard, adjudged, tried and determined by any three or more justices of the peace resident on the said Turks Islands where the offence shall be committed; and all penalties and forfeitures imposed by this act, shall be levied under and by virtue of a warrant under the hands and seals of such justices of the peace, and shall be to the use of our sovereign lord the King, his heirs and successors, for and towards the support of this government.

7th. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of an act, intituled, "An Act to amend an act made and passed in the forty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign," intituled, "An Act to prevent persons on the out Islands retailing spirituous liquors without being licensed, from trafficking with slaves, and for other purposes therein mentioned," as applies to Turks Islands aforesaid, be suspended, and the same is hereby suspended accordingly.

8th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall continue and be in force from and after the expiration of three months from and after the passing of this Act, for and during the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the next session of the general assembly, and no longer.

AN ACT for regulating the Hire of Slaves, Carts, Waggon and Drays, and for other purposes therein mentioned. [31st December 1808.]

Preamble.

Owners of slaves hiring the same to work out, shall register their names in the police office, and obtain therefrom a copper badge, to be worn on the jacket or frock of the slave.

Penalty on persons employing slaves without having such badge.

WHEREAS, it is highly requisite and necessary that the hire of slaves, carts, waggons and drays, within the Island of New Providence, should be duly ascertained, and the same properly regulated and restricted; may it therefore please Your Majesty, That it may be enacted and be it enacted by his honor William Vesey Munnings esquire, president and commander in chief, the council and assembly of the said Islands, that from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful for any proprietor or other person or persons having the direction or management of any slave in the Island of New Providence, to suffer or permit such slave or slaves to hire themselves out to work, either on board of vessels or on the shore, as porters or labourers, without first registering the names of such slaves in the police office, and obtaining therefrom a copper badge, with the number of such slave marked thereon; which badge is to be worn on the jacket or frock of the said slave, in a conspicuous manner.

2d. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons hiring or employing, either on board of vessels or on shore, any slave or slaves not having a copper badge as aforesaid, shall be liable to the penalty of five pounds for every slave so employed, besides double the wages of such slave or slaves, to be paid to the owner or person having the management of the same.

3d. And

BAHAMAS.

3d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the acting magistrate shall, on application of the owner or person having the management of any such slave or slaves, register the names of the same, and of their owner or owners, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall furnish a copper badge to be worn by such slave or slaves, upon payment of one dollar each.

Acting magistrate shall register the names of slaves, and furnish badges.

4th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons obtaining any such badges, shall not allow the same to be worn by any other slave or slaves than those for whom the same has been obtained at the police office, nor for any longer time than such slave or slaves shall be permitted to hire themselves out to work aforesaid; and on the death, sale or removal of such slave, shall return the badge into the police office, under a penalty of five pounds for each and every offence.

Badges shall not be worn by any other slaves than those for whom the same are obtained.

On the death of slaves, their badges shall be returned into the police office.

5th. And the better to prevent damage being done to the streets lanes and alleys of the town of Nassau and suburbs, by heavy carriages, be it enacted, That no person shall let or drive for hire any cart waggon or dray, within the limits of the said town and suburbs, without having first obtained a licence for so doing from the commissioners of roads streets and highways for the town and district of Nassau, for which licence shall be paid five pounds per annum for every such cart waggon or dray; and the money for such licences shall be paid into the hands of the commissioners, to be applied towards keeping the said streets lanes and alleys clean and in repair; and in case any person within the limits aforesaid shall let or drive for hire any cart waggon or dray, without having obtained such licence, every such person shall forfeit and pay for every such offence ten pounds, to be applied as aforesaid.

No person shall let for hire any cart, waggon or dray, without a licence from the commissioners of roads.

6th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every cart waggon or dray licensed as aforesaid, shall have painted on them the name of the owner, and be numbered and registered in the police office, and no person shall deface the said name or number under the penalty of fifty pounds; and all slaves driving such cart waggon or dray, shall be registered, and have a badge as aforesaid, under a penalty of ten pounds, to be paid by the owner of every such cart or dray for every offence.

Licensed cart, &c. to have the name of the owner painted thereon, and be numbered and registered in the police office.

7th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the owner of all carts waggons and drays, shall be liable for any damage done by any such carts waggons or drays, or by the slaves having charge thereof.

Owners of carts, &c. liable for any damage done thereby, or the slaves having charge thereof.

8th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person driving any cart waggon or dray, in any of the streets lanes or alleys in the said town or suburbs, shall ride upon such cart waggon or dray, not having some other person on foot to guide the same, every such offender, being convicted before the acting magistrates, by the oath of one credible witness, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings, and if a slave, the same to be paid by his owner or employer, and in default of such payment the offender to be committed to the workhouse or common gaol, and receive such punishment as the magistrates shall judge proper, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes.

Penalty on persons driving carts, &c. riding thereon within the town and suburbs.

9th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the rates of portage, cartage and drayage, shall be from time to time fixed and ascertained by the commissioners of roads streets and highways for the town of Nassau.

Rates of portage, cartage, &c. to be fixed by the commissioners.

10th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines imposed by this Act, under the sum of twenty pounds, shall be recovered in a summary way before the magistrates of police; and all sums above twenty pounds, by actions of debt, bill, plaint or information, in his Majesty's general court.

Fines how to be recovered.

11th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall continue and be in force from and after the passing thereof, for and during the term of ten years, and from thence until the end of the then next session of the general assembly, and no longer.

Continuance of this Act.

BAHAMAS.

AN ACT to continue in force an Act to prohibit the purchasing, selling, hiring or employing of certain Foreign Slaves, except as therein excepted; and for other purposes therein mentioned. [31st December 1808.]

Foreign Slave Act continued.

WHEREAS the above recited Act will expire; and whereas it is expedient and necessary that the same should be further continued; may it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by his honour William Vesey Munnings, esquire, president and commander in chief, the council and assembly of your Majesty's Bahama Islands, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the said Act, and every matter clause and thing therein contained, shall be and the same are hereby continued in full force, from and after the passing of this Act, for and during the term of ten years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of general assembly, and no longer.

An ACT to further continue an Act, intituled, "An Act to bring into one Act the several Laws relating to Slaves, and for giving them further protection and security, for altering the mode of trial of Slaves charged with Capital Offences, for suspending the several Acts and clauses of Acts therein mentioned, and for other purposes." [3d November 1809.]

Consolidated Slave Act continued.

WHEREAS an Act, intituled, "An Act to continue and bring into one Act the several laws relating to slaves, and for giving them further protection and security, for altering the mode of trial of slaves charged with capital offences, for suspending the several Acts and clauses of Acts therein mentioned, and for other purposes," will shortly expire; and whereas the said Act has been found beneficial, and it is expedient that the same should be further continued; may it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by his honour William Vesey Munnings, esquire, president and commander in chief, the council and assembly of your said Islands, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That the said Act, and every matter clause and thing therein contained, shall continue and be in force from and after the passing of this Act, for and during the term of seven years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of the general assembly.

B A R B A D O S.

AN ACT to increase the sum made payable by former Laws, on the manumission of a Slave, and for their better support when manumitted. [12th May 1801.]

Preamble.
Recital of former Acts.

WHEREAS by the sixth clause of an Act of the legislature of this Island, which passed the twenty-seventh day of February one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine, intituled, "An Act for amending an Act of this Island, intituled, An Act for the governing of negroes, and providing a proper maintenance and support for such negroes, indians or mulattoes, as hereafter shall be manumitted or set free; as also for preventing certain inconveniences from them arising to the inhabitants of this Island;" it is enacted, that whoever should thereafter by deed or will, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, manumit, set free or discharge from slavery, any negro or other slave or slaves, such person or persons should for the better support of such negro or slave, and to prevent their becoming burdensome to the parish in which he she or they should live or reside, deposit or direct to be paid into the hands of the churchwarden for the time being of the said parish, for each negro or other slave so manumitted, set free or discharged from slavery, the sum of fifty pounds current money, to be by the said churchwarden and the vestry of the said parish for the time being, improved to the best advantage; and the said vestry should direct and appoint the sum of four pounds current money for the maintenance and support of such person so manumitted and set free, to be annually paid to him or her; and in

in case such person or persons should neglect or refuse to deposit, or direct such sum to be paid for the purpose aforesaid, the same should by the churchwarden for the time being, immediately after such manumission or freedom, be recovered by action in the court of common pleas of the proper precinct, or by a suit in equity against the person or persons or his her or their representatives giving such freedom; and be levied on his her or their proper estate, which is thereby made chargeable with the payment thereof; and if the said vestry should, after the payment or recovery of the sum before mentioned, refuse to appoint such annual sum to the said free person, or the same should not be annually paid to him or her, he or she should and is thereby enabled and empowered to recover the said annuity as in case of servants wages before any justice of the peace, who is thereby directed and required to hear and determine the same, and to proceed thereon against the churchwarden of the said parish for the time being in manner aforesaid: And whereas by one other Act of the legislature of this Island, which passed the twenty-second day of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act of this Island, intituled, An Act for amending an Act of this Island, intituled, An Act for the governing of negroes and for providing a proper maintenance and support for such negroes, indians or mulattoes, as hereafter shall be manumitted or set free; as also for preventing certain inconveniences from them arising to the inhabitants of this Island; it is enacted, for the future any person who should be minded to manumit or set free any negro or slave, should actually deposit or pay into the hands of the churchwarden for the time being of the parish in which such person lived or resided, the sum of fifty pounds current money, and take a receipt or certificate of the said churchwarden for the same; and without such payment and such receipt or certificate, the deed of manumission or instrument of writing should be as to the purpose of manumitting such slave, void and of no effect; and the said negro slave so intended to be manumitted, should remain and continue and to all intents and purposes should be as much a slave, as if no deed of manumission or instrument of writing had been made; and it is therein also further enacted, that if any person should thereafter by will or other writing direct any negro or slave to be manumitted after the death of such person, or at any other future time, and the heir at law, executor, or other person so directed to manumit such slave, should, in order to save the said sum of fifty pounds and to retain the said slave in slavery, neglect to pay the sum of fifty pounds current money into the hands of the churchwarden of the parish, and to manumit the said slave within three months after the time appointed for the manumission of the said slave, the said churchwarden might, and he is thereby authorized and required to sue in his own name, in the court of the proper precinct, or proceed by suit in equity for the said sum of fifty pounds, and as soon as he should recover and receive the same, he should execute a deed of manumission in his own name, which should be effectual to manumit and set free the said negro or slave: And whereas in consequence of the increased price of all the necessary articles of life, the sum of four pounds current money of this island, which has been hitherto allowed annually for the maintenance and support of persons manumitted and set free is now become insufficient for that purpose, be it therefore enacted by his excellency the right honourable Francis lord Scaforth, captain general, governor and commander in chief of this Island, chancellor ordinary and vice admiral of the same, the honourable the members of his Majesty's council, and the general assembly of this Island, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, instead of fifty pounds as prescribed by the said recited Acts, there shall be paid for every female slave to be manumitted, the sum of three hundred pounds current money, by the person manumitting such female slave, into the hands of the churchwarden for the time being of the parish where such person shall live or reside, for the use of the said parish, and the vestry of the said parish shall direct and appoint the sum of eighteen pounds unto such female slave, current money, for the maintenance and support of such slave so manumitted, to be annually paid; and for every male slave so manumitted the sum of two hundred pounds, to be paid in like manner, and such male slave so manumitted as aforesaid, to receive the sum of twelve pounds current money as also aforesaid; and all and every the powers and authorities vested in such churchwardens by the said recited Acts or either of them, for enforcing the payment of the said former sum of fifty pounds, shall be and the same are hereby vested in him for enforcing the payment of the said sums of three hundred pounds and two hundred pounds; and if the said vestry, after the receipt of the said sums of

Clause 1st.

Every person manumitting a slave, to pay £. 300 for the manumission of a female slave, and £. 200 for a male; the female slave, so manumitted, to receive £. 18 per annum, the male £. 12.

BARBADOS.

three hundred pounds and two hundred pounds by the said churchwarden, shall refuse to appoint such annual sum of eighteen pounds or twelve pounds, to the said free person, or the same shall not be annually paid to him or her, he or she may and is hereby authorized and empowered to recover the same, as in case of servants wages, on complaint made to any justice of the peace, who is hereby directed and required to hear and determine the same, and to proceed thereon against the churchwarden for the time being of the said parish.

Clause 2d.

The provisions of the Act, bearing date the 22d of January 1783, extended to this Act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the provisions matters and things in the said recited Act of the twenty-second day of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, made and prescribed with respect to the said former sum of fifty pounds, made payable by the said former Acts, shall be and the same are hereby extended to the said sums of three hundred pounds and two hundred pounds, by this present Act made payable on the future manumission of any slave, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes, as if the same were herein repeated and in express words enacted.

Read three times with the amendments, and passed the Council unanimously, this 12th day of May 1801.

John A. Beckles,
D. C^{lk} of the Council.

Assented to by His Excellency the same day.

John A. Beckles,
D. Sec^r.

Read three times and passed the General Assembly, nemine contradicente, the 12th day of May 1801.

Sam^l Moore,
C^{lk} of the Gen^l Assembly.

Read with the amendments made by the Council, and passed by the Gen^l Assembly, the 12th day of May 1801.

Sam^l Moore,
C^{lk} of the Gen^l Assembly.

AN ACT for the better Protection of the Slaves of this Island. [9th April 1805.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS the penalties directed by the several Acts of this Island against the murdering of negro slaves have been found inadequate: And whereas the wilful and malicious murder of any fellow creature, whether it be a free person or a slave, ought to be punished with the death of the murderer; be it therefore enacted by his excellency the right honourable Francis lord Seaforth, his Majesty's captain general, governor and commander in chief of this Island, chancellor ordinary and vice admiral of the same, the honourable members of his Majesty's council, and the general assembly of this Island, and by the authority of the same, be it enacted, That if any person shall hereafter wilfully, maliciously, wantonly, and without provocation, kill and murder any slave, whether such slave be the property of the person so killing and murdering, or of any other person, such person so killing and murdering, being duly convicted thereof by the evidence of one or more white person or persons, at a court of grand sessions, shall suffer death without benefit of clergy: provided nevertheless, that any person so convicted of such murder of a slave, shall not thereby forfeit his lands, negroes, goods or chattels, any law to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Clause.

Any person killing any slave without provocation, on conviction by the evidence of a white person, to suffer death, without benefit of clergy.
Proviso: no person so convicted to forfeit lands, &c.
Passed the council originally, 12th February 1805; passed the assembly, 9th April 1805.
Passed the council, amended, 9th April 1805, and also the governor.

Read three times and passed the Council unanimously, this 12th February 1805.

Jo^t Dottin Husbands,
D. Clerk of the Council.

Read three times and passed the General Assembly, the 9th day of April 1805.

J. R. Phillips,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

Read three times and passed the Council unanimously with the Amendment, this 9th day of April 1805.

Jo^t Dottin Husbands, D. Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT for the punishment of such Slaves as shall be found practising Obeah. [4th November 1806.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS many valuable slaves have lost their lives, or have otherwise been materially injured in their health, by the wicked arts of certain negro and other slaves going under the appellation of Obeah men and women, pretending to have communication with the devil and other evil spirits, whereby the weak and superstitious are deluded

295

BARBADOS.

Clause 1st.

Any slave convicted of causing the death of a slave, by pretending to supernatural power, or by obeah, to suffer death.

Clause 2d.

Any slave convicted of intending to give, or of giving any poison to a slave, in the practice of obeah, though death may not ensue, to suffer, with their accessaries, the punishment here directed.

Passed 4th Nov. 1806.

deluded into a belief of their having full power to exempt them, whilst under their protection, from any evils that might otherwise happen; in order to prevent such mischief for the future, be it enacted by the honourable John Spooner, president of his Majesty's council and commander in chief of this Island, the honourable the members of his Majesty's council and the general assembly of this Island, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, any slave who by pretending to any supernatural power, or by the practice of what is called Obeah, shall cause the death of any other slave, shall, upon conviction thereof before two neighbouring justices and three freeholders of the vicinity, suffer death.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any negro or other slave shall mix or prepare, with an intent to give or cause to be given, any poison or poisonous drug, or shall actually give or cause to be given any such poison or poisonous drug to any other slave in the practice of Obeah or otherwise, although death may not ensue upon the taking thereof, the said slave or slaves, together with their accessaries (as well before as after the fact, being slaves) being duly convicted thereof as aforesaid, shall suffer death, transportation for life, or such other punishment as the said court shall think proper to direct.

Read three times and passed the Council unanimously, this 4th day of November 1806.

Jos Dottin Husbands,
D. Clerk of the Council.

John Spooner.

Read three times and passed the General Assembly, this 4th day of November 1806.

J. R. Phillips,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

Assented to by his Honour the same day.

Jos Dottin Husbands, D. Sec^r.

AN ACT to remove doubts concerning the trial of Slaves manumitted after the commission of Felonies of which they may stand accused. [14th March 1809.]

Preamble.

Clause 1st.

A slave accused of felony shall be tried as a slave, notwithstanding any manumission executed after the commission of the felony.

Clause 2d.

All manumissions of slaves accused of felony, executed between the commission thereof and trial of the slaves, shall be void.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen whether a slave, accused of murder or any other felony, and manumitted after the commission of the act for which he is accused, is amenable and subject to the laws and statutes of this Island now in force for the trial of slaves charged with the commission of the aforesaid felonies; be it therefore enacted by the honourable John Spooner, president of his Majesty's council and commander-in-chief of this Island, chancellor ordinary and vice admiral of the same, the honourable the members of his Majesty's council and the general assembly of this Island, and by the authority of the same, That any slave or slaves accused of murder or any other felony or felonies, shall be liable to be tried as a slave, and shall be amenable and subject to all the laws and statutes of this Island now in force for regulating and directing the trial of slaves; notwithstanding any attempt to elude the law by any deed or deeds of manumission to the said slave or slaves executed after the commission of the said murder, or any other felony or felonies of which the said slave or slaves shall stand charged with the commission.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all deeds of manumission of any slave or slaves, after the commission of any murder or other felony of which the said slave or slaves is or are accused, and previous to the trial and acquittal of the said slave or slaves for the said offence or offences, are and shall be of no effect, and shall be void to all intents and purposes.

Read three times and passed the Council unanimously, this 14th day of February 1809.

Jos Dottin Husbands,
D. Clerk of the Council.

John Spooner.

Read three times and passed the General Assembly unanimously, the 14th day February 1809.

James Grasett,
Acting Clerk of the General Assembly.

Assented to by his honour the President, on the 14th day of March 1809.

Jos Dottin Husbands, D. Sec.

BERMUDA.

AN ACT to repeal an Act, intituled, "An Act for the security of the Subject, to prevent the forfeiture of life and estate upon killing a Negro or other Slave." [17th July 1789.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS, although no instance can be adduced of any persons having claimed the benefit of the said Act, intituled, "An Act for the security of the subject, to prevent the forfeiture of life and estate upon killing a negro or other slave," and the same is generally considered as obsolete, yet it is right to place a question of such a nature beyond the possibility of a doubt, we therefore, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the general assembly of these your Majesty's Bermuda or Somers Islands in America, do most humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted and be it enacted by your Majesty's governor, council and assembly, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, that the said Act, intituled, "an Act for the security of the subject, to prevent the forfeiture of life and estate upon killing a negro or other slave," be repealed, and the same is hereby declared to be repealed, and that this Act be not in force until his Majesty's pleasure be had thereon, and made known in these Islands.

Voted and unanimously passed the Assembly, this sixteenth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and ordered to be laid before the council for concurrence.

James Tucker (Speaker.)

Concurred to by the Council, this seventeenth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

John Harvey (President.)

Assented to this seventeenth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Henry Hamilton.

AN ACT to regulate the emancipation of Slaves, and to disable Free Negroes and persons of Colour from being seised of real Estate. [9th August 1806.]

Henry Tucker.

Preamble.

No slave under forty years of age shall be emancipated, except upon condition that he leave these Islands within three months.

Such emancipated slave, if found within these Islands after the expiration of the said term, shall be committed to prison, and be transported by the public treasurer.

Proviso.

A further allowance of two months to be given to such emancipated slave, in certain cases; but if again found, he shall be committed and transported, as herein before directed.

If such slave shall return to these Islands, he shall be

WHEREAS the rapid increase of the number of free negroes and free persons of colour, is a great and growing evil to this community, and to prevent the same, it is deemed expedient to regulate the emancipation of slaves, we therefore, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the general assembly of these your Majesty's Bermuda or Somers Islands in America, do most humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by your Majesty's president and commander in chief, council and assembly, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That during the continuance of this Act, no slave owner shall emancipate a slave of forty years of age or under, except upon condition of such slaves leaving these Islands within three months from the date of his emancipation.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the said emancipated slave shall be found within these Islands after the expiration of three months from the date of his emancipation (not having left the Island,) any magistrate, upon receiving information and being satisfied of the fact, shall commit the said emancipated slave to prison, who shall be, as soon as a proper opportunity offers, transported by the public treasurer from off these Islands; always provided, in the case of an emancipated slave's not having left the Island, and being found therein after three months from the date of his emancipation, it shall be competent to him to shew to any magistrate, before whom he may be called, his inability to procure a conveyance from these Islands, or other sufficient cause of his continuance therein; and the said magistrate, upon being satisfied of the truth and sufficiency of the plea alledged, shall, under his hand and seal, give the said emancipated slave a farther allowance of two months from the day of the examination, for the purpose of leaving the Island; but if, at the expiration of the said period of two months, the said emancipated slave be again found in the Island, he shall be committed to prison, in the manner before provided, and shipped off by the treasurer aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That as often as the said slave, or any other slave, to be shipped off in manner hereinafter mentioned, shall return into these Islands, he shall be taken up and transported by the public treasurer, and sold

sold in behalf of the public to the best advantage; and the net proceeds to be remitted to the said treasurer, after deducting his commission of ten per cent. shall be to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for and towards supplying the deficiency of the fund established by an Act, intituled, "An Act for raising a public revenue for the support of the government of these his Majesty's Islands."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the slave, so emancipated, shall be above the age of forty years, then the owner shall, at the time of the emancipation of the said slave, deposit with the public treasurer the sum of fifty pounds current money; there to be and remain as a fund to indemnify the public, or any parish in these Islands, for any charges which may be thereafter incurred on account of emancipated slaves.

taken up, transported, and sold in behalf of the public.

Application of the net proceeds of such sale.

If the slave to be emancipated exceed forty years of age, the owner shall pay £.50 into the public treasury. For what uses to be reserved.

In what manner any negro, &c. pretending to be free, shall be proceeded against, if it shall appear that the requisites of this Act, in the emancipation of such negro, &c. have not been complied with.

If any negro, &c. so pretending to be free, shall be claimed as a slave, the owner shall be obliged to defray all the expenses which shall have been incurred.

Proviso.

No free negro, or person of colour, shall be capable of acquiring or being seised of any real estate whatever, after the passing of this Act.

All such real estate shall be forfeited and sold.

The net proceeds of such sales granted to his Majesty.

This clause shall not extend to any real property legally acquired before the passing of this Act.

The creditors of any free negroes, &c. shall not be prejudiced by any forfeiture to arise under this Act.

No house, &c. shall be leased to any free negro, &c. for a longer term than seven years.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, any negro or person of colour, being or pretending to be free, shall be liable to be called before any magistrate of these Islands; and upon its appearing that the requisites of this Act, in the emancipation of the said negro or person of colour, had not been complied with, the said negro or person of colour shall be committed to prison, for the period of one month, and forthwith advertised by the said magistrate in the Bermuda Gazette, four successive weeks; and if at the end of that time, he or she shall not be claimed by any person as his or her slave, the said negro or person of colour shall be, in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shipped off by the treasurer aforesaid, the expenses attending the examination, committing to prison and advertising the said negro or person of colour, to be defrayed by the public; and if within the said period of one month, the said negro or person of colour shall be claimed as a slave by any person, the said owner (satisfactorily proving his or her title to the said slave) shall be obliged to discharge all the said expenses, which shall have been incurred by the examination, committing to prison, and advertising the said negro or person of colour: Always provided, that no part of this clause shall in any manner affect or extend to any negro or person of colour, who shall, upon examination, satisfactorily prove his or her title to freedom before the passing of this Act.

And whereas it is deemed highly injurious to this community and inconsistent with the laws now in being, that free negroes and persons of colour should be seised of real estate, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, no free negro or person of colour shall be capable of acquiring or of being seised of any real estate whatever, either by descent or purchase, or by any mode of conveyance whatever, whether in trust for them, or any or either of them, or any how otherwise, but that all houses, lands, and other real estate, to which any free negro or person of colour shall, after the passing of this Act, claim title as the owner of the fee thereof, or as the beneficial owner where the fee is in a trustee, shall be forfeited and recoverable in the courts of king's bench and common pleas of these Islands, in an action of ejectment by the public treasurer for the time being; which action the said public treasurer is hereby authorized and required to bring in every such case; and upon judgment being given in favour of the said public treasurer, and execution thereof made, the said real property so recovered shall be sold by the said treasurer, and the net proceeds thereof, after deducting his commission of five per cent. shall be to his Majesty his heirs and successors, for and towards supplying the deficiency of the fund established by an Act, intituled, "An Act for raising a public revenue for the support of the government of these his Majesty's Islands:" Always provided, that this clause shall be confined to cases of real property acquired after the passing of this Act, and that the same do not in any manner extend to or affect the real property of the present possessors, or of such free negroes or persons of colour as shall give satisfactory proof of having legally acquired the fee of the said property previously to the passing of this Act: Provided also, that the claims of creditors of any free negroes or persons of colour, be not in any manner affected or prejudiced by this Act, or by any forfeiture to arise under it; but that whatever remedies such creditors might by law have had before the passing thereof against any real property, which may be the subject of forfeiture under this Act, or the possessors thereof, they shall in the fullest manner have against such real property notwithstanding the passing of this Act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no house land or tenement shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be leased to any free negro

BERMUDA.

negro or person of colour, for any longer term than seven years, and that any lease for any longer term shall be utterly void; always provided, that no lease whatever shall be considered valid, unless the same shall be recorded in the secretary's office within three months from the date of such lease, and the true date of such recording be registered or indorsed upon such lease.

Appropriation.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all monies arising by virtue of this Act, whether by fine forfeiture or otherwise, not herein-before particularly appropriated, be to his Majesty his heirs and successors, for and towards supplying the deficiency of the fund established by an Act, intituled, "An Act for raising a public revenue for the support of the government of these his Majesty's Islands."

This Act shall be in force for seven years after his Majesty's assent shall have been had thereto, and made known in these Islands.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act be and continue in force for and during the space of seven years, from and after the time that his Majesty's assent shall be had thereto and made known in these Islands, and then to determine and expire.

Passed the Assembly, this seventh day of August one thousand eight hundred and six, and ordered to be laid before the Legislative Council for concurrence.

By order of the House, *James Tucker*, (Speaker.)

Concurred to by the Legislative Council, this eighth day of August one thousand eight hundred and six. *Sam'l Trott*, (President.)

Assented to this ninth day of August one thousand eight hundred and six. *Henry Tucker*.

DOMINICA.

AN ACT to revive and make perpetual an Act of this Island, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement, protection and better government of Slaves." [15th March 1793.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS an Act of the Legislature of this Island, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement, protection and better government of Slaves," is expired, and having been found highly beneficial to the colony, it is necessary and expedient to revive and to make perpetual the same, we your Majesty's dutiful loyal and obedient subjects, the governor council and assembly of this your Majesty's Island of Dominica, humbly pray your most excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted and ordained; and be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said Act, intituled "An Act for the encouragement, protection and better government of Slaves," be and the same is hereby revived and made perpetual.

Passed the House of Assembly, this fifteenth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

F. COLLINS, Clerk of the House of Assembly.

Passed the Council in the Council Chamber, this fifteenth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three. *Griffin Curtis*, Clerk of the Council.

Assented to this fifteenth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign.

James (Great Seal) *Bruce*.

Dominica, duly published in the town of Roseau, this fifteenth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three. *James Laing*, Provost Marshal.

AN ACT to revive an Act of this Island, intituled, An Act to establish a company of rangers, for the apprehending and suppressing of runaway slaves, and for obliging the proprietors, renters or employers of all slaves belonging to or employed on the several plantations and lands in this Island to furnish a proportion of their slaves to be sent into the woods after and in search of runaways; to provide officers for such company, by engaging such proper white persons and people of colour as may be disposed to be employed on the said service; and for granting encouragement for the apprehending or destroying of any of the runaways; and to empower magistrates, on the requisition of the commanding officer of the said company of rangers, to issue their warrant to call to the assistance of the said company of rangers a certain number of slaves from the neighbouring plantations in cases of emergency, and to prevent the importation of slaves convicted or known to have been guilty of murder, insurrection, or other capital offences, and to prevent the sale of gunpowder, fire-arms, or other offensive weapons to runaways." [15th March 1793.]

WHEREAS it is found expedient and necessary to revive an Act of this Island, *Preamble.* intituled, "An Act to establish a company of rangers for the apprehending and suppressing of runaway slaves, and for obliging the proprietors, renters or employers of all slaves belonging or employed on the several plantations and lands in this Island to furnish a proportion of their slaves to be sent into the woods after and in search of runaways; to provide officers for such company, by engaging such proper white persons and people of colour as may be disposed to be employed on the said service; and for granting encouragement for the apprehending or destroying of any runaways; and to empower magistrates, on the requisition of the commanding officer of the said company of rangers, to issue their warrant to call to the assistance of the said company of rangers a certain number of slaves from the neighbouring plantations in cases of emergency, and to prevent the importation of slaves convicted or known to have been guilty of murder, insurrection, or other capital offences; and to prevent the sale of gunpowder, fire-arms, or other offensive weapons, to runaways;" we, your Majesty's dutiful, loyal and obedient subjects, the commander in chief, the council and assembly of this your Majesty's island of Dominica, do humbly pray your most excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted and ordained; and be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That an act of this Island, intituled, "An Act to establish a company of rangers for the apprehending and suppressing of runaway slaves, and for obliging the proprietors, renters or employers of all slaves belonging to or employed on the several plantations and lands in this island, to furnish a proportion of their slaves to be sent into the woods after and in search of runaways; to provide officers for such company by engaging such proper white persons and people of colour as may be disposed to be employed in the said service, and for granting encouragement for the apprehending or destroying of any of the runaways, and to empower magistrates on the requisition of the commanding officer of the said company of rangers, to issue their warrants to call to the assistance of the said company of rangers a certain number of slaves from the neighbouring plantations in cases of emergency, and to prevent the importation of slaves convicted or known to have been guilty of murder, insurrection or other capital offences, and to prevent the sale of gun-powder, fire arms or other offensive weapons to runaways," and every clause matter and thing therein contained, be and the same is and are hereby revived.

Simon Fraser, Speaker.

Passed the House of Assembly, this fifteenth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three. *F. Collins, Clerk to the House of Assembly.*

Passed the Council in the Council Chamber, this fifteenth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three. *Griffin Curtis, Clerk of the Council.*

Assented to this fifteenth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and in the 33rd year of his Majesty's reign.

Duly published in the town of Roseau, this fifteenth day of March in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

James Laing, Provost Marshal.

DOMINICA.

AN ACT to enable the Commanding Officer of the Corps of Rangers employed in suppressing the runaway Slaves, to procure such Slaves for guides as he shall think best qualified to discover the camps or places of resort of the runaways in the woods.

Preamble

WHEREAS the owners renters or possessors of slaves qualified to serve as guides to the rangers for discovering the camps or places of resort of the runaway slaves, may from selfish or other motives refuse or neglect to furnish such slaves when called for by the commanding officer of the corps of rangers, whereby the danger to be apprehended from the runaways, and the heavy expense of maintaining such rangers, may be continued for a much longer time than they otherwise would; in order therefore to avoid these evils, we your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the governor in chief and the council and the assembly of the Island of Dominica, do humbly pray your most excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted and ordained, and be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That from and immediately after the publication of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the commanding officer of the corps of rangers to call, either in person or by note under his hand, on the owner renter or possessor of any slave or slaves whom he may think best qualified to discover any camp or place of residence of the runaway slaves, or on the attorney or attornies, agent or agents of such owner renter or possessor, in order to procure the attendance of such slave or slaves to guide the rangers in the woods, for such length of time as the commanding officer of the corps shall deem necessary; and for the service of such slave or slaves, the owner renter or possessor of him or them shall be entitled to receive out of the public treasury three shillings by the day, on the certificate or return of the commanding officer of the rangers; and in case such slave or slaves shall be killed, maimed or lamed in the service, the value of the loss thereby suffered by the owner renter or possessor, shall be made good out of the public treasury, according to the estimation of any two respectable inhabitants who may be judges of the value of such slave or slaves; and the owner renter or possessor of such slave or slaves as aforesaid, who shall, by himself or herself, his her or their attorney or attornies, agent or manager, refuse or neglect immediately to furnish to the commanding officer of the corps of rangers, such slave or slaves sufficiently clothed, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of fifty pounds, to be recovered on the oath of the commanding officer of the rangers before any one justice of the peace, and to be levied by warrant from such justice to the provost marshal, which warrant shall be executed by him in the manner and order as executions issued out of the court of common pleas are executed by him; and such forfeitures, when levied and received by the provost marshal, shall be paid by him into the public treasury for the public uses of the colony, and the marshal shall be entitled to demand and receive the like fees for levying and executing all such warrants as on executions out of the court of common pleas.

W^m Pagan, Speaker.

Passed the House of Assembly, this fifth day of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

F. Collins, Clerk of Assembly.

Passed the Council, this fifth day of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

G. Curtis, Clerk of the Council.

Assented to this sixth day of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

Henry (Great Seal) Hamilton.

AN ACT for the more effectual apprehending of Runaway Slaves, and to oblige the Provost Marshal of this Island to receive into his custody in the Common Gaol all Runaway Slaves, and to advertise them in the Newspaper of the Island, and if not claimed within a limited time to oblige him to sell them for the public benefit, for appointing a Committee of the Council and Assembly to inspect the Common Gaol from time to time, and for other purposes in this Act mentioned.—[30th April 1798.]

WHEREAS at present there is no sufficient law for the purposes in the title of this Act mentioned, we therefore your Majesty's dutiful and obedient subjects the governor and the council and assembly of the said Island of Dominica, do humbly pray your Majesty that it may be enacted and ordained,

1st. And be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful from and after the publication of this Act, for any white person or persons, or for any free person or persons, and he and they is and are hereby required and directed, to apprehend and take up in any part of this Island any slave or slaves who may be there found, and who may appear to such person or persons to be a runaway or runaways, and him he or them forthwith to conduct to the common gaol, and the provost marshal as gaol-keeper shall and he is hereby required to receive into his custody all such runaway slave or slaves so to be brought to him, and to pay the apprehender or apprehenders the sum of sixteen shillings and sixpence for each such slave, besides mile money at the rate of one shilling per mile for the distance which such slave may be brought, provided the said slaves shall not be owned by any inhabitant of this Island; and the provost marshal shall, after any such slave or slaves are brought and delivered to him as aforesaid, advertise him her or them in the public newspaper to be then next published, and if not claimed shall proceed to the sale, and sell and dispose of the said runaway slave or slaves in the manner and form hereinafter provided for the sale and disposal of any runaway slave or slaves belonging to any inhabitant of this Island; and if the runaway slave or slaves to be apprehended and committed as aforesaid shall be claimed, the owner or owners thereof, or his her or their attorney or agent shall first be obliged to verify their claim by affidavit in writing before any magistrate of this Island, by proving the property of such runaway slave or slaves, and having so done and delivered the same to the provost marshal, the said provost marshal shall, on being paid his lawful fees and disbursements for such runaway slave or slaves as hereinafter provided, deliver him her or them to his her or their respective owner or owners, or his her or their lawful attorney or agent.

2d. And be it further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the publication of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for any white person, free person of colour, or slave, to apprehend or take up any slave or slaves that shall be found off or from the plantation of his her or their owner renter or employer, or out of the town or plantation wherein or whereon his her or their owner renter or employer actually then is or usually reside (except slaves employed in bringing water or other necessities for such owner, renter or employer's use, or unless attending upon some white or free person, and except tradesmen employed on any of the plantations of this Island, and not belonging thereto) without a permission in writing signed by such owner renter or employer, and the person or persons apprehending such slave or slaves, is and are hereby directed to conduct him her or them in forty-eight hours, or to cause him her or them to be conducted to the common gaol, or to the plantation, habitation, or usual place of residence of the owner renter or employer of such slave or slaves, who is hereby required to pay to the apprehender or apprehenders of such slave or slaves the sum of eight shillings and threepence for each slave, if taken up within two miles of such owner renter or employer's plantation, habitation, or the town or plantation wherein or whereon he or she usually resides at the time of such apprehending; and if taken up at any greater distance, sixteen shillings and sixpence, and one shilling for every computed mile such slave or slaves is or are conducted either to gaol or place of residence of the owner; and in case any dispute shall arise about the mile-money, the same shall be determined by any justice of the peace; and if such owner renter or employer shall refuse to pay such reward, any justice of the peace is hereby authorized and required, upon complaint, and the oath or oaths of the apprehender or apprehenders of such slave or slaves, of such refusal to pay as aforesaid, to issue his warrant of distress in nature of an execution directed to any constable to levy the same, with the charges, on the goods and chattels of such owner renter or employer, and the goods and chattels levied on, such constable is hereby required to expose to sale under the same regulations conditions and restrictions as are appointed for the sale of goods and chattels of defendants taken in execution by the provost marshal of this Island; provided always, that such sale shall be made within ten days from the day of levy, and it shall and may be lawful for such constable to deduct as a fee for his trouble, the sum of sixteen shillings and sixpence out of the proceeds of such levy and sale.

3d. And be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the provost marshal or his lawful deputy shall receive all runaway slave or slaves belonging to any inhabitant of this Island to be brought to him as aforesaid, and shall

DOMINICA.

confine him or them in the common gaol, and shall pay the apprehender or apprehenders of such slave or slaves the rewards and mile-money specified in the second clause of this Act, and the said provost marshal shall immediately advertise such runaway slave or slaves in the public newspaper of this Island for three successive weeks, describing the sex, and as near as may be the age, size, complexion, or any other external marks whereby he she or they may be the more readily known, together with the country of the said slave, and his her or their name or names (if known) and shall also immediately, in a list to be put up on the outside of the door of his office, insert the name or names, age, size, and external or country marks as above expressed; and in case the provost marshal or his lawful deputy shall fail in performing the several matters in this clause directed, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds for every such neglect, to the informer or persons injured thereby, and all goal fees and other charges thereon, such penalties to be recovered before any two justices of the peace, on due proof of such neglect, and to be levied by their warrant of distress and sale as before directed in the second clause of this Act; and if the slave or slaves thus advertised, is or are not claimed within three months from and after the day on which he she or they were delivered into the hands of the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, it shall and may be lawful for the said provost marshal or his lawful deputy, and he is hereby required, to sell the said slave or slaves at public outcry to the highest bidder or bidders, and the monies arising from such sale, after deducting the several charges and goal fees for such slave or slaves as hereinafter provided, shall be returned to the owner or owners of such slave or slaves; and if such owner or owners do not appear to claim the same, then the provost marshal shall be at liberty to apply the same in part payment of his account against the colony, rendering at the same time to the clerk of the assembly a full account of the sale charges and net proceeds, for the inspection of the committee of public accounts on passing the account of the marshal, until the owner or owners may appear; and if such owner or owners do not appear and claim the same within one year after the sale, then the said application shall be final and conclusive for the public benefit of the colony; and in case any runaway slave or slaves shall die in gaol, the marshal's lawful fees and disbursements for such slave or slaves shall be charged to the public of this Island.

4th. And be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the provost marshal, over and above being reimbursed and paid the rewards and mile-money, to be paid by him as hereinbefore directed, shall be allowed and paid for the feeding and attending each negro committed to gaol as a runaway, the following sum, that is to say, one shilling and sixpence for every twenty-four hours, for receiving and discharging each runaway slave, seven shillings and sixpence and no more, and for advertising each slave in English and French, sixteen shillings and sixpence.

5th. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a committee of the council and assembly to be from time to time appointed, to consist of two members of the council to be named by the president of the board, and three members of the assembly to be named by the speaker, or a majority of such committee, or any two members thereof, shall have it in their power at all times hereafter to inspect the common gaol, and to enquire into the treatment of all slaves whatever therein confined, and to see that their daily allowance of wholesome food, which shall be equal to three-fourths of the daily allowance made by this Act, be regularly provided for and given to them; and if the goal-keeper shall on such enquiry be found not to have done his duty in either of the aforesaid particulars, he shall be fined by the committee, or a majority of them, in the sum of five pounds, and the provost marshal shall be answerable for the said fine, and be charged therewith in his account with the public.

Cha' Winston, Speaker.

Passed the House of Assembly, this twenty-eighth day of September in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

F. Collins, Clerk of the Assembly.

Passed the Council, this twenty-seventh day of April one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

Geo. Boyce, Assis' Clerk of the Assembly.

Duly published in the town of Roseau, this thirtieth day of April in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

James Laing, P. M.

Andrew (L. S.) Cochrane Johnstone.

AN ACT to make the testimony of Slaves admissible in certain cases and under certain restrictions for a limited time, to forfeit runaway Slaves who have been absent from the service of their masters a certain time, and to oblige the inhabitants of this Island having intelligence of the situation or motions of the runaway Slaves, to communicate the same to the persons, and in the manner prescribed by this Act, and to prevent persons from harbouring or employing Slaves on their plantations or in their houses without a written permission from the owner or person having charge of such Slaves, and for other purposes. [30th April 1798.]

WHEREAS many evil disposed persons in this Island do, notwithstanding sundry salutary laws made for the suppression of runaway slaves, still persist in the pernicious practice of carrying on an intercourse with the runaway slaves, and of supplying them, not only with the necessaries of life, but also with arms and ammunition, whereby the said runaways are enabled to continue in a state of revolt and rebellion, such persons so carrying on an intercourse with and supplying the said runaways as aforesaid, being emboldened in the said wicked practice by the difficulty (the admission of testimony of slaves not being allowable in any case as the law now stands) of convicting them of their said offences; for remedy whereof, we the governor in chief and the council and the assembly of the Island of Dominica do humbly pray your most excellent Majesty, Preamble. that it may be enacted and ordained,

1st. And be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That no white person or free person of colour, from and after the publication of this Act, shall give sell or barter any gunpowder, fire arms or other offensive weapons, salt, salt provisions, clothes or other necessaries whatever, or hold any intercourse or correspondence, directly or indirectly, to or with any runaway slave or slaves knowing them to be such, under the penalty of being deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof suffer punishment by fine, pillory, imprisonment and banishment, or any or either of them, at the discretion of the court before whom such white or free person of colour shall be tried and convicted, and such justices are hereby authorized to pronounce judgment of the last-mentioned punishments any or either of them.

2d. And be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That where any person shall be charged or accused of any of the crimes in the preceding clause mentioned, it shall and may be lawful in support of such charge or accusation, to examine as witnesses on their corporal oaths any slave or slaves other than the slave or slaves of the person accused, before any judge, justice of the peace, grand jury or petty jury, in any court within the said Island having cognizance of such offences; provided always nevertheless, that no white person or free person of colour shall be convicted of any of the offences aforesaid on the testimony of any slaves, unless two of the said slaves at the least, clearly and consistently with each other, depose to the same fact, act or circumstance; and also unless the said slaves are examined apart, and out of the hearing of each other; and provided also, that no white person or free person of colour shall be convicted on the testimony of any slaves of any of the offences aforesaid, unless the same be prosecuted within twelve months after the commission thereof.

3rd. And be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all male slaves taken after the first day of September in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, at the expense of this colony, or otherwise, who shall have been absent for the space of twelve months previous to the time of their apprehension and commitment, shall be forfeited and banished from the Island by the sentences of the justices who may try them, to any place or places distant from this Island at least twenty-five leagues (unless condemned according to law, on the verdict of a jury by the court who shall try such slave, to suffer death) and such slave or slaves shall be sold by the provost marshal or his deputy, subject to their respective sentences, within three days after the pronouncing thereof, and the money arising from such sale, after deducting the reasonable charge thereof, and the reward allowed by law for the apprehending such slaves, shall be paid to the owner or owners thereof.

DOMINICA.

4th. And be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That where any slave or slaves shall be sold as aforesaid, subject to a sentence or sentences of banishment, the person or persons purchasing the same, before the delivery thereof, shall with two sufficient sureties enter into a recognizance with his Majesty, his heirs and successors, before any of his Majesty's justices of the peace, in double the value of the slave or slaves to be so purchased, conditioned to banish the same, within seven days after the date of such recognizance; and if such slave or slaves shall after the expiration of that space of time remain on this Island, such recognizance shall be deemed forfeited, and shall be sueable and recoverable as other forfeited recognizances to his Majesty now are or may by law be sued and recovered, and the amount of such recognizance shall, when recovered, be paid into the public treasury of this Island for the benefit and uses thereof.

5th. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every person and persons shall and they are hereby enjoined, on discovering or knowing the situation or movement of the runaways or any party thereof, to give the earliest possible information thereof, either to some commander of a party acting against the runaways, or to the commander in chief of this Island; and any person or persons, who shall be credibly informed of, discover or know of the situation or movement of the said runaways or any party thereof, and shall neglect to give information thereof as aforesaid, shall for every such offence, on conviction thereof, if a white person or free person of colour, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds current money of this Island, to be recovered in any court of record within this Island, and be paid one-half to the person who shall sue for the same, and the other half into the colony treasury of this Island for the public uses thereof; and if a slave, on conviction thereof by any two or more justices of the peace, shall receive such public punishment of flogging not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, as the said justices of the peace in their discretion shall order and adjudge.

6th. And whereas it often happens that slaves absent themselves from the service of their masters and mistresses upon very slight occasions, and are afterwards employed or harboured by evil-minded white persons and free persons of colour, and sometimes by slaves, whereby such runaways are countenanced and encouraged in continuing absent from their duty; for remedy whereof, be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That after any slave or slaves hath or have absented himself herself or themselves from his her or their owner or employer's service, every other slave knowing thereof, who shall entertain, employ, harbour, receive or conceal, or any way assist, comfort, afford or give sustenance to any such runaway slave or slaves, shall upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of this Island, for such offence be publicly whipped upon the bare breech, with any number of stripes not exceeding thirty-nine; and if any white person or free person of colour shall entertain, employ, harbour or receive, or any way assist, comfort, afford or give sustenance to any such runaway slave or slaves, such white or free person of colour for the first offence, shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five pounds current money, for the second offence fifty pounds, and for the third, imprisonment for a month, and to be put in the pillory once during that time; which several penalties, on conviction of the offender or offenders before any three justices of the peace, shall be recovered by their warrant to the provost marshal, who shall levy the same in the manner as executions on complaints are levied, and executed out of the court of common pleas, and be entitled to the same fees thereon, and when recovered such penalties shall be paid into the public treasury for the public uses of the colony; and such offender or offenders shall moreover be liable to an action at the suit of the owner renter or employer of such runaway slave or slaves, for employing harbouring or concealing of such runaway slave or slaves, in which action the jury shall allow to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, in case a verdict shall be found for him her or them, at the rate of twelve shillings per diem, for every day he or she shall be proved to have been runaway and absent as aforesaid, besides full costs of suit; and in all cases of prosecutions for any of the penalties in this clause mentioned, the justices shall admit the testimony of slaves in support of the prosecution, in the same manner as prescribed by the second clause of this Act: provided always, that the said justices shall not examine as witnesses against any offender or offenders, any of his her or their own proper slaves; and if after the publication of this Act, any white or free person of colour shall employ any slave or slaves, who may not have a written per-
mission

mission or ticket for working out from his her or their owner, such white or free person shall be liable to pay twelve shillings per day, for every day he or she may employ such slave, to be recovered as aforesaid with full costs of suit.

7th. And for the more ready apprehending any slave or slaves runaway, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the owner renter or employer of any slave or slaves, or any other person by his directions and in his aid, having a warrant from a magistrate, to enter any negro house or houses, belonging to any person or persons, and upon refusal of opening the doors of any negro house or houses by day or by night, to search for any such runaway slave or slaves, then to break them open, having first given notice to the owner, renter, manager or overseer of the plantation, if any such thereon living and then at home, or else to any other white person being there, otherwise to proceed to make such search without notice; and if any other person or persons whomsoever, either owner, renter, manager, overseer or any other white person of or on any plantation, shall hinder, threaten, oppose or deter any person or persons giving notice as aforesaid, from making search in his, her, their or any of their negro-houses, for any runaway slave or slaves, such person or persons shall pay and forfeit each, for every such offence, a fine not exceeding ten pounds, nor under five pounds current money of this Island, to be recovered as hereinafter directed; and further, if any person or persons shall make search, or aid or assist in making such search, without first giving notice, when any white person is on the plantation, when such search shall be made, according to the tenor and direction of this Act, or shall under colour of such search, beat, abuse, wound or hurt any slave or slaves without just cause, the offender or offenders each shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds, nor under five pounds, current money, besides being liable to an action of the party injured for damages, and if application before a warrant obtained, be made by the owner renter or employer of any runaway slave or slaves, or any other free person for him or her, to the owner renter or manager of any plantation in the country or house in town, to search or cause to be searched the negro-house belonging to such plantation or house in town, for any such runaway slave or slaves as he or she may have received information is or are there harboured concealed or entertained, such owner renter or manager of such plantation or house in town, shall immediately make diligent search or cause such diligent search to be made in the negro-house and other suspected place in the said plantation or to the said house in town belonging, for such runaway slave or slaves, and upon proof of the refusal to make such search, or to cause such search to be made, the party so refusing shall forfeit in manner aforesaid: provided always, that before such forfeiture be incurred, the owner renter or employer of such runaway slave or slaves, shall make oath before some justice of the peace, that he did actually receive such information, and that there was probable cause to suspect that it might be true; the fines to be incurred by virtue of this clause to be recovered, before any two justices of the peace, by warrant of distress.

8th. Whereas it sometimes happens that slaves who have been guilty of crimes or petty offences are harboured and concealed, so that they cannot be apprehended and speedily brought to justice; for remedying which inconveniences, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any warrant or warrants shall be granted by any of the justices of the peace in this Island, for the apprehending of any slave or slaves, the person authorized to apprehend such slave or slaves, if such slave or slaves cannot be immediately found, shall apply to the owner renter or employer of such slaves, who upon notice of such warrant being granted, shall deliver or cause to be delivered up such slave or slaves to the constable or person authorized to execute it, on pain of forfeiting, in case of neglect or refusal to deliver up such slave or slaves, the sum of twenty pounds for each neglect or refusal, to be recovered by the warrant of any two justices of the peace of the Island, directed to any constable to levy the same on his her or their goods or chattels; but if the owner renter or employer aforesaid, shall make oath in writing that such slave or slaves is or are runaway from his her or their plantation or place of residence, or otherwise cannot be found after diligent search, then the said justices are hereby directed to take the matters stated in such affidavit into their consideration, and if satisfied that the same are a reasonable excuse, are hereby authorized to remit the fine aforesaid or any part thereof, which fine so recovered, after deducting the necessary expenses of the constable who may be employed to arrest such slave, and also the expenses of the said warrant and the levy thereof, shall be paid by the magistrate who shall receive the same, into the public

DOMINICA.

treasury of this Island for the uses thereof, and the owner renter or employer shall immediately after the return of such slave or slaves, deliver him her or them to the magistrate who issued such warrant, to be dealt with according to law, under the like penalty of twenty pounds to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

9th. And be it further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be printed at the public expense, one hundred and fifty copies of this Act, and the treasurer is hereby directed to pay for the same, to be distributed in the usual manner.
Chas Winston, Speaker.

Passed the House of Assembly, this twenty-seventh day of April one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.
F. Collins, Clerk of Assembly.

Passed the Council, this 27th day of April one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.
Geo. Boyce, Ass^t Clerk of the Council.

Duly published in the town of Roseau, this thirtieth day of April in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.
James Laing, (P. M.)

Andrew (L. s.) Cochrane Johnstone.

AN ACT for the trial and effectual punishment of such runaway Slaves as may hereafter be taken and be known to the chiefs or leaders of camps or bands of runaway Slaves in the woods.—[16th October 1800.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS there is not at present a competent law of this colony for the trial and punishment of the runaway slaves in the woods, who are chiefs of camps or leaders of bands of runaway slaves; and whereas such chiefs are of the most dangerous and daring of the runaway slaves, and from the protection afforded to them by runaways the evil is alarming and of late hath greatly increased, therefore in order to provide a remedy and in some measure to secure the peace and safety of the colony, and to deter as much as possible slaves from resorting to runaway chiefs in the woods, we your Majesty's loyal and obedient subjects the governor in chief and the council and the assembly of this Island of Dominica, do enact and ordain, and be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That immediately after the publication of this Act, all runaway slaves, taken by any armed party employed after runaways, or in any other manner, who may be known to be chiefs of camps or leaders of bands of runaway slaves in the woods, shall be deemed and taken to be traitors and rebels, and being thereof convicted upon the verdict of a jury, according to the law of this Island for the trial of slaves charged with capital offences, shall suffer death as traitors and rebels, and undergo by the judgment or sentence of the court before whom he or they may be tried, all the pains and penalties which by the laws of England are usually inflicted on rebels and traitors, and after execution, in pursuance of such judgment or sentence, the body or bodies of the criminals shall be at the disposal of the governor or commander in chief of this Island for the time being.

Chas Winston, Speaker.

Passed the House of Assembly, this fourteenth day of October one thousand and eight hundred.
F. Collins, Clerk of the Assembly.

Passed the Council Chamber, this fourteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred.
Jn^r Chas Constable, Act. Clerk of the Council.

Assented to this fifteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred.

Andrew (L. s.) Cochrane Johnstone.

Duly published in the town of Roseau, this sixteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred.
John Lucas, P. M.

AN ACT for the banishing of sundry runaway Slaves, now in confinement, and also for the banishment of such runaways of certain descriptions, as shall hereafter be taken or surrender themselves; and for other purposes. [19th December 1800.]

WHEREAS, in consequence of the late operation against the runaway slaves, who were assembled in the woods of this Island, sundry of them have been taken and others have been compelled to surrender, and they are now confined in the common gaol, and some of them have become forfeited to this colony under several Acts of the legislature thereof: and whereas it is expedient to remove the said slaves from this colony, as well to preserve the tranquility thereof from being again disturbed by them, as by their example to prevent and deter other slaves from the commission of the like offences; be it therefore enacted by the governor, council and assembly of this Island,

Preamble.

1st. And be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the provost marshal of this Island shall with all convenient expedition proceed to sell by public auction to the highest bidder, after notifying such sale by advertisement in the usual manner, all runaway slaves in his custody, who are or have been or shall be declared and adjudged in a due course of law to be forfeited to the colony, on the condition following, that is to say, that the purchasers thereof shall remove the same from this colony, and the said slaves when sold shall remain in gaol at the expense of the purchasers thereof, till they shall find convenient opportunities for sending the same off from this Island; and if such slave or slaves shall not be sent off accordingly, within forty-eight hours after delivery for that purpose, or shall ever be brought back, or shall return to this colony, the same shall be forfeited to the colony, and shall again be sold in manner aforesaid for the benefit thereof.

2d. And be it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all slaves who have been runaways in camps in the woods of this Island, or who have been runaways and absent from the service of their master above six months, as well those now in confinement as those who have been runaways and have returned to their owners renters or employers within three months last past, but have not been examined or tried by three justices as directed by law, or shall hereafter be taken, or shall surrender (except those who are or shall be forfeited to the colony as aforesaid) shall, after examination by three or more magistrates, and payment of gaol fees, be delivered to their respective masters renters or employers, on the condition of their sending off and removing from this Island all and every such slaves within two months from the time when such slave or slaves shall have been so delivered up, on penalty of forfeiture for the benefit of the colony, of every such slave not so banished and sent off the Island, which slaves so not sent off shall thereupon be liable to be taken up by the warrant of any magistrate and delivered to the provost marshal, to be sold by him on the conditions enacted by the first clause of this Act, and the owner renter or employer of any slave or slaves so ordered to be banished, shall moreover forfeit to the colony the sum of twenty pounds currency, to be recovered and levied on his her or their goods and chattels by the provost marshal, under the warrant of any three justices of the peace of this Island; provided that so much of this Act as requires the sending off from this Island runaway slaves, shall not extend to slaves under the age of twelve years: And whereas Pharcelle, a negro man, formerly a notorious runaway chief in the woods, and for whose apprehension rewards were offered by several laws of this Island, did some years ago surrender upon terms of serving constantly against the runaways, whenever required so to do by the governor or commander in chief of this Island, on which condition he was to be deemed a free person: And whereas the said Pharcelle, in consequence thereof enjoyed his freedom, but on the late expedition against the runaway slaves, being called upon by his excellency the governor to serve as a guide to one of the parties of his Majesty's black troops employed on that service, he so misbehaved whilst on service that his excellency, upon proof thereof by affidavit in writing, made by the officer commanding the party, thought proper to commit the said Pharcelle to the common gaol, and by message to both houses

DOMINICA.

hath recommended that he should be sent off the Island as a dangerous person: And whereas it hath been proved to the satisfaction of the house, that he the said Pharcelle hath also misbehaved, in receiving and harbouring runaway slaves since the enjoyment of his freedom:

3d. Be it therefore and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That his excellency the governor may, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to send off the said Pharcelle from this Island at the public expense, in such manner as his excellency may think proper; and if the said Pharcelle shall at any time afterwards return to this Island, he shall be taken up and deemed as a runaway slave, and be treated accordingly:

And be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be printed at the expense of the public, to the extent of one hundred and fifty copies, for the use of the members of the council and assembly, and the justices of the peace of this Island.

Cha' Winston (Speaker.)

Passed the House of Assembly, this eighteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred.

F. Collins, Clerk of the Assembly.

Passed the Council Chamber, this eighteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred.

Jn^o Cha' Constable, Clerk of the Council.

Assented to this nineteenth day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred.

Andrew (Great Seal.) Cochrane Johnstone.

Duly published in the town of Roseau, this nineteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred.

John Lucas, P. M.

AN ACT to regulate the manumitting of Slaves in this Island, to impose a tax upon manumissions, and to impose a tax upon all free and manumitted persons coming to this Island. [16th June 1810.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Act of this Island, intituled, "An Act to impose a further tax on the manumission of slaves in this Island, and for other purposes," has been found inadequate to the purposes for which it was passed, and the provisions thereof have been evaded, to the great detriment of the revenue of this Island, we therefore your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the lieutenant-governor, council and assembly of this your Majesty's Island of Dominica, humble pray your most excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted and ordained;

Clause 1st. And be it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That on the manumitting of all slaves born in this Island, or originally imported into this Island from the coast of Africa, or who shall have been imported into the same under the age of ten years, there shall be paid into the public treasury of this Island, the sum of sixteen pounds ten shillings current money, and the treasurer, on payment thereof, shall sign a receipt at the foot of the instrument manumitting the same; and on the manumission of all other slaves not born in this Island, or not imported as above mentioned, there shall be paid the sum of thirty-three pounds in the manner and form above prescribed.

Clause 2d. And be it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That without such treasurer's receipt for the payment of the tax hereby imposed, the register shall not receive any such manumission to be recorded, nor shall such manumission be deemed good or effectual to manumit any slave or slaves: And in order to ascertain such slaves as may be born in this Island, or originally imported into the same, or who may have been imported under the age of ten years,

Clause 3d. Be it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be annexed to the said manumission the following affidavit; "I, A. B. make oath, that the slave or slaves mentioned to be manumitted by me, is or are a native of this Island, or originally imported into this Island from the coast of Africa, or was or were imported into the same under the age of ten years, as the case may be;" which

which oath any of the justices of the court of common pleas of the said Island, the register or the deputy register, are hereby authorized and empowered to administer, and for administering the same they shall be entitled to receive from the party making such affidavit, the sum of six shillings current money of the said Island. DOMINICA.

Clause 4th. And be it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person of colour coming from another Island or colony to this Island, shall be entitled to the privileges of free or manumitted persons, until the person so coming shall pay a tax of thirty-three shillings into the public treasury of this Island (for which the treasurer shall give a receipt) and shall record his or her manumission, or an authenticated copy thereof, certified under the hand of the secretary of the Island where such manumission shall have been recorded: provided always, that any person who shall have been born free and shall come to this Island, shall lodge, to be recorded in this Island, a certificate under the hand and seal of the governor or commander in chief, or chief magistrate of the Island or colony where such person or persons shall have been born, or where such person shall have last resided, purporting that such person is free, and in default thereof, if such person or persons shall produce two or more credible witnesses before one of the justices of the court of common pleas of the said Island, or the register or his deputy, who shall make oath that they have known the said person for the period of five years, and that during that period he or she has passed as a free person, or that the said person was born free, and the place of his or her nativity, then all such persons paying a tax of thirty-three shillings into the public treasury of this Island, shall be entitled to the rights and privileges of free persons of colour, as enjoyed by them in this Island.

Clause 5th. And be it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any slave or slaves shall be manumitted, or directed to be manumitted by any last will or testament in writing, duly executed, such slave or slaves shall not be deemed free or entitled to the privileges of free persons, until he she or they shall have been duly manumitted by the person or persons charged with the execution of such last will and testament, and the tax paid in manner and form herein-before directed; but the person or persons charged with the execution of the said last will or testament, shall be obliged to swear only to the best of his knowledge and belief, as to the matters in the third clause of this Act required to be verified.

Clause 6th. And be it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Act, intituled, "An Act to impose a further tax on the manumission of slaves in this Island, and for other purposes," shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

J^r H^b Hobson, Speaker.

Passed the House of Assembly, this thirteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Edw^d H. Beech, Clk. of the Assembly.

Passed the Council, this sixth day of June one thousand eight hundred and ten.

E. G. Armatrating, Act^s Clerk of the Council.

Assented to, this fifteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Edward (Great Seal.) Barnes.

Duly published in the Town of Roseau, this fifteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and ten.

James Laing, P. M.

Recorded the 16th day of June one thousand eight hundred and ten.

(A true Copy.)

Dan^l Constable, Act^s Reg^r.

AN ACT for ascertaining the number of White Persons, free persons of Colour, and Slaves, in this Island. [19th February 1811.]

WHEREAS it is highly necessary and expedient that the number of white persons, free persons of colour, and slaves in this Island should be known, we therefore, your Majesty's loyal and obedient subjects, the commander in chief, the council and assembly of this Island of Dominica, do humbly pray your most excellent Majesty, That it may be enacted; and be it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the town-wardens for the town of Roseau, and the way-wardens for the respective parishes and districts, are hereby appointed commissioners

Preamble.

Clause 1st.

DOMINICA.

commissioners for the said town and their respective parishes and districts, for performing the duties hereinafter directed and required of them.

Clause 2d.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners are hereby empowered and required to issue their warrant in their respective districts, within thirty days after the publication of this Act, and on the second Tuesday in the month of January in every succeeding year, under the penalty of fifty pounds, to be recovered in manner hereinafter mentioned, directed to any constable, or white person or free person of colour resident within their said districts, in the following form; viz. "Dominica. By commissioners appointed for ascertaining the number of "white persons, free persons of colour and slaves in this Island, To
"you are hereby required and commanded
"immediately on the receipt hereof, to summon all and every the inhabitants in the
"of to appear before us at
"in the day of in the year of our Lord one
"thousand eight hundred and then and there to deliver in on oath,
"and in writing, a correct list of his her or their families and slaves, both old and
"young, with their names; as also a separate list of the runaway slaves, specifying
"their names, ages, sexes, and the time they may have been absent. Given under
"our hands and seals this day of
"in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
and any constable or other white person or free person of colour, who shall execute such warrant, shall be entitled to receive the same for, and shall be paid in the same manner as constables are directed to be paid for summoning the inhabitants under the Way Warden Act of this Island, and if they shall neglect or refuse to perform the duty above enjoined by this Act, they shall be subject and liable to the same penalties and forfeitures to which constables are liable for neglecting the duties enjoined them by any other Act of this Island.

Clause 3.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case the commissioners shall deem it necessary for the more effectually executing the duties hereby prescribed to them, they are further authorized and required to summon all managers, overseers and others, to whom the truth may be known, to attend at such time and place as the commissioners may appoint, to be examined on oath regarding the number of slaves belonging to any individual or attached to any estate, or any other matter relative to the duties prescribed to the said commissioners, and the persons so summoned shall be liable to attend the said commissioners, under the penalty of five pounds, to be levied by a warrant under the hands of the said commissioners, as other penalties are directed to be levied under this Act.

Clause 4th.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any white person or free person of colour, or any attorney, manager, superintendent, or other person having charge or direction of any slave or slaves, who shall neglect or refuse, after having been duly summoned as aforesaid, and proof thereof having been made on oath by the person serving the warrant, to appear before the said commissioners, or some or one of them, at the place and time by them appointed, and then and there to deliver in on oath and in writing (which oath the said commissioners, or any of them, are hereby authorized and required to administer) a full and correct account of all of his her or their families, servants and slaves, and all slaves under their direction, management or superintendence, with the names of all such families servants and slaves, and also a separate list of the runaway slaves, specifying their names, ages, sexes, and the time they may have been absent; such white person or free person of colour, or such attorney, manager or superintendent shall be fined in the sum of fifty pounds, to be immediately levied in the manner hereinafter directed; and in case such white person, free person of colour, attorney, manager or superintendent, shall continue to neglect or refuse to deliver in such account of his her or their families and slaves, and those under their directions or management, and also a separate list of the runaway slaves as aforesaid, the commissioners shall cause them to be again summoned as hereinbefore directed, and shall again levy the said penalty, and so on, until the person so neglecting or refusing, shall have delivered to the commissioners, or some or one of them, the account and list herein directed; and such penalty may be levied either on the proper goods or chattels of the person neglecting or refusing, or on any slaves under his her or their direction, management or superintendence, which shall not have been returned to the said commissioners.

Clause

DOMINICA.

Clause 5th.

And whereas many persons have heretofore made returns of the families and slaves to the commissioners, for other parishes and districts than those in which such slaves are generally employed, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all persons shall deliver unto the said commissioners for the district or parish in which such slave or slaves are generally employed, such complete lists of his her or their families and slaves as are herein directed, and in no other parish or district, under the same penalty as if he she or they had not delivered in any such list or return.

And whereas, from many persons having lands and negroes in different parishes, they make separate returns of their families and slaves in these different parishes, whereby they are enabled to evade the provisions of the militia act, which orders that all persons shall enrol themselves and do duty in the regiment or company of the parish in which they generally reside; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners appointed under this Act are hereby directed and required to tender to every white man and free man of colour the following oath: " I, A. B. do
" make oath, that my residence, and that of [all or, such part, *as the case may be*]
" the male part of my family named in my return thereof, is in the parish of
" So help me God." And the commissioners for each parish or district are hereby desired and required, within thirty days after taking such oath, to return to the officer commanding the militia in such parish or district the names of all white men and free men of colour, who shall have sworn to their general residence in the parish or district for which such commissioners act; and such return shall be sufficient authority to the officer commanding the militia in such parish or district to compel the enrolment and attendance to militia duty in that parish or district, of such white man or free person of colour, according to the provisions of the militia act.

And whereas many negroes and people of colour claim to be free, who either have not been manumitted or have not complied with the law of this Island imposing a tax on manumissions, and ordering the same to be recorded, whereby

DOMINICA.

Clause 8th.

the colony is not only deprived of the taxes thereby payable, but such persons, from sometimes passing for slaves and at other times as free persons, bear no part of the public burden or do any duty as militiamen; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners are hereby authorized and required to call upon all negroes and people of colour claiming to be free in consequence of manumissions, to produce to the commissioners their manumissions; and the said commissioners shall return to the treasurer the names of all negroes and people of colour within their respective districts claiming to have been manumitted, whose manumissions shall not have been recorded according to the laws of this Island, as also of all such negroes and people of colour who shall neglect to produce their manumissions to the commissioners as aforesaid.

Clause 9th.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to levy the penalties imposed by the third and fourth clauses of this Act, by issuing their warrant and warrants under their hands and seals, directed to the provost marshal, in the nature of an execution out of the court of common pleas, which warrant and warrants the said provost marshal shall and he is hereby directed and required to execute in due manner, and to pay the said fine and fines immediately into the public treasury for the public uses of the colony.

Clause 10th.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners shall annex to the returns to be made by them to the treasurer, a certificate that they have actually sworn the white persons and free persons of colour named in their return, to the truth of the account given in by them, and the treasurer is further required not to receive any return unless it be accompanied by such certificate.

Clause 11th.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any of the commissioners named in this Act, shall neglect or refuse to execute the same by making such return to the treasurer, or levying the penalties hereinbefore directed, within thirty days from the publication of this Act, and within thirty days after the days prescribed by the second clause of this Act, for the taking of the census, the treasurer is hereby directed and required to return the names of such commissioners to the chief or any assistant justice of the court of common pleas, who is hereby directed to issue his warrant to the marshal to levy the sum of fifty pounds on such commissioner or commissioners; and in case they shall continue to neglect giving in the return as above directed for other thirty days, the treasurer is hereby required to proceed to have the same penalty levied as above; and so on at the expiration of every thirty days succeeding, until the return be given in.

Clause 12th.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners for the parish of Saint Andrew, East Division, shall include in their returns for that parish, the list of white persons, free persons of colour, and slaves, residing on or being attached to the plantation known by the name of Parma Place, situate on the north boundary of the parish of Saint David, and also a separate list of the runaway slaves, specifying their names, ages, sexes, and the time they may have been absent from the said plantation, and proceed in all matters relating thereto, in the same manner and form required of the commissioners for their respective parishes; and the said plantation shall not be included in the returns of the commissioners for Saint David, who shall in nowise interfere in the return for that plantation, but confine themselves in making out their census to the plantation situated to the southward thereof.

Clause 13th.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That two hundred copies of this Act shall be printed with all speed and distributed among the commissioners by the treasurer, who is hereby authorized to agree for, and pay for the printing of the same out of the public treasury.

John Gordon, (Speaker.)

Passed the House of Assembly, this thirteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Edw^d H. Beech, Clk. of Assembly.

Passed the Council, this fourteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Dan^l Constable, Act^s Clk. of the Council.

Assented to this nineteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Edward (Great Seal.) Barnes.

Duly published in the town of Roseau, this nineteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

James Laing, P. M. G.

(A true Copy.)

E. L. Armatrading, Act^s Reg^r.

GRENADA:

An ACT for obliging the owners of canoes, boats, and pettyaugers, to take out a license, and give security that the same shall not be the means of enabling Slaves to make their escape, or to be carried off or transported from this Colony; and for authorizing and enabling the commander in chief to hire two small vessels to cruize round the coast, for the purpose of inspecting and seizing all such vessels as appear to be employed in carrying off Slaves, or under suspicious circumstances of such intentions.—[24 October 1789.]

WHEREAS information hath been received, and there is reason to believe that a certain Proclamation, under the authority of the King of Spain, hath been lately published in the neighbouring Island of Trinidad, whereby the Slaves of this and the other English and French colonies are invited to run away, and are promised protection, and the enjoyment of civil liberty in the said Island of Trinidad and other colonies under the dominion of Spain: And whereas from the proximity of the said settlements, and their situation to leeward of this colony, the Slaves, without any very great hazard, might embark and proceed to the said Island of Trinidad and other Spanish settlements on the main land and the Margarittas, in any small boat or canoe: And whereas one or more small vessels properly manned and fitted out for the purpose, and kept continually cruising round the coasts of this colony for inspecting, examining, and, if necessary, seizing all suspicious vessels hovering about the coasts, or anchoring in the bays and harbours of this government, would materially contribute to the security of the Slaves and preservation of such property, until the Court of Great Britain shall have an opportunity of procuring a repeal, or otherwise effectually counteracting the dangerous consequences to this colony of such Proclamations; BE it therefore enacted by his excellency Edward Mathew, esquire, captain general and governor in chief of these His Majesty's Islands of Grenada, and such of the Grenadines as lie to the southward of the Island of Carriacou, including that Island, the honourable the members of His Majesty's Council for the said Islands, and the representatives of the people of the same; and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that no person or persons, after the first day of November next, shall hold, possess, or keep within this Island, or any of the Islands thereon dependent, any canoe, boat, or pettyauger, whether the same be navigated with a sail or sails, or with oars or paddles, without a license for that purpose first had and obtained from and under the hand and seal of some one or more of His Majesty's justices of the peace for this colony, under the penalty of one hundred pounds current money of this Island, to be recovered in His Majesty's court of Common Pleas, by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, one half to be paid to the informer or informers, and the other half to His Majesty, for the uses of the colony; which said license all and every the said justices are hereby authorized and directed, on application, to give and grant, without fee or reward, upon all and every person or persons so holding, possessing, or keeping a boat, canoe, or pettyauger, and applying for such license, entering into one or more recognizance or recognizances in common and proper form, with two or more sufficient securities, who shall be freeholders of sufficient substance in this colony, in the following penalties; that is to say, for every canoe, boat, or pettyauger of fourteen feet keel in length, in the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds; every canoe, boat, or pettyauger of seventeen feet keel in length, in the sum of two hundred pounds; every canoe, boat, or pettyauger of twenty feet keel in length, in the sum of three hundred pounds; every canoe, boat, or pettyauger of twenty-three feet keel in length, in the sum of four hundred pounds; every canoe, boat, or pettyauger of twenty-seven feet keel in length, in the sum of five hundred pounds; and every canoe, boat, or pettyauger of thirty-feet keel in length, or upwards, in the sum of one thousand pounds; conditioned to be void if the said canoe, boat, or pettyauger shall not be the means of enabling any slave or slaves belonging to this colony to make their escape, or to run away, or to be otherwise carried off or transported from the same; or if he shall indemnify and pay, or cause to be paid to the owner or

GRENADA.

Preamble.

Clause I.

No person to keep after the 1st Nov. any canoe, boat or pettyauger without license from a magistrate under hand and seal.

Under penalty of 100*l*.

Justices directed to give such license without fee or reward, upon recognizance being entered into with two or more sureties in the following penalties:
For every canoe, &c.
14 feet keel 120*l*.
17 feet keel 200*l*.
20 feet keel 300*l*.
23 feet keel 400*l*.
27 feet keel 500*l*.
30 feet keel or upwards 1,000*l*.

Condition to be void if such canoe, &c. be not the means of any slave escaping from this island; or on paying the owner of slaves carried off 120*l*. for each.

GRENADA.

And owner of canoe, &c. within three days to have his name, parish and number painted on the stern or other conspicuous part.

All magistrates to enquire after and examine such canoes, &c. and cause the owners to comply with this Act.

In default on the part of such owners, to seize such canoes, &c. and deliver same to harbour master of St. George's, who is to take charge of same until owners conform to act, or until the expiration thereof, when he is to deliver them to such owners, on payment of reasonable charges, and 16 s. 6 d. each canoe.

owners of such slave or slaves, for each slave so run away or making his or her or their escape, or being so carried off or transported from the said colony, the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds current money of Grenada; and if the owner or owners of such canoe or canoes, boat or pettyauger shall within three days thereafter have his or her name, with that of the parish, and such number as the justice shall direct, painted in the stern or conspicuous part of the said canoe, boat, or pettyauger, and continue the same at all times hereafter; and all and every His Majesty's justices of the peace for this colony are hereby empowered, required, and directed to enquire after and examine into all such boats, canoes, or pettyaugers, in their respective quarters, and to see that the owners and proprietors of the same do immediately comply with this Act; and where they shall not so seize or cause to be seized all such canoes, boats, or pettyaugers, and order them to be delivered over to the harbour master of Saint George, on or before the first day of December next; and the said harbour master is hereby required and directed to take charge of the same until the owner or owners thereof shall obtain a license in the manner aforesaid, or until the expiration of this Act, when the said canoe, canoes, boats, or pettyaugers, shall be delivered up to the respective owners, upon payment of all reasonable charges, and the sum of sixteen shillings and sixpence to the harbour master for each canoe, boat, or pettyauger, in consideration of his care and trouble; and all and every justice or justices who shall send canoes, boats, or pettyaugers, to the harbour of Saint George, shall and they are hereby authorized to grant warrants upon the treasury for the payment of all necessary expenses they may incur, and the treasurer is hereby required to pay the same.

Justices sending canoes to St. George's, to grant warrants on the treasurer for necessary expenses.

Clause II.

Commander in chief empowered to hire two vessels not exceeding sixty tons burthen, and for a period not exceeding three months, and to arm, man, and fit the same to cruize round the coast of this colony; to inspect and seize such vessels as appear to be employed in taking off slaves, or under suspicious circumstances described in Act for the better regulation of foreign vessels, &c.

To issue his warrant on treasurer for payment of the hire of such vessels.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commander in chief of this colony for the time being shall be and is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to hire, contract for, and agree with the proprietor or owner or proprietors or owners of two fast sailing vessels, not exceeding the burthen of sixty tons, and for a period not exceeding three months, or until the next meeting of the Legislature, and to man, arm, and properly fit out such vessels to cruize continually, during the same period, round and about the coasts, bays and harbours of this colony, to inspect, examine, and if need be, to seize all such vessels of whatever denomination and dimensions the same may be, as shall appear to be employed in taking off slaves, or under the suspicious circumstances as described in "An Act for the better regulation of foreign vessels arriving in these Islands, or found hovering about the coasts of the same, for preventing the carrying off of mortgaged or other slaves by such foreign vessels, and for taking away the benefit of clergy from persons guilty of stealing Slaves, for apprehending suspected persons coming from Trinidad, and for obliging owners of vessels to give security not to carry off debtors or slaves without tickets as therein directed, and for preventing small boats or other vessels being run away with," and now in force in this colony; and the commander in chief for the time being is hereby further authorized, empowered, and directed to issue his warrant upon the treasurer of this colony for payment to such owner or owners of such vessel or vessels for the hire so to be agreed upon, at the end of each month respectively.

An ACT for the more effectual Trial and Punishment of criminal Slaves, and to authorize His Majesty's Justices of the Peace to appoint Constables in cases of emergency. [24 October 1789.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS the laws at present in force in these Islands, have been found defective, in many respects, in regard to the trial and punishment of criminal slaves: For remedy whereof, we, Your Majesty's most loyal and obedient subjects, his excellency the captain general, the honourable the members of Your Majesty's council, and the general assembly of the Island of Grenada, and such of the Grenadines as are thereon dependant, pray Your most excellent Majesty that it may be enacted and ordained, and be it, and it is enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That upon complaint made to any of His Majesty's justices of the peace, within these Islands, of any heinous and grievous crime or felonious act or acts committed or done by any slave or slaves, the said justice shall issue his warrant for apprehending the offender or offenders, and shall summon all persons or slaves that can give evidence therein to appear before him; and if upon examination it appeareth probable that

Clause I.

On complaint made to any magistrate of any heinous crime committed by a slave, justice to issue his warrant for apprehending the offender, and to sum-

the apprehended is or are guilty, he shall forthwith commit him her or them to prison; and within ten days after such commitment, shall associate with him one other justice of the peace; and when so associated, they are hereby required and empowered immediately to issue their warrant or precept, directed to some constable resident in the parish where the said crime is committed, to summon three freeholders, or other reputable inhabitants, qualified to serve as jurors, to join them the said justices, at such time and place as they shall appoint, not exceeding four days from and after the date of the said warrant, to whom the said justice shall administer the following oath: "You shall, to the best of your knowledge and judgment, impartially try the prisoner or prisoners before you, and judgment give according to evidence." And these five persons when together met, shall constitute, and are hereby declared to be a court, with full power and authority to try the said offender or offenders, and to cause him her or them, with all evidences, to come before them, and to admit in all cases the evidence of one slave against another; and if the said justices and freeholders shall give sentence of death, or such other punishment as the laws of this colony doth, shall, or may direct; and forthwith, by their warrants, cause immediate execution, in capital cases, to be done by such slave or slaves as the provost-marshal, or his lawful deputy shall appoint; and in other cases, by such slave or slaves as the clerk of the nearest market shall appoint, in such manner as such justices shall think fit.

to admit the evidence of one slave against another; and forthwith cause immediate execution, in capital cases, to be done by the marshal, and in other cases by the clerk of the market.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any freeholder or other inhabitant, after being summoned as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place appointed in the justice's warrant or precept, he shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds current money, to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any court of record in these Islands, and applied to the public uses thereof.

And whereas it must tend greatly to the public peace and tranquillity that the executive part of the law be rendered more prompt and summary, in cases where the offences are not of a felonious nature, and triable before the justices and freeholders, as herein beforementioned; BE it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave or slaves shall personally insult, abuse, threaten, or in any manner contemptuously treat any white or free person, or shall harbour, receive, or conceal any slave or slaves, knowing that such slave or slaves shall have run away, or absented his her or themselves, from his her or their master, renter, or employer's service; or if any slave or slaves shall be found gaming, beating drums, blowing shells, or other loud instruments, at improper hours, or fighting, or shall draw a knife upon his opponent, or shall be guilty of any crime, which by the laws of England would be deemed larceny, such slave or slaves shall be punishable for any such offence, at the discretion of any one justice of the peace, who is hereby authorized and empowered to take cognizance of the same, and to inflict such punishment, not to extend to life or limb, as he shall judge adequate to the offence.

shall be punished at the justice's discretion, such punishment not to extend to life or limb.

And whereas persons appointed by the justices in their sessions to execute the office of constable, sometimes change the place of their residence, and the justices find it difficult to get warrants issued by them, executed; for remedy whereof, BE it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any two of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and they are hereby authorized in all cases of emergency to nominate and appoint one or more person or persons to execute the office of constable; and if the person or persons so appointed, shall refuse or neglect to execute the duties of the said office, he or they shall be liable to be prosecuted, and punished in the same manner as persons appointed constables by the justices in their sessions, and who refuse to execute the said office.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be and continue in force for two years, from the day of the publication thereof, and from thence till the end of the next session of the Legislature, or until some further or other provisions are made for carrying into execution the purposes of this Act.

GRENADA.

mon all persons that can give evidence. And if, on examination, probability of guilt appears, to commit offender to prison; within ten days to associate with him one or more justice, and so associated, to issue their warrant to a constable to summon three freeholders to join said justices at such time and place as they shall appoint; not exceeding four days.

Oath of jurors. These five persons constitute a court, with full power to try the offender; and call evidences before them, and

Clause II. Jurors summoned, and not attending, to forfeit 50 l.

Preamble.

Clause III. Any slave who shall personally insult, abuse or threaten any white or free coloured person, or conceal any slave, knowing the same to be run away, or found gaming, beating drums, &c. at improper hours, or fighting, or shall be guilty of any crime deemed larceny by the laws of England, such slave

Preamble.

Clause IV. Any two justices, in cases of emergency, to appoint constables. Persons appointed, refusing to serve, liable to punishment, as if appointed at the sessions.

Clause V. Act to continue in force two years.

GRENADA.

AN ACT to continue an Act, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Trial and Punishment of criminal Slaves, and to authorize His Majesty's justices of the peace to appoint constables in cases of emergency." [23 August 1791.]

WHEREAS an Act, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Trial and Punishment of criminal Slaves, and to authorize His Majesty's justices of the peace to appoint constables in cases of emergency," bearing date the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, was made, to continue and remain in force for the space and term of two years from the date thereof; and the same will soon expire: And whereas it is essential to the public peace and tranquillity of these Islands, that the said Act, or some other provision of the like nature should subsist, we, Your Majesty's most dutiful loyal and obedient subjects, his excellency the governor in chief of these Islands, the honourable the members of Your Majesty's council, and the representatives of the people of the said Islands, in general assembly convened, pray Your most excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted and ordained;

Clause I.
Act continued.

And be it and it is enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That the above recited Act shall be and the same is hereby continued from the day before the expiration thereof, for the space and term of two years, and from thence until some other provision shall be made and enacted by the Legislature of these Islands, for carrying into execution the purposes intended by the said recited Act.

AN ACT to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to prevent the further sudden increase of free Negroes and Mulattoes;" and also to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act for the better government of Slaves, and for the more speedy and effectual suppression of run-away Slaves," and to ascertain what shall be evidence of the sealing of certificates respecting enfranchisement, as directed to be made by the Guardians of Slaves. [2 April 1792.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS by the fifth clause of an Act passed to prevent the further sudden increase of free negroes and mulattoes, it was enacted, that all negroes and mulattoes pretending to be free, and residing in these islands, should bring their respective acts of freedom to the registers office of the said islands to be recorded, and any person or persons not having such acts of freedom or manumission, by reason of being born of a free woman, should make and procure such proofs of their freedom, as were therein particularly specified and directed, and such persons pretending to be free who could not produce such regular deeds of manumission, or prove their birth from free women, should make and procure such other proofs of their freedom, as were therein also particularly specified and directed, and such proofs when so made and procured, were thereby declared to be sufficient evidence of the freedom of such persons, and were directed to be received upon record; provided that such deeds of freedom, and other proofs therein mentioned should be brought into the said register's office, within three calendar months next and immediately after the publication of the said Act.

And whereas by the seventh clause of the said Act, such coloured persons as should not bring such proofs as aforesaid of their freedom, unto the said register's office within the said limited time, were and are liable to be committed to gaol, and sold as slaves in way and manner therein particularly mentioned.

And whereas the said Act was published on the twenty-first day of April one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven, and the time thereby prescribed for recording the said deeds of manumission, and other proofs of freedom therein mentioned is long ago expired: And whereas by the construction given to the said Act, many coloured persons who are really free, may be deprived of the benefit and advantage of such their freedom, to the great injury both of their property and persons; for remedy whereof, BE it enacted by his excellency Edward Mathew, esquire, captain general, and governor in chief of these His Majesty's Islands of Grenada and such of the Grenadines as lie to the southward of the island of Carriacou, including that Island; the honourable the members of His Majesty's council for the said Islands, and the representatives of the people of the same; and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the publication of this Act, every negro, mulatto, or other coloured person having or possessing a manumission or any other act of freedom, either by last will and testament, or otherwise, may at any time prove

Clause I.
Acts of freedom by deed, last will or otherwise, may be recorded at any time.

Originals of such acts, or certified copies, may be

prove and record the same in the register's office of these Islands, in manner prescribed by law, for the probate and recording of other deeds or wills; and that the original or originals thereof, after due proof of the execution of the same, or an office copy or office copies from the record thereof, duly certified by the register of these Islands for the time being, or his lawful deputy, shall and may at any time be pleaded and given in evidence in all courts of law and equity in these Islands, any thing in the said Act contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall affect or prejudice any intermediate bonâ fide purchaser or other incumbrancer, who may not have notice of such manumission or other act of freedom, at the time of becoming such purchaser or incumbrancer as aforesaid.

And be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every negro, mulatto, or other coloured person who hath not a manumission or other act of freedom, by reason of being born of a free woman, shall and may at any time bring two credible freeholders within these Islands, before any two justices of the peace in the Island where such freeholders do actually reside, to declare upon oath before such justices by affidavit in writing, that such person pretending to be free, was born of a free woman, or hath always been reputed so to be, and that the mother of such coloured person was free, or reputed so to be, at the time of the birth of such coloured person, and upon such affidavit being so made, the said justices shall and may grant a certificate thereof, under their respective hands and seals, and such affidavit and certificate shall, and the same are hereby declared to be *prima facie* sufficient proof and evidence of the freedom of such coloured person, and shall and may be pleaded and admitted as such in all courts of law and equity in these Islands; and any person pretending to be free, and who cannot produce a regular deed of freedom, and cannot prove his or her birth of a free woman, shall and may bring two credible freeholders within these Islands, before any two justices of the peace in the Island where such freeholders do actually reside, to declare solemnly upon oath, before such justices by affidavit in writing, that such freeholders, and each of them, have known the persons so pretending to be free, for the space of five years at least; that during such space of five years, such person was reputed to be free from slavery, to all intents and purposes, and did behave and demean him or herself decently, and in a manner becoming a free person of his or her complexion; and upon such affidavit being so made, the said justices shall and may grant a certificate thereof, under their respective hands and seals, and such affidavit and certificate shall, and the same are hereby declared to be *prima facie* sufficient proof and evidence of the freedom of such coloured person, and shall and may be pleaded and admitted as such in all courts of law and equity in these Islands: Provided always nevertheless, that every person shall and may be at liberty to dispute and counteract such *prima facie* evidence of freedom by offering and producing all such testimony or other proofs as he or she may be possessed of, or have in his or her power for the purpose of disproving such freedom: And provided also, that nothing herein contained shall deprive any negro, mulatto, or other coloured person pretending to be free either by manumission, last will, being born of a free woman or otherwise, of the benefit and advantage which he she or they may have from any other evidence of his her or their freedom, but that every such proof or evidence thereof, other or different from the proof or evidence hereby directed and prescribed, shall and may be admitted and received as evidence in all courts of law and equity in these Islands, in the same manner as the same would have been admitted and received, had this Act, and the said Act to prevent the further sudden increase of free negroes and mulattoes never been made.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person making such affidavit or affidavits as are hereinbefore mentioned, who shall swear thereto falsely, or who shall be guilty of procuring any other person or persons to swear falsely in any manner relative to such proof or proofs of freedom of any coloured person or persons as aforesaid, shall, in the former case of swearing falsely, be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and in the latter case of procuring any other person to swear falsely, be guilty of subornation of perjury, and shall and may be proceeded against, as in Great Britain in cases of wilful and corrupt perjury, or subornation of perjury, according to the nature of the offence or offences respectively; and every person convicted of such perjury or subornation of perjury, shall incur the same pains and penalties, as by the laws and statutes of Great Britain are declared and in force against the crimes of wilful and corrupt perjury and subornation of perjury.

GRENADA.

pleaded and given in evidence in all courts of law and equity in these islands.

Proviso.

Bona fide purchaser or incumbrancer, not to be thereby affected without notice.

Clause II.

Negroes and Mulattoes claiming to be free by birth, to prove such claim by the affidavit of two credible freeholders, before two justices of the peace.

Justices to grant certificate of such claim and proof.

Where there is neither manumission nor proof of freedom by birth, a claim of freedom by repute may be proved, certified and given in evidence in like manner, if the party has been so reputed free for five years.

Proviso.

Such *prima facie* proof not conclusive, if opposed by contrary evidence.

Proviso.

But the party claiming to be free is not to be debarred from adducing further proof of his her or their freedom.

Clause III.

Persons falsely swearing under this Act, or procuring others so to do, guilty of perjury or subornation of perjury, punishable by the laws of England.

GRENADA.**Clause IV.**

The 1st, 2nd, 3d,
4th, 5th, 6th and 7th
clauses of the Act of

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh clauses of the said Act to prevent the further sudden increase of free negroes and mulattoes, shall from and after the publication of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

of April 23, 1767, repealed.

Clause V.**Preamble.**

Certificates obtained subsequent to the said recited act, and not recorded within the time limited thereby, and certificates obtained after the expiration of the time prescribed by the said act, and before the publication of this act, declared to be valid and effectual.

Proviso.

Such certificates not conclusive, but may be opposed by contrary evidence.

Proviso.

Party producing such certificates not to be debarred from adducing other proof of his her or their freedom.

And whereas many negroes, mulattoes, and other coloured persons, have, subsequent to the publication of the said Act, to prevent the sudden increase of free negroes and mulattoes, obtained certificates of their freedom under the hands and seals of two justices of the peace, in manner prescribed by the fifth clause of the said last-mentioned Act: And whereas some of such certificates have been neglected to be recorded in the register's office within the time prescribed for that purpose by the proviso to the said clause, and others of such certificates have been procured subsequent to the expiration of such time so prescribed by the said proviso, and in both cases it is now impossible to comply with the regulations directed by the said proviso: And whereas it is unnecessary to put such persons as are possessed of such certificates to the trouble and expense of procuring others in way and manner prescribed by this Act; BE it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every certificate of freedom of any negro, mulatto, or other coloured person, which antecedent to the publication of this Act, hath been obtained agreeable to, and in the terms of the said fifth clause of the said Act to prevent the sudden increase of free negroes and mulattoes, but without compliance with the requisites prescribed and directed by the said proviso thereto, shall and the same is hereby declared to be as valid effectual and sufficient both at law and in equity, as if the said proviso to the said fifth clause of the said last-mentioned Act had never been made: Provided always nevertheless, that every person shall and may be at liberty to dispute and counteract the force and effect of every such certificate, by offering and producing such testimony or other proofs as he or she may be possessed of, or have in his or her power for the purpose of disproving the freedom so certified: And provided also, that nothing herein contained shall deprive any negro, mulatto, or other coloured person, having such last-mentioned certificate or certificates, of the benefit and advantage which he she or they may have from any other evidence of his her or their freedom, but that every such proof or evidence thereof, other or different from such certificate or certificates, shall and may be admitted and received as evidence in all courts of law and equity in these Islands, in the same manner as the same would have been admitted and received, had this Act and the said Act to prevent the further sudden increase of free negroes and mulattoes never been made.

Clause VI.**Preamble.**

Originals of all manumissions duly proved, or office copies thereof, duly certified according to law, declared to be good evidence at law or in equity.

And whereas many manumissions and other acts of freedom for the purpose of enfranchising slaves, have been made and executed subsequent to the sixth of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, when these Islands were restored to Great Britain, without complying with the requisites and formalities prescribed by the first, second, and third clauses of the said Act, to prevent the further sudden increase of free negroes, and mulattoes, upon a mistaken idea that the said Act was not then in force: And whereas the said first, second, and third clauses of the said last-mentioned Act, were by two Acts of the legislature of these Islands repealed during the continuance of the said Acts, and other regulations thereby established for the manumission and enfranchisement of slaves, which said last-mentioned regulations are now in force: And whereas it would be unjust, under such circumstances, to permit the said Act to prevent the further sudden increase of free negroes and mulattoes, to operate against and destroy the intention and effect of such manumissions or other acts of freedom so made and executed between the said sixth day of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and the said third day of November one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight; BE it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the originals of all manumissions or other acts of freedom, whether by last will and testament or otherwise, after been duly proved according to law, and if proved and recorded in the register's office of these Islands in manner prescribed by law, then office copies thereof duly certified by the register of these Islands for the time being, or his lawful deputy in manner prescribed by law, shall and may be admitted and received as evidence in all courts of law and equity in these Islands, and shall have and produce the same operation and effect, both at law and in equity, as such manumissions or other acts of

of freedom would have had and produced, had the said Act to prevent the further sudden increase of free negroes and mulattoes never been made.

GRENADE.

And whereas by the seventeenth clause of an Act for the better protection and for promoting the increase and population of slaves, and for repealing during the continuance of the said Act, the first, second and third clauses of an Act, intituled, "An Act to prevent the further sudden increase of free negroes and mulattoes;" and such part of all and every law and laws then in force relative to the trial and punishment of slaves, as relate to their trial and punishment for the sole offence of running away, and for substituting another mode of trial and punishment in lieu thereof, and for appointing guardians to carry the said Act into execution, a certificate under the hands and seals of the guardians of slaves for the district wherein any slave or slaves intended to be manumitted resides or reside, or of any two of them to the effect therein mentioned, is directed to be indorsed on or annexed to the deed of manumission of such slave or slaves, and in cases by manumission by last will and testament, such certificate is directed to be indorsed on or annexed to an office copy of such last will and testament: And whereas the signing and sealing of such certificate of such guardians, hath not in any case been made in the presence of witness or witnesses, and from the death or absence of such guardian or guardians it may be difficult and in some cases impossible to procure such actual sealing by such guardians, although the signature of such guardian or guardians may be easily proved in manner prescribed by law; BE it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where the seals and signatures of such guardians, or of any two of them, appear to be set and affixed to such certificate, due proof of the respective signatures of such guardians to such certificates, shall be also held and deemed prima facie evidence of the sealing thereof by the guardian or respective guardians whose signature or signatures thereto shall be so proved; and that if any person after such prima facie evidence given, shall dispute such sealing, he shall be obliged to disprove the same according to law.

Clause VII.
Preamble.

Where certificates of guardians, under the act of February 1797, (expired) have not been valid and signed in presence of witnesses, proof of the signature of such guardians made prima facie evidence of such sealing.

And whereas by the twenty-first clause of an Act for the better government of slaves, and for the more speedy, and effectual suppression of run-away slaves, it is enacted amongst other things, that the provost marshal, or his lawful deputy, shall receive into his custody all run-away slaves brought to him, and pay the rewards for the same therein directed, and after making publication respecting every such slave or slaves for six weeks in manner therein prescribed, shall, if such slave or slaves be not claimed within the time aforesaid, sell such slave or slaves at public outcry, and pay the money arising therefrom, after deduction of charges and fees, to the owner or owners of such slave or slaves, and in default of knowing such owner or owners, to the treasurer of these Islands for the time being, for the use of the public, till such time as the owner or owners of such slave or slaves shall appear: And whereas the aforesaid Regulation hath from experience been found to be productive of much injury and loss to such persons as from local situation or other circumstances have not had it in their power to claim or prove their property in, or title to such run-away slaves, within the time therein before prescribed; for remedy whereof, BE it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the provost marshal of this Island for the time being, or his lawful deputy, to receive into his custody all run-away slaves, who shall be brought to him, and to pay the apprehender of such slave or slaves, the rewards and mile money specified and directed in the third section of the said Act, for the better government of slaves, and for the more speedy and effectual suppression of run-away slaves; provided the owner or owners of such slave or slaves is or are not known to such apprehender or apprehenders, and such provost marshal for the time being, or his lawful deputy, shall and may keep such slave or slaves in safe custody, and shall immediately give public notice thereof, by publication (in some Grenada newspaper, if any, at the time; and if none, by written advertisement affixed at the church and court house doors of the town of Saint George in the said Island of Grenada) for six successive weeks, describing as near as may be, the name, age, sex, size, complexion, and external marks of such slave or slaves, whereby he she or they may be more readily known, together with the country of such slave or slaves, if the knowledge thereof be attainable, and shall also affix a copy in writing of such publication on the door of the public office of such provost marshal or his lawful deputy for the time hereinbefore prescribed; and in case such provost marshal for the time being, or his lawful

Clause VIII.
Preamble.

Marshal not to sell runaway slaves without giving public notice in the Island Gazette.

And if no Gazette, by a written advertisement, to be affixed for six successive weeks to the doors of the church, court-house and marshal's office.

deputy,

GRENADA.

Marshal answerable in an action of damages to the party aggrieved, if he neglects to advertise. Slaves, if not claimed within the six weeks, to be then sold by public outcry.

Proceeds, after deducting all charges, to be paid by the marshal to the owner of such slave, or if the owner is not known, to the public treasurer, for such owner when he shall appear.

Proviso.

Such sales not conclusive against owners not resident at the time in the country.

Such owner, upon payment or tender of all monies actually paid, and expenses incurred, may claim restitution of such slave within twelve months after such sale, and maintain the same by action of ejectment, trover or detinue, against the purchaser or possessor.

Clause IX.

Repealing the 21st clause of the act of the 21st of April, 1767.

Clause X.

This Act declared to be a Public Act.

deputy, shall fail in performing all or any of the several matters hereby required, he shall be liable to answer in damages by action for such neglect to the person or persons who shall or may happen to be aggrieved thereby; and after such publication being duly made for the time aforesaid, if such slave or slaves so advertised, shall not be claimed within six weeks from and after the day on which he she or they were delivered into the hands of such provost marshal or his lawful deputy, such slave or slaves shall be sold at public outcry by such provost marshal for the time being, or his lawful deputy, and the monies arising from such sale or sales, after deduction of all reasonable charges and fees, shall be paid over by such provost marshal or his lawful deputy, to the owner or owners of such slave or slaves, his her or their executors or administrators, and for want of knowing such owner or owners, his her or their executors or administrators, the monies arising from such sale or sales, after deduction as aforesaid, shall by such provost marshal for the time being, or his lawful deputy, be deposited in the hands of the public treasurer of these Islands for the time being, to and for the public use of these Islands. But if the owner or owners of such slave or slaves, his her or their executors or administrators, shall appear and claim the same within twelve months from the date of such sale or sales respectively, upon due proof being made within the period aforesaid, by such owner or owners, his her or their executors or administrators, of the title or titles of such owner or owners to the slave or slaves so to be sold, the public treasurer of these Islands for the time being is hereby authorized to pay over the net proceeds of the amount of such sale or sales to such owner or owners, his her or their executors or administrators respectively: Provided always nevertheless, that where such owner or owners shall at the time of the sale or sales be resident out of the government of Grenada and its dependencies, such sale or sales shall not, for and during the period hereinafter specified, be conclusive against such owner or owners, but that such owner or owner so resident out of the said government, shall upon payment or tender of all monies actually paid, and expenses incurred at such public outcry or outcries, for the purchase of such slave or slaves, be authorized and entitled to claim and demand restoration and delivery of such slave or slaves, at any time within twelve months from and after the day of such sale or sales respectively; and on neglect or refusal to deliver such slave or slaves as aforesaid, within the period aforesaid, the owner or owners thereof shall and may, at his her or their option, maintain and prosecute an action or actions of ejectment, trover, or detinue, against such purchaser or purchasers, or other possessor or possessors of such slave or slaves, for the actual recovery thereof, or of the value thereof, and of all damages, costs and expenses incurred by the detection or nondelivery thereof, but not for any wages of such slave or slaves, or hire for his her or their use or labour antecedent to the time of making such claim and demand of such slave or slaves as aforesaid within the period aforesaid.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said twenty-first clause of the said Act, for the better government of slaves, and for the more speedy and effectual suppression of runaway slaves, shall from and after the publication of this Act be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be deemed a Public Act, and all judges, justices, and jurors shall take notice thereof as such, without specially pleading the same.

An ACT for the more effectual Trial and Punishment of Slaves, who may have been, or may hereafter be concerned in the Rebellion and Insurrection now existing in this Island.—[7 June 1796.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS by the laws now existing in these Islands, slaves convicted of any heinous or grievous crimes or offences are liable to suffer death: And whereas from the humane principles of our Government it is necessary to discriminate between such slaves as have willingly taken an active part in the rebellion and insurrection, and in the committing of murders, and setting fire to buildings and canoes, and such slaves as have in some measure been compelled to join the insurrection, from the owners and other persons having the charge of Slaves being obliged to quit their habitations and retire for safety to the town of Saint George and its neighbourhood; and that such new punishments should be substituted

tuted as are likely not only to produce a lasting impression upon the minds of the slaves, but also to be otherwise beneficial to the community; we, Your Majesty's most dutiful, loyal and obedient subjects the lieutenant governor of these Your Majesty's Islands of Grenada, and the Grenadines thereon dependant, and commander in chief therein, the members of Your Majesty's council, and the representatives of the people of the said Islands, in general assembly convened, pray Your most excellent Majesty that it may be enacted and ordained, and be it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every slave or slaves who has or have been, or who is or are suspected to have been concerned in the present insurrection and rebellion, and who is or are suspected of any felony, burglary, robbery, burning of houses, cane-pieces, murders, rebellions, conspiracies, insurrection, compassing or imagining the death of any white or free coloured person or any slave, or who has or have been aiding, abetting, counselling, or advising in the commission of any of the aforesaid crimes, and who has or have at any time heretofore been taken, or surrendered himself, herself, or themselves, shall and may be tried by a court to be assembled in way and manner hereinafter mentioned for the trial of slaves who may at any time hereafter be taken or surrendered themselves, and, if found guilty, shall and may be punished in any of the ways hereinafter directed.

Clause I.

Slaves suspected of being concerned in the insurrection and rebellion to be tried by a court hereinafter mentioned, and punished as hereinafter directed.

Clause II.

Slaves when taken and surrendered to be first examined by a justice of the peace.

And be it further enacted, That every slave who may hereafter be taken, or shall surrender himself or herself, shall immediately, or as soon after as it can be conveniently done, be sent by the person so taking or to whom such slave shall surrender, before some one or more of His Majesty's justices of the peace to be examined; and such justice shall accordingly proceed to examine such slave and all other persons who can give evidence of the conduct of the said slave, and shall reduce such examinations into writing, and return or transmit the same, together with his proceedings thereupon, to the commander in chief for the time being, within twenty-four hours after the taking such examinations respectively; and if upon such examination there shall appear just grounds to suspect that such slave has been guilty of any of the crimes aforesaid, or has been aiding, abetting, counselling, or advising therein, or is otherwise a dangerous character, unfit to be allowed to go at large, the said justice shall commit such slave to the common gaol, or to some other secure place of confinement, there to be detained for trial, and it shall and may be lawful for the commander in chief for the time being, at any time hereafter, to issue his warrant or order to any three or more of His Majesty's justices of the peace to be therein named, authorizing and requiring them to proceed to the trial of the offender in any parish within this Island, to be named in such warrant or order; and such justices shall within twenty-four hours after the receipt of such warrant or order, issue their precept directed to a constable of the parish where such trial shall be directed to be had, authorizing and requiring him to summon five respectable white persons of the said or any of the adjoining parishes to be named in such precept, at a certain day and place to be named therein, and between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, personally to be and appear before the said justices to serve as jurors for the trial of such offender or offenders; at which time and place the said justices shall cause the offender or offenders, and the witness or witnesses against and for such offender or offenders, to come before them, by issuing their summons to such witness; and in case of slaves being witnesses, the summons shall be served on the owner or person having charge of such slave; and shall explain the nature of the offence with which the prisoner stands charged, and demand of him or her whether he or she is guilty or not guilty, and if the prisoner pleads guilty, the justices shall proceed to pronounce sentence of death, or banishment from the Island, or confinement in chains to hard labour for life, or for any less term, and at the expiration thereof then to be banished from the Island, as the said justices shall determine, according to the nature of the offence; but if such prisoner pleads not guilty, then the said justices shall proceed to choose by ballot, three of the said five persons summoned as jurors, and shall administer to the three so chosen the following oath; viz.

Examinations to be returned to the commander in chief within 24 hours.

Justice to commit offender to prison if he sees probable ground for suspicion, there to be detained for trial.

Commander in chief to issue his warrant to three or more justices to proceed to try the offender.

Justices within 24 hours after receiving such warrant to issue a precept to some constable to summon five white persons as jurors.

To fix a time for trial.

To cause at such trial witnesses to come forward.

Notices to witnesses who are slaves to be served on their owner.

Punishment of death, banishment or hard labour in chains, on prisoner pleading guilty.

If prisoner pleads not guilty, justices to choose three of the five jurors to try cause.

Juror's oath.

" You shall well and truly try, and true deliverance make between our sovereign
" Lord the King, and the prisoner whom you have in charge, and a true verdict
" give according to the evidence given unto you. So help you GOD,"

And the said justices shall proceed to examine the witnesses produced, and shall admit the prisoner, either by himself or any other person on his or her behalf, to a full defence; and if upon hearing the evidence the jury shall find the prisoner guilty,

Justice's sentence to be final, and to be executed at any time they shall appoint after 36 hours.

GRENADA.

guilty, then the justices presiding shall proceed to pass the sentence in the same manner as hereinbefore directed when the prisoner pleads guilty, and every sentence shall be final and conclusive, and without appeal; and the justices presiding at every such trial shall cause their sentence to be carried into execution at such time (after the expiration of thirty-six hours from the pronouncing such sentence respectively) and place as they shall think proper, unless the commander in chief for the time being, to whom the justices shall report or transmit every such sentence within twenty-four hours after pronouncing the same respectively, shall think proper to respite the same, or to pardon the criminal: And in all trials to be had under this Act, the evidence of slaves against and for one another shall be deemed good and sufficient proof; and in case of the absence of any material witness, either against or for the prisoner to be tried under this Act, the justices presiding shall adjourn the trial for forty-eight hours, and direct a constable to search for and bring such witness before the court at its next sitting, and shall then proceed with such trial either with or without the attendance of such witness, if he or she is not to be found; and the justices presiding at such trials respectively shall make regular minutes, to contain the day of trial, the names of the justices and jury, the crime for which the prisoner stands charged, his or her plea, the evidence for the prosecution, and on the prisoner's behalf, the verdict of the jury, and the sentence of the court; and shall sign the same, and return such minutes into the secretary's office within six days after every such trial shall be finished respectively: And in all cases where the punishment of death is inflicted, the execution shall be performed in a public part of the parish, and with due solemnity; and care shall be taken by the gaoler or person having charge of the prisoner, that he or she is free from intoxication at the time of his or her trial, and from thence to and at the time of his or her execution, under the penalty of twenty pounds, to be recovered in manner hereinafter directed for the recovery of penalties incurred by jurors, constables and witnesses; and the mode of such execution shall be hanging by the neck and no other; and the body shall be afterwards disposed of in such manner as the justices presiding at the trial shall direct: And in all cases where the punishment shall be confinement in chains to hard labour for life, or for any lesser term, the criminals shall be employed under proper overseers, and a sufficient guard, to be provided at the public expense, in clearing the woods in the interior part of this Island, and making convenient roads through the same to every part of the Island; and the constables of the parish, where such trials shall be had respectively, shall attend the justices during the sitting of the court, and at all other times, when required so to do, and shall also attend the execution of every sentence of death.

Commander in chief may respite or pardon any criminal.

Evidence of slaves for and against one another.

Justices may adjourn the trial for 48 hours in case of absence of material witness. If witness does not then appear, trial to go on.

Justices to make regular minutes, and to return them into the secretary's office in six days.

Punishment of death to be inflicted publicly.

Prisoner not to be intoxicated when executed.

No other mode of execution but hanging allowed.

Offenders how to be guarded and employed when any other sentence than death is inflicted.

Constables to attend the trial and execution.

Clause III. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said court shall have full power and authority, if they shall see cause to adjourn the said court from time to time, for any time not exceeding forty-eight hours, during any one adjournment.

Clause IV. And be enacted, That in case any slave shall wilfully, or with evil intent, give false evidence on any trial to be had under this Act, such slave, upon being found guilty thereof before a court to be assembled as hereinbefore directed, shall suffer the same punishment as the person or persons on whose trial such false evidence was given would, if found guilty, have been liable to suffer, or such other punishment as the court shall think proper to inflict, according to the circumstances of the case.

Justices to explain to slave witnesses the punishment for false testimony.

Owner refusing to produce slaves summoned as witnesses, to forfeit 50*l*.

And the justices presiding at any trial where a slave or slaves shall be brought forward to give testimony, shall explain to each of the witnesses the punishment which he or she may be subject to, in case of giving false evidence; and if any owner or person having charge of slaves shall wilfully refuse or neglect to produce before the court hereby directed, any slave, whose testimony is required on any trial to be had under this Act, every such person shall, for each refusal or neglect, incur a penalty of fifty pounds.

Clause V. And be it enacted, That if any justice of the peace shall refuse or neglect to do and perform all and singular the duties required of him by this Act, every such justice, upon proof thereof made before the commander in chief for the time being, by one or more credible witness or witnesses, shall for each offence incur a penalty of fifty pounds, to be recovered by attachment, under the hand and seal of such commander in chief, directed to the provost marshal, in the following form; viz.

"George the Third by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and so forth."

GRENADA.

"To the Provost Marshal of the Island of Grenada.

"WE command you to attach the body of *A. B.* and him in safe custody to keep in our common gaol of our said Island, until he shall pay to us a fine of fifty pounds, for refusing or neglecting [*here insert the particular offence*] and hereof fail not at your peril. Witness, *C. D.*
"our commander in chief for the time being, the day of
"and all costs incurred thereon."

And the provost marshal shall accordingly execute the said writ by attaching the body of the delinquent and detaining him in gaol until the said fine shall be fully paid; and if any constable shall refuse or neglect to do and perform all and singular the duties required of him by this Act, every such constable, for each refusal or neglect, shall incur a penalty of twenty-five pounds, to be recovered by attachment, under the hand and seal of the justice or hands and seals of the justices who shall direct such constable to do his duty, directed to the provost marshal in the aforesaid form, except as to the testing the said writ, which shall be tested in the name or names of the justice or justices issuing the same, and the provost master shall in like manner execute the said writ.

Constable refusing to do his duty liable to a fine of 25*l.*, to be recovered in like manner.

And be it enacted, That if any juror or witness, after being summoned, shall refuse or neglect to attend in conformity to the said summons, every such juror and witness, upon proof of the service of such summons before the justices issuing the same, every such juror or any witness, being a free person, for each offence shall incur a penalty of twenty-five pounds, to be recovered in like manner as penalties incurred by constables are directed to be recovered; and if any juror or witness so summoned as aforesaid shall attend and shall refuse to serve as a juror or to give evidence, every such juror or witness shall and may be committed by the justices present to the common gaol, there to remain without bail or mainprize for the space of three calendar months.

Clause VI.
Jurors and free witnesses refusing to serve or attend, liable to a fine of 25*l.* and three months imprisonment.

And be it enacted, That when any slave shall be sentenced to death, or banished, or condemned to confinement in chains to hard labour, the justices and jury who shall sit upon the trial shall value the said slave at such sum as they in their consciences shall deem him or her to be worth, according to his or her trade or occupation, not exceeding one hundred pounds currency, and shall certify the same to the public treasurer of the Island of Grenada, who is hereby authorized to pay to the owner the amount of the sum mentioned in such certificate: And all slaves condemned to confinement in chains to hard labour or to be banished, shall from and immediately after such appraisement become the property of the public, and the owner divested of all claim therein: And if any owner or other person having the charge of any slave, whom he or she shall suspect to have been guilty of, or aiding, abetting, counselling, or advising in any of the crimes specified in this Act, and shall not immediately carry such slave before some one of His Majesty's justices of the peace to be examined, every such person shall, upon being convicted thereof before the court of King's Bench and Grand Sessions of the Peace, be sentenced to be imprisoned for the space of one year.

Clause VII.
Slaves sentenced to death, confinement or banishment, to be valued by the justices and jurors.
Such valuation not to exceed 100*l.* currency.
To be paid by the treasurer from the public treasury to the owner of the slave.
Slaves so valued to be the property of the public.
Any owner suspecting any slave of any crime specified in this act, and not carrying him before a justice, liable to be imprisoned one year.

And be it enacted, That all penalties incurred under this Act shall be paid into the hands of the public treasurer by the person receiving the same, and shall by the said treasurer be set apart as a fund for defraying the expenses of guards and cutting traces through the woods, and other expenses incurred in carrying this Act into execution.

Clause VIII.
All fines levied under this act, a fund in the treasurer's hands for the purposes thereof.

And be it enacted, That all reasonable expenses incurred in performing the various duties required by this Act shall be paid by the public treasurer, upon producing a certificate or warrant for the same under the hands of the justices presiding at any court to be held in pursuance of this Act.

Clause IX.
Reasonable expenses incurred to be paid by the treasurer by warrant from the justices.

And be it enacted, That the governor and commander in chief for the time being shall have the ordering and directing the employment of the said slaves in manner before specified, and the appointment of a proper officer for superintending the same; and all monies, the mode of issuing whereof is not directed by this Act, shall be paid by warrant under the hand and seal of the governor or commander in chief for the time being, to such person or persons as shall be therein specified.

Clause X.
Commander in chief to have the direction of all slaves sentenced under this act, and all monies not otherwise ordered to be paid by this act for commander in chief.

the purposes thereof, to be payable by warrant from the

GRENADA.

An ACT for the punishment of Slaves under sentence of banishment or confinement to hard labour in chains, who shall escape or attempt to escape from their places of confinement or employment, and to make it lawful for the Magistrates to condemn to hard labour, in chains for life, or for a limited time, Slaves convicted under the several Acts for the trial and punishment of criminal Slaves. [13 May 1797.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS by an act of this Island, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual trial and punishment of slaves who may have been or may hereafter be concerned in the rebellion and insurrection now existing in this Island," it is enacted and ordained, That slaves convicted of certain crimes therein mentioned may be sentenced to banishment, to hard labour in chains for life, or for any shorter period, to be banished afterwards: And whereas from various causes it hath not been found practicable to transport from the Island several slaves now under sentence of banishment, in pursuance of the said Act, in consequence of which it hath been found expedient to employ the said slaves in works of labour for the advantage of the colony: And whereas from the negligence of the persons superintending such slaves, so employed as aforesaid, or from the want of proper places to confine them in out of the hours of labour, many of the said slaves may and actually do escape; who, by joining other ill-disposed people in the colony, may again kindle up the flames of sedition and insurrection which have so lately ravaged the Island: And whereas the said sentences of banishment, and confinement in chains to hard labour for life, have in general, from motives of humanity and to spare the effusion of human blood, been past on objects who from the enormity of their crimes deserved, and from the rigour of the law would have been condemned to death, but which humane system would be attended with the worst of consequences, if they or any of them get again at large in the Island, for remedy of so alarming an evil, we, Your Majesty's most dutiful, loyal and obedient subjects, the captain general of these Your Majesty's Islands of Grenada and the Grenadines thereon dependant, and commander in chief therein, the members of Your Majesty's council, and the representatives of the people of the said Islands, in general assembly convened, pray Your most excellent Majesty that it may be ordained, and be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That from and immediately after the publication of this Act all and every such slave or slaves who now are or who hereafter may be sentenced to be banished from this Island, or to be confined to hard labour in chains for life, or for any shorter period, and who shall escape, break loose or run away from the place of his her or their confinement, or who shall be absent for the space of forty eight hours from the custody of the person having charge of him her or them, shall on conviction thereof be declared guilty of felony, and shall suffer death, or such other punishment as the magistrates presiding on the trial of such slave or slaves shall direct.

Clause I.

Slaves sentenced to banishment from this island, or to be confined to hard labour in chains for life, or shorter period; and who shall escape, break loose, or run away from place of confinement, or be absent 48 hours from custody of person having charge, to suffer death or other punishment, according to discretion of magistrate.

Clause II.

Slaves charged with crime of escaping from place of confinement, to be tried according to act for punishing negroes guilty of high treason. Record of former conviction of such slave, and of sentence passed on him, together with evidence of any one free person or slave, of his having escaped from place of confinement, or absence for 84 hours or more from custody, declared to be sufficient proof of conviction.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every slave charged with the crime of escaping, breaking loose or running away from the place of his her or their confinement, or of having been absent for the space of forty-eight hours from the custody of the person having charge of him her or them, shall be tried in the manner prescribed by the Act above recited for the trial of slaves guilty of high treason and other offences, and the record of the former conviction of the said slave or slaves, and of the sentence passed on him her or them, together with the evidence of any one free person or slave to the fact of his her or their having escaped from the place of his her or their confinement, or of his her or their absence for the space of forty eight hours or more from the custody of the person having charge of him her or them, shall be and it is hereby adjudged and declared to be sufficient proof to convict him her or them of the same.

Clause III.

Slaves returning from transportation under this act, to suffer death.

And be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all and every slave or slaves who shall be transported from the government, in consequence of sentence of banishment having been pronounced against him her or them, and who shall hereafter return to any part of this government, shall, on conviction thereof in manner prescribed by the last clause, be declared guilty of felony, and shall suffer death.

Preamble.

And whereas from various causes it may be found necessary to continue to employ criminal

criminal slaves in chains or works of labour for a considerable time; and as it is expedient from motives of humanity and policy to adopt such punishments in many cases in lieu of others, for slaves convicted of offences under the several acts of this Island at present in force for the trial and punishment of criminal slaves; BE it and it is hereby enacted and ordained, That from and after the publication of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for any of His Majesty's justices of the peace before whom any slave or slaves shall be tried for any offence, and who shall be convicted thereof, the punishment for which would be, agreeably to the said acts now in force, corporal punishment or imprisonment for life, to condemn such slave or slaves, in lieu thereof, to be worked in chains for any limited time, or life, at the discretion of the court before whom such slave or slaves shall be tried and convicted; and whenever any slave or slaves shall be sentenced to be worked in chains for life, he she or they shall be appraised in the same manner as is prescribed for slaves sentenced to death, and shall from thenceforth be considered as the property of the public to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

thereof, to be worked in chains for any limited time, or life; or when for paid for, and become the property of the public.

Clause IV.

Justices of the peace before whom any slave shall be tried for any offence, and who shall be convicted thereof, the punishment for which would be, agreeably to said acts now in force, corporal punishment or imprisonment for life, to condemn such slave or slaves, in lieu of life, to be appraised,

And be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained, That all and every slave so sentenced to hard labour in chains for life, or for any time limited, agreeably to the last clause of this Act shall be and he she or they are hereby declared to be to all intents and purposes subject in similar cases to the punishment prescribed by the first clause of this Act, for such slave or slaves as shall escape, break loose, or run away from the place of his her or their confinement, or who shall be absent for the space of forty-eight hours or more from the custody of the person having charge of him her or them and shall be tried accordingly, and in order the more effectually to prevent slaves so escaping or running away from being harboured or concealed, as well as to encourage the discovery and apprehending of the same; BE it and it is hereby enacted and ordained, That upon information being given to any one of His Majesty's justices of the peace, of any slave or slaves who have escaped or run away from the place of his her or their confinement, being harboured or concealed, it shall and may be lawful for such magistrate to issue his warrant to any constable to apprehend and bring before him the person or persons suspected of harbouring or concealing such slave or slaves; and if it shall appear to the magistrate, that he she or they really did wilfully conceal or harbour such slave or slaves, or were privy to the harbouring or concealing of such slave or slaves, knowing the same to be a runaway or runaways under the sentence of the law, he she or they, if free, shall, on conviction of the said offence by the oath of a free person, be forthwith committed to the common gaol of the Island, there to be without bail or mainprize for any term not exceeding thirty days; and if a slave or slaves, he she or they shall on conviction, by the testimony of a free person, or of a slave, be ordered by the magistrate to hard labour in chains for any time not exceeding thirty days, and shall suffer such corporal punishment besides, as the magistrates shall think fit to direct.

Clause V.

And when slaves who are sentenced to work in chains for life, or for a limited time, shall commit the offences created in the first clause, they shall be tried in like manner.

Clause VI.

Information being given to any justice, of any slaves having escaped, or run away from place of confinement, or from keeper, magistrate to issue his warrant to constables to apprehend persons concealing them, and on conviction, if free, to be committed to gaol for any time under 30 days without bail; and if slaves, to be worked in chains not exceeding 30 days.

Clause VII.

Free persons giving the above information of concealment, to get 6*l.* 12*s.* if slave, to get 3*l.* 6*s.*

And be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained, That every free person giving information to a magistrate of such slave or slaves being so harboured or concealed as aforesaid, shall, on conviction of the offender, be entitled to receive from the public treasurer of this Island, the sum of six pounds twelve shillings current money, by warrant under the hand and seal of the magistrate to whom the information is given; and every slave giving information as aforesaid, shall be also entitled to receive from the public treasurer the sum of three pounds six shillings current money, to be paid on conviction of the offender, by warrant under the hand and seal of the magistrate to whom such information is given.

Clause VIII.

This Act declared to be a Public Act.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be deemed a Public Act; and all judges, justices and jurors are required to take notice thereof accordingly.

An ACT for the better protection and for promoting the natural increase and population of Slaves within the Island of Grenada, and such of the Grenadines as are annexed to the government thereof, for compelling an adequate provision for and care of them, as well in sickness and old age as in health; and for constituting and appointing Guardians to effectuate and carry into execution the regulations and purposes of this Act. [9 Dec. 1797.]

WHEREAS the laws heretofore made for the protection of slaves, and for divers other of the benevolent purposes intended by this present Act, having been

Preamble.

GRENADA.

temporary, are expired; and humanity and the interest of the colony require that the same, or other equally salutary and sufficient regulations and provisions should be adopted and ordained, for rendering the servitude and labour of slaves as limited and easy as possible; and for promoting the natural increase of their population, as the most likely means of removing, in a course of time, the necessity of further importations of slaves from Africa: And whereas these desirable ends cannot be more effectually obtained than by compelling the owners and masters of slaves sufficiently and properly to lodge, feed, clothe, and maintain them, as well during health, and their capacity for labour, as in time of sickness, old age, and infirmities, by prescribing reasonable bounds to the power of masters and others having the charge of slaves, by introducing them to the knowledge of the christian religion, and affording them opportunity of improving in morality; and by constituting a proper tribunal of guardianship, for the hearing, examination, and redress of their grievances, and security of their rights and immunities hereby granted and established; May it therefore please the King's most excellent Majesty, and that it may be enacted and ordained.

Clause I.

Possessors or owners of estates to provide good and comfortable lodging, a sufficient portion of negro grounds, to be approved by the guardians, with sufficient time to cultivate such grounds.

And be it and it is hereby enacted by his excellency Charles Green, esquire, captain general, and governor in chief of the Island of Grenada, and the Grenadines annexed to the government thereof, the honourable the members of the council, and the representatives of the people of said Islands in general assembly convened, and by the authority of the same, that immediately, and from time to time, and at all times from and after the publication of this Act, every proprietor, owner, or possessor of any plantation or estate, shall provide for, and allow to, at least every head of a family of slaves, thereunto attached, one good and comfortable house, with one or more cabanes or beds to sleep upon, raised at least one foot from the ground; and shall also allot and appoint for every slave (domestics excepted) above the age of fourteen years, as, and for his or her proper ground, such a quantity or portion of the land of the said plantation or estate, to which such slave may be attached, of or such other contiguous lands as shall be approved by the guardians of slaves appointed in manner hereinafter mentioned, as sufficiently near and convenient for such provision ground, as in the estimation of the guardians for that parish wherein such plantation or estate shall be situate, or the majority of them, shall be deemed sufficient, when under proper cultivation, to produce such a quantity of ground provisions, as, with the ordinary allowance of salt provisions, of the quantity whereof such guardians are to judge, will be completely adequate to the maintenance and support of such slave; and shall allow every such slave, from noon, in some one day in every week, or one whole day in a fortnight, besides Sunday (except in time of crop), for the purpose of working and cultivating his or her grounds; which said grounds, when once allotted, shall not be exchanged or taken away from any such slaves, without his or her consent, by him or her expressed to the guardians of such district or parish, whilst such slave shall remain on the estate to which such land so allotted to him or her belongs (except in manner and upon the terms next hereinafter mentioned); that is to say, *Provided always, that if the person having the charge of any plantation or estate shall find it necessary or expedient to change the provision grounds allotted to the slaves of such plantation or estate; and such consent of the slaves shall not be expressed as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any such person to allot other sufficient grounds for that purpose, and to call on the guardians of the district or parish to examine and approve of the quantity, quality, and situation of such proposed new provision grounds; and if the said guardians, or a majority of them, shall approve of such new provision grounds, then and in every such case, from and after the expiration of twelve calendar months after such new allotment and approbation as aforesaid, or such longer period, according to the season of the year, as the guardians shall judge necessary to enable the slaves to put such newly allotted grounds into proper cultivation, but not sooner or otherwise, it shall and may be lawful for any such person to take in, and put into cultivation, the grounds so first allotted for the use of the slaves.*

Clause II.

Owners of estates, from the situation or nature of the soil not affording sufficient provision grounds, to have it in their option to make allotments of ground, or to give a weekly allowance of pro-

And whereas there may be some estates, which from the nature of the soil, and particular situation, are not so proper for the cultivation of provisions; and were the proprietors or possessors compelled to allot portions thereof to every slave, for the purpose of cultivating provisions completely adequate to his or her maintenance, as hereinbefore directed, it might be attended with ruinous consequences to such estates, without answering the purposes thereby intended; BE it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every proprietor, owner, or possessor of

327

any plantation or estate, which, in the judgment of the guardians, shall be so circumstanced in point of soil or situation, shall have it in his or her option or choice, with the approbation of the guardians, either to make such allotments of land as aforesaid, as provision grounds for the maintenance of the Slaves attached thereto, or to give them a weekly allowance of provisions completely adequate to their maintenance: Provided always, that there shall be at least one fortieth part of an acre allotted to each slave, contiguous to the negro houses, for the purpose of cultivating a garden for their sole use and benefit.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such proprietor, owner, or possessor as aforesaid, shall annually allow and give to every slave whom he or she shall own, rent or possess, decent and sufficient clothing, according to the respective sex and age of such slave, to be approved of and directed by the guardians of the district wherein the plantation or estate to which such slave may be attached shall lie; and if any proprietor, owner, or possessor of any plantation or estate, do or shall neglect or refuse to comply with or obey any of the provisions of this clause, he she or they shall, for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds for every slave who shall not be so clothed as herein is directed, to be recovered, paid and applied in manner hereinafter prescribed.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases when slaves are not attached to or resident on any plantation or estate, the proprietors or possessors of all and every of such slaves, shall provide for and furnish such slaves with comfortable lodging, and ample provision of wholesome food, and with decent clothing in every year, to be approved and directed by the guardians of the district where such proprietor, or, in his or her absence, his or her acting attorney shall be resident, under the penalty last mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, in order to restrain arbitrary punishments, That from and after the publication of this Act it shall not be lawful for any proprietor of a slave or slaves, or for the attorney of such proprietor, or in his or her absence, nor for the manager, overseer, or other free persons having the management or direction of such slave or slaves in the absence of the proprietor, and where there is no attorney resident, to inflict, or cause or knowingly suffer to be inflicted on any slave any corporal punishment, other than imprisonment in a proper and wholesome place of confinement, and whipping not to exceed thirty-nine lashes at one time, and for any one offence or fault by him or her may be committed; and that in all cases when either the proprietor is resident on the estate, or, if absent, has an attorney resident thereon, it shall not be lawful for any manager, overseer, or free person employed under such proprietor or attorney, to inflict, or cause or knowingly suffer to be inflicted on any such slave any corporal punishment, other than confinement in a proper place, and whipping not to exceed twelve lashes at one time, and for any one offence or fault by him or her committed; nor shall any such proprietor, attorney, manager, overseer, or other free person as aforesaid, inflict, or suffer to be inflicted such punishment, nor any other number of lashes in the same day, nor until the delinquent has recovered from the effects of any former punishment, under the penalty of twenty pounds for every such excess or repetition of punishment, to be recovered against the person directing or permitting the same: Provided always, that in all cases where the proprietor, or other person having charge of any such slave, shall conceive the fault committed (although by law not cognizable by justices of the peace) to be of such enormity as to deserve more exemplary punishment than is hereinbefore allowed to be inflicted, it shall and may be lawful for him to cause such offending slave to be carried before any two justices of the peace; and such justices are hereby authorized to hear and examine into every such complaint, and to direct such corporal punishment, not extending to life or limb, as the offence shall in their discretion merit; after which punishment, inflicted by order of the justices as aforesaid, no farther or other punishment whatever shall be inflicted on such slave for that offence, by any person or persons whomsoever, under the similar penalty last hereinbefore mentioned of twenty pounds.

ment to be inflicted for that offence. Penalty for the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any proprietor, attorney, manager, overseer or other free person employed as aforesaid, do and shall upon any pretence whatsoever, take upon himself or herself to inflict, or cause to be inflicted on such slave or slaves as aforesaid, any heavier, greater or other

kind

GRENADA.

visions in lieu thereof, with the approbation of the guardians.

Clause III.

Annual allowance of decent and sufficient clothing, to be approved by the guardians.

Penalty for neglect or refusal thereof.

Clause IV.

Slaves not attached to, or resident on estates, to be provided by the proprietors with comfortable lodging, ample and wholesome food, and decent clothing

Clause V.

Proprietors of slaves, or attorneys of such proprietors, or in their absence, the manager, overseer, &c. restrained from inflicting on any slave any corporal punishment, other than confinement, and whipping not to exceed 39 lashes at one time, and for any one offence.

Proprietors or attorneys being resident, the manager, overseer, &c. not to inflict any corporal punishment, other than confinement, or whipping not to exceed 12 lashes at one time, or for one offence.

Penalty for inflicting a greater number of lashes on the same day, or before the delinquent is recovered from the effect of any former punishment.

Proviso—When the fault committed is of such enormity as to deserve a more exemplary punishment, the delinquent is to be punished at the discretion of two justices of the peace.

No further punishment for the same.

Clause VI.

Penalty for proprietor, attorney, manager, &c. inflicting a greater or other punishment than before described.

GRENADA.

Proprietors committing any atrocious acts of inhumanity and maihem on slaves, the guardians empowered to dispose of such slaves.

Money arising from such sale to be paid to the proprietor.

Clause VII.

Slaves not to be compelled to work before day break, or after sun set, except in making sugar, or carrying grass or stock-meat, under penalty of 10/.

Clause VIII.

Owners, &c. of slaves not to discard them on account of age or disorder, but to provide them with every necessary, and not suffer them to wander about.

Lawful for white or free coloured person to take up such slaves found wandering at large, and carry them before a magistrate or guardian.

Penalty if owner, &c. from neglect or maltreatment, are found offending.

Owners to enter into recognizance that such slave shall in future be well treated.

On refusal or neglect, the justice or guardian to commit such slave to the charge of the cage-keeper, and owners, &c. to pay 4s. 6d. per diem for feeding and lodging such slave.
Now recoverable.

kind of corporal punishment than those which are hereinbefore in that respect limited and prescribed, every such proprietor, attorney, manager, overseer or other free person employed as aforesaid, shall and may for every such offence be proceeded against by presentment, information or indictment, in the same manner as if the offence was committed against a free person; and if found guilty, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court wherein such offender shall have been tried and convicted; and in very atrocious cases, when such offence shall appear to have been accompanied with any aggravating circumstance of singular inhumanity or maihem, and the person so convicted shall be the proprietor or owner of such slave or slaves, it shall and may be lawful for the justices of the said court, and they are hereby required to order and adjudge such slave or slaves to be delivered to, and taken possession of by the guardians of the parish or district in which the plantation or estate to which such slave or slaves is or are attached, or where such proprietor resides, to be by them forthwith sold and disposed of to some person of humane repute, for such price as the said guardians shall deem fair and adequate, and can be procured for the same; and such guardians are hereby authorized and required to sell the same, and the money arising therefrom to be forthwith paid to the proprietor of such slave or slaves so sold as aforesaid: And such sale shall be deemed competent and sufficient in law to vest the absolute property of such slave or slaves in the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful to or for the proprietor, owner or possessor of any plantation or estate, or any person or persons employed by or under such proprietor, owner or possessor, except in the act of manufacturing such species of produce as necessarily requires night or extra labour, to compel or oblige any slave attached to or upon such plantation or estate, to leave his or her house in order to work in the field or at his trade until day-break, or to work during the times of breakfasting and dining; for the first of which, such slave shall be allowed one half hour in the morning, and for the latter, two hours, to wit, from twelve o'clock at noon to two in the afternoon; nor to compel any such slaves to work after sun-set, except in the carrying of a bundle of grass or stock-meat from the field to the stable or other place where the same is to be consumed, under the penalty of ten pounds for every offence.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no master, owner or possessor of any slave or slaves, whether in his or her own right, or as attorney, guardian, trustee, or otherwise howsoever, shall, under any pretence whatsoever, discard or turn away any such slave or slaves being rendered incapable of labour or service, by reason of sickness or disorder, age or infirmity; but every such owner, master or possessor shall keep such slave or slaves upon his her or their respective properties, and feed and provide them with wholesome food and decent comfortable cloathing and lodging and other necessaries, and not suffer them for want thereof, to wander about at large and become a nuisance, and burthensome to others for subsistence: And it shall and may be lawful for any white or free coloured person to take up all such diseased or infirm slave or slaves who may be found going about at large as above mentioned, and to carry him her or them before any of His Majesty's justices of the peace, or any of the guardians for the town or parish where taken up; which justices of the peace or guardians shall, and he is hereby directed to make immediate inquiry into the conduct of such owner, possessor, attorney or trustee; and if it shall appear to the said justice or guardian that the slaves going about at large be owing to neglect or maltreatment from the owner, possessor, attorney or trustee, he she or they so offending shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of ten pounds current money, to be levied on their goods and chattels, by warrant under the hand and seal of the justice or guardian before whom convicted, one moiety to be paid to the person taking up the slave as aforesaid, and the other moiety to be paid into the hands of the treasurer for the public uses of this government; and the owner, possessor, attorney or trustee shall forthwith enter into recognizance in the sum of fifty pounds, with two sufficient securities in the sum of twenty-five pounds each, that the slave shall in future be well treated, lodged, fed and cloathed; but in case of neglect or refusal to enter into recognizance as aforesaid, then it shall and may be lawful for the justice or guardian to commit the slave to the charge of the cage-keeper of the nearest town where taken up, to be by him lodged and fed, for which he shall be entitled to receive from the owner, possessor, attorney or trustee, at the rate of half a dollar per diem, recoverable on his goods and chattels weekly, by warrant under the hand and seal of the justice or guardian committing, until he shall have entered into recognizance as aforesaid.

And

GRENADA.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all masters and mistresses, owners, or in their absence, managers and overseers of slaves, shall, as much as in them lies, endeavour the instruction of their slaves in the principles of the Christian religion, whereby to facilitate their conversion, and shall do their utmost exertions to fit them for baptism, and, as soon as conveniently can be, cause to be baptized all such as they can make sensible of a duty to God and the Christian faith: which ceremony the clergymen of the respective parishes are to perform gratis, and also to attend them in sickness, when their spiritual aid may be required.

Clause IX.

Owners, &c. to endeavour the instruction of their slaves in the christian religion, and to cause them to be baptized. Clergymen to perform the same, and other duties, gratis.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, upon every plantation or estate in these Islands, there shall, within four months from and after the publication of this Act, be erected and built a good and sufficient hospital, in proportion to the number of slaves on such plantation or estate, in a proper and healthy situation for the infirm and sick slaves, with proper attendants, into which all the slaves who shall be absent from their work under any pretence of sickness, shall be ordered and put by the manager or person having the charge of such plantation and slaves, who is hereby further required and directed to keep an hospital book, with the names of the slaves so admitted, the dates of their admission, and also of their dismissal, or death; and in which shall be inserted by the surgeon, or other medical attendant of the said plantation, the nature of their complaints or diseases.

Clause X.

Hospitals upon every plantation to be erected in a healthy situation.

Managers to keep hospital books with the names of the sick, the time of their admission, dismissal, or death.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That at the time limited and appointed, or to be limited or appointed, in any and every tax bill, for giving in a list of taxable objects in every year, the owner, overseer, or manager of every plantation or estate shall give in, on oath, a particular account of all the births and deaths of the slaves of such plantation or estate, for the preceding year, under the penalty of twenty pounds for every omission, to be recovered from the owner of such plantation or estate: And if the not giving in on oath such accounts, shall be owing to the neglect of the manager or overseer of such plantation or estate, it shall and may be lawful for the owner or possessor of such plantation or estate, to stop and detain the penalty he or she shall suffer by this law, out of the wages of such manager or overseer.

Clause XI.

Account of the births and deaths to be annually given in, upon oath to the commissioners appointed for taking the taxable objects.

Penalty for neglect.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That such account shall also contain the causes of the deaths of such slaves as shall have died during the preceding year, to be certified by the surgeon or principal medical attendant of such plantation or estate, to the best of his knowledge, judgment, and belief.

Clause XII.

Surgeon or medical attendant to certify the causes of the deaths of such slaves.

And in order that encouragement may be given to the increase and protection of negro infants, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every female slave, who shall have six children living, shall be exempted from hard labour; and the owner or possessor of such female slave shall be exempted from all taxes for such female slaves; and a deduction shall be made for all such female slaves from the taxes of such owner or possessors, by certificate of the person or persons to be appointed by any tax bill to be hereafter passed, for taking the list of taxable objects directed to the treasurer of this Island for the time being; for which purpose proof shall be given on oath, to the satisfaction of such person or persons, not only that the requisite number of children, together with the mother, are living, but also that the mother is exempted from all kinds of hard labour, and is provided with the means of an easy and comfortable maintenance.

Clause XIII.

Female slaves having 6 children living, exempt from hard labour, and the owner exempt from taxes for such female slave.

And in order to prevent any person from mutilating or dismembering any slave or slaves, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any master, mistress, owner, possessor, or other person whatsoever, shall, at his her or their own will and pleasure, or his her or their direction, or with his her or their knowledge, sufferance, privity or consent, mutilate or dismember, or cause to be mutilated or dismembered any slave or slaves, he she or they shall be liable to be prosecuted by information or indictment, for every such offence, in the Court of King's Bench and Grand Sessions, or any other court of similar jurisdiction in these Islands; and upon conviction, shall be punished by fine, not less than one hundred, nor exceeding five hundred pounds, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, for each and every slave so mutilated or dismembered; and such punishment is declared to be without prejudice to any action that can or may be brought at common law for recovery of damages for or on account of the same; and in very atrocious cases, where the owner of such slave or slaves shall be convicted of such offence, the justices of the court before whom such offender shall have been tried and convicted, are hereby empowered, in case they shall

Clause XIV.

Penalties for mutilating or dismembering slaves.

GRENADA.

shall think it necessary for the further protection of such slave or slaves, to declare and adjudge him her or them free, and discharged of and from all manner of servitude to such owners, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and in all such cases, the justices of such court are hereby authorized and empowered, if to them it shall appear necessary, to order and direct the fine adjudged by them to be paid into the hands of the treasurer of these islands to the use of the public; the treasurer for the time being, in consideration thereof, paying to such of the said slaves so freed and discharged from servitude as aforesaid, the sum of ten pounds per annum towards his her or their maintenance and support during life; and in case of any such mutilation or dismembering of any slave or slaves being committed as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said guardians, or any one or more of them, upon complaint and application to him or them made by such slave or slaves so mutilated, and they are hereby required, upon view and certainty of the fact, to send such slave or slaves so mutilated forthwith to the nearest cage where such offence shall have been committed; or if such complaint and information that any slave or slaves is or are so mutilated shall arise from the probable intelligence of any other Slave, or otherwise, to issue their or his warrant to any constable, ordering him immediately to proceed to the place where such slave or slaves so mutilated may be, and bring him her or them, and if under confinement, to release and bring him her or them before such guardian or guardians, who on view and certainty of the fact as aforesaid, shall send such slave or slaves so mutilated, to the nearest cage as aforesaid; which slave or slaves shall be there safely kept by the cage-keeper, but not worked, at the public expense, until the determination of the prosecution, which the said guardians are hereby directed and required to pursue and carry into effect against the perpetrators of the said mutilations, in manner aforesaid; and the keeper of such cage is hereby required to receive such slave or slaves into his custody, and during such time as such slave or slaves shall be detained in the cage, to provide and allow a sufficient quantity of proper food daily for his her or their sustenance and support, at the expense of the person offending as aforesaid, and under the direction and approbation of the said guardians, who are hereby authorized to issue their warrant for payment of the same, to be levied on the goods and chattels of the offender.

Clause XV.

Assembly to appoint guardians on the first meeting thereof, every year.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That at the first meeting of the Council and Assembly after the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, and at the first meeting thereof after the first day of January in each and every subsequent year during the continuance of this Act, the House of Assembly shall proceed to nominate and appoint, with the approbation and concurrence of the Council, three fit persons for each parish, and for the island of Carriacou, and the other Grenadines, who shall serve as guardians of and to the slaves belonging to the respective parishes, and the Islands for which such guardians shall be so nominated and appointed; and also three persons, being freeholders, resident in the town of Saint George, as guardians of and to the slaves within the said town; and the clerk of the Assembly shall publish in the first gazette or public newspaper to be printed after such nomination and appointment, the names of the several guardians so appointed.

Clause XVI.

Oath to be taken by the guardians.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the guardians of Slaves herein-after named and appointed, within ten days after the publication thereof, and all guardians of slaves within ten days after such notice of their appointment being given as aforesaid, and before they proceed on the execution of their office, shall apply themselves to some justice of the peace, and before him take the following oath:

“ I, *A. B.* do Swear, That I will diligently, truly, faithfully, and impartially perform the office of a Guardian of Slaves, in the parish of
 “ [or, the town of Saint George] for which I am appointed
 “ this present year, and will not, for favour and affection, on any consideration whatsoever, excuse any person or persons offending against
 “ or neglecting his her or their duty, as enjoined by an Act, intituled,
 “ An Act for the better protection, and for promoting the natural increase
 “ and population of Slaves within the Island of Grenada, and such of
 “ the Grenadines as are annexed to the Government thereof; for compelling an adequate provision for and care of them, as well in sickness
 “ and old age as in health; and for constituting and appointing Guardians
 “ to effectuate and carry into execution the regulations and purposes of
 “ this

331

"this Act;" nor will I, for hatred, malice, ill-will or partiality, prosecute, present or punish any one, but in all things will comply with and conform to the directions, orders and duty enjoined me by the said Act, according to the best of my understanding, skill, power, and judgment.

GRENADA.

So help me G O D."

Which said oath every justice of the peace, on application to him for that purpose made by the guardian, is hereby authorized and required to administer and transmit, within ten days afterwards, a certificate thereof, to be filed in the secretary's office: And if any guardian so nominated, and having such notice of his nomination as aforesaid, shall refuse to act in his said office, or shall neglect or refuse to be sworn as aforesaid, or who being sworn and acting, shall neglect his duty, or abuse the powers by this Act vested in him, he shall for every such offence forfeit fifty pounds current money, to be recovered in the court of King's Bench and Grand Session, by indictment or information, to be paid into the public treasury for the public uses of the colony; and any person having served the office of guardian for one year shall not be compelled or compellable to serve the same office again, until the expiration of two years thereafter, and in the mean time, until such appointment of guardians can be made as aforesaid.

Penalty on guardian refusing to act, or to be sworn, &c.

Guardians having served one year, not compellable to serve again until the expiration of two years.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, for the town of *St. George*,—The honourable Alexander Cockburn, John Orr, and William Arnold, Esquires: For the parish of *St. George*,—The honourable Alexander Scott, John Ross, and Wilson P. Richardson, Esquires: For the parish of *St. David*,—The honourable Samuel Mitchell, James Hay, and Henry Palmer, Esquires: For the parish of *St. Andrew*,—Thomas Robertson, Isaac Horsford, and James Campbell, junior, Esquires: For the parish of *St. Patrick*,—John Harvey, Nicholas Herbert, and Alexander Fraser, Esquires: For the parish of *St. Mark*,—Alexander Campbell, Gordon Turnbull, and William Sandback, Esquires: For the parish of *St. John*,—John Haye, James Mays, and Alexander Brander, Esquires: For the Island of *Carriacou*, and the other Grenadines,—William Arbuthnot, Andrew Whiteman, and John Bell, Esquires, shall be and they are hereby appointed guardians of and to the slaves within their respective districts, and shall take the same oath of office, and act and discharge the duty of guardians in the same manner and under the same penalty, to be recovered and applied in the same manner as if they were guardians nominated and appointed in manner prescribed by this Act.

Clause XVII.

Guardians appointed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said guardians, or any two of them in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorized and required once in every six months, (except the guardians hereinbefore named and appointed, who are hereby authorized and required within the first three months), and at all other times when any complaint or information shall appear to render their presence necessary, to visit the several estates and plantations within their respective districts, and to hear and enquire into the complaints, and enquire into and inspect the grounds, clothing, lodging, maintenance, and treatment of the slaves within their respective districts, and into the state and condition of furniture and conveniences of the hospital; and for a more effectual discovery of the truths with respect to the cloathing, lodging, feeding and maintenance of the Slaves, as well in sickness as in health, shall examine the manager and principal overseer, and the surgeon or medical attendant on such estate or plantation, and all other persons likely to be able to give testimony, if from any suspicious circumstances or circumstance it shall appear necessary to a majority of the said guardians, touching the same, after having first administered to such manager, principal overseer, or other free person, an oath of the following tenor:

Clause XVIII.

Guardians required once in every six months to visit the estates in their several districts, to hear and enquire into the complaints, and to inspect the grounds, &c. of the slaves. And to examine manager, &c. respecting any suspicious circumstance relative to their treatment, &c.

"I, A. B. will true answer make to all such questions as shall be put to me, touching the numbers, ages, cloathing, feeding, maintenance, and treatment of the Slaves upon and belonging to the estate of
[or, within the town of *St. George*]. So help me GOD."

Oath to be administered to manager, overseer, &c.

And if any manager, principal overseer, or other white or free person, shall refuse to be sworn, or when sworn, to answer such questions as shall be put to him relative to the several matters mentioned in the said oath, he shall forfeit fifty pounds, to be recovered in the manner hereinafter mentioned, and to be paid into the treasury, for the public uses of the colony: And in case of the wilful and corrupt perjury of any such

Penalty for refusing to be sworn.

GRENADA.

such white or free person, he shall and may be prosecuted by presentment, indictment or information, and be punished as in cases of wilful and corrupt perjury at common law; and if, on enquiry into the complaint or complaints made by any of the slaves of any estate, plantation or town, or on view, or from the examination of the manager, principal overseer, or such other white or free persons or otherwise, it shall appear to the said guardians in their respective districts, or any two of them, that any offence hath been committed against this Act, then and in every such case they are hereby authorized and strictly required, without delay, by all or some of the ways and means hereby in that respect provided, to sue and prosecute the offender and offenders for the recovery of such penalty or penalties, or to such punishment or punishments as is or are by this Act annexed to the offence or offences by him or them committed; and all suits and prosecutions carried on by or in the names of the said guardians, any one or more of them, with the approbation of two of them at least, shall be maintained by the public, and the expenses attending the same defrayed out of the public treasury.

Clause XIX.

Persons manumitting slaves to pay 100*l.* in the public treasury.

And whereas the manumitting and setting free slaves, deceased, blind, aged or otherwise disabled from working, without making provision for their sustenance and comfort, ought to be prevented, as it obliges them to ramble about and beg for subsistence, which frequently compels them to the necessity of robbing and stealing, and leads them to other bad practices to support themselves:

And whereas it is also necessary to discourage the too frequent and indiscriminate manumission of slaves, without a sufficient provision being made for their support; BE it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the publication of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to manumit or set free any slave or slaves belonging to him her or them, without first paying in to the treasurer of these Islands for the time being, the sum of one hundred pounds current money, for each and every slave so manumitted; and the treasurer is hereby directed and required to certify on the back of the manumission, that such sum has been to him paid; and no manumission executed after the publication of this Act, without such certificate, shall be of any force or validity whatsoever.

Clause XX.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every person so manumitted, shall be entitled to receive an annuity of ten pounds, current money, to be paid by the treasurer, one moiety every six months, who is hereby authorized and required to pay the same for and during the natural life of such person or persons so manumitted, and set free as aforesaid.

Clause XXI.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any person or persons so manumitted as aforesaid, shall be absent from this government, he she or they shall be entitled to receive such annuity as aforesaid, upon transmitting or producing to the treasurer of these islands, a certificate from the rector of the parish where such person or persons may actually reside, or from any of His Majesty's justices of the peace in such parish, island, or place, of him her or them, being then alive, and conducting or behaving him her or themselves as peaceable and good subjects, and such certificate shall be a sufficient warrant to the treasurer for the time being to pay the annuity, or arrears of annuity as aforesaid.

Clause XXII.

Penalty on persons manumitted, being convicted of any heinous offence or disorderly conduct.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in cases of any heinous crime, misdemeanor, or other disorderly conduct of any such person or persons so manumitted and set free, on conviction thereof, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before any three of His Majesty's justices of the peace, such person or persons so offending shall forfeit to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, the whole of such annuity, or so much thereof as the said justices in their judgment may think proper, in proportion to the heinousness of the offence committed; such forfeiture to be applied to the public uses of this government.

Clause XXIII.

Persons whose usual residence has been in this government and obtaining a manumission in any other place, deemed void, until the sum of 100*l.* be paid by every such person into the treasury.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, whose usual residence has been in this government, shall at any time after the publication of this Act, be manumitted or set free by any deed of manumission, executed in any other place than within this government, such manumission shall be and is hereby declared to be null and void in this government, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, any law custom or usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding, until the sum of one hundred pounds be by each and every such person so manumitted, paid into the hands of the treasurer as aforesaid, which shall

shall entitle the person paying the same to receive the annual sum of ten pounds, as hereinbefore mentioned.

GRENADA.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all penalties and forfeitures in this Act mentioned, the recovery and application whereof have not already been declared, shall be recovered in the said court of Common Pleas, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, and paid into the hands of the public treasurer for the public uses of this colony.

Clause XXIV.
How penalties and forfeitures are to be recovered.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any guardian of slaves shall be sued or molested for any thing done by virtue of this Act, he shall and may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence: And if the plaintiff be nonsuited or discontinues his action, or a verdict be found against him, he shall pay treble costs of suit: And this Act shall be deemed a Public Act; and all judges, justices, and jurors, are to take notice thereof accordingly, without specially pleading the same.

Clause XXV.
Guardians being sued or molested, to plead the general issue.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be and remain in force from the publication thereof, for and during the term of two years thereafter, and until some further or other provision shall be made by the Legislature for the purposes of this Act.

Clause XXVI.
Duration of the act.

* * The 20th, 21st, and 22d Clauses of this Act, as well as a part of the 23d, have been repealed by an Act of the Legislature of the 25th October 1806.

AN ACT to repeal so much of an Act, commonly called "The Guardian Act," as gives an annuity of Ten Pounds to any Slave manumitted, according to the direction of that Act; and for certain other purposes. [25 October 1806.]

WHEREAS by the twentieth clause of a certain Act of this Island, intituled, "An Act for the better protection and for promoting the natural increase and population of slaves within the Island of Grenada, and such of the Grenadines as are annexed to the government thereof, for compelling an adequate provision for and care of them, as well in sickness and old age as in health, and for constituting and appointing guardians to perpetuate and carry into execution the regulations and purposes of this Act;" it is enacted, That each and every slave so manumitted shall be entitled to receive an annuity of ten pounds current money, to be paid by the treasurer, one moiety every six months, who is thereby authorized and required to pay the same for and during the natural life of such person or persons so manumitted and set free as aforesaid: BE it enacted by his excellency Frederick Maitland, governor and commander in chief in and over the Island of Grenada, and such of the Islands commonly called The Grenadines, to the southward of the Island of Carriacou, including that Island, the members of His Majesty's council, and the representatives of the people of the said Islands in general assembly convened; and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the aforesaid twentieth clause, and also the twenty-first clause of the said act, and also so much of the twenty-third clause of the said Act, as entitles the person paying the sum of one hundred pounds, as in the said last-mentioned clause is mentioned, to receive the annual sum of ten pounds as thereinbefore mentioned, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed, null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any person or persons who have already paid into the said treasurer's hands the sum of one hundred pounds as required by the said Act, of the annuity to which he or she or they are hereby declared entitled.

Preamble.

Clause I.

The 20th, 21st and part of 23d clauses of the before recited act to be repealed.

Proviso.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every owner manumitting his or her slave shall pay to the treasurer of these Islands the sum of one hundred pounds current money, for each and every slave so manumitted, in manner required by the aforesaid Act; and no manumission that has been given since the passing and publication of the aforesaid Act, nor that shall hereafter be given by

Clause II.
Every owner manumitting his slave to pay to the treasurer of the island 100 l. And no manumission will be admitted

GRENADA.

until a certificate of the money paid, is entered on the manumission, and recorded in the register's office.

any owner to any such slave, shall be admitted as evidence in any court, of his or her freedom, unless there shall be a certificate by the treasurer aforesaid on such manumission of the aforesaid sum of one hundred pounds having been paid, and the same manumission shall have been duly recorded in the register office of this Island.

Clause III.

No other evidence of freedom will be received unless by such certified manumission. Or a copy thereof from the register's office, if the original is lost.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no other evidence of the freedom of any person pretending to have obtained such, since the ninth day of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, shall be received in any court other than such manumission so certified by the treasurer as aforesaid, or in case of such manumission being lost, a copy thereof from the said register's office.

Clause IV.

Deemed a Public Act.

And be it further enacted, That this shall be taken and deemed to be a Public Act.

Passed the Council, this fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six.

(Signed) *Owsley Rowley*, Dep. Clerk of the Council.

Passed the Assembly, this twenty-third of October, one thousand eight hundred and six.

(Signed) *Richard T. Wise*, Clerk of the Assembly.

Dated at Grenada, this twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and six.

(Signed) *John Ross*, Speaker.

Assented to by his Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six.

Owsley Rowley, Dep. Clerk of the Council.

Duly proclaimed at the town of St. George, in the Island of Grenada, this twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and six.

(Signed) *John White*, Dep. Prov. Mar.

(Signed) *Frederick (L. M. S.) Maitland*.

JAMAICA.

JAMAICA.

AN ACT to repeal "An Act for the better order and government of the Negroes belonging to the several Negro Towns, and for preventing them from purchasing of Slaves; and for encouraging the said Negroes to go in pursuit of runaway Slaves, and for other purposes therein mentioned;" and for giving the Maroon Negroes further protection and security; for altering the mode of trial, and for other purposes.

[9th December 1791.]

WHEREAS an Act of the governor, council and assembly of this Island, intituled, "An Act for the better order and government of the negroes belonging to the several negro towns, and for preventing them from purchasing of slaves; and for encouraging the said negroes to go in pursuit of runaway slaves, and for other purposes therein mentioned," is found to be insufficient, and not to answer the purposes thereby intended, we therefore your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the assembly of this your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, do most humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted, be it therefore enacted by the lieutenant-governor, council and assembly of this your said Island of Jamaica, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That the said herein before-mentioned Act be, and the same is hereby repealed, annulled and made void, to all intents and purposes; any thing in the said herein before-mentioned Act to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Preamble.

Repeal of recited Act.

2. And whereas disorders frequently happen among the maroon negroes, for want of authority in the superintendent, and in the chief or other commanding officer of the said negroes, and because they are not vested with legal power to punish them; and it being necessary for the retaining those negroes in their duty and obedience, that an exact discipline should be observed, that all disorders tumults and disturbances among them may be suppressed on their first appearance, and the authors and abettors of them be brought to speedy punishment; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, every negro resident in or belonging to any of the maroon negro towns, who shall disobey the governor's orders, or the orders of the commander in chief for the time being, or excite others to do the same, or who shall disobey the orders of the superintendent, and the chief or commanding negro officers under him, or excite others to do the same, or shall excite, cause or join in any disorder tumult or disturbance, tending to break the peace and good order of the said towns, or any of them, or who shall depart therefrom without leave of the superintendent or his assistant, in writing, or who having had leave, shall continue absent therefrom without sufficient cause, after the expiration of such leave, shall be tried for such offences by the superintendent and four negro officers of the said town (of whom the negro commanding officer shall be one) in a court to be held by the said superintendent and negro officers, and being found guilty thereof, shall suffer such punishment as by them shall be adjudged to be inflicted on the offender or offenders, such punishment not extending to life, limb, or transportation.

If maroons are disobedient, excite or join in tumults, depart without leave, or stay out longer than permitted, they are to be tried and punished by superintendent and negro officers.

3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the governor or commander in chief for the time being, shall, by virtue of this Act, have full power and authority to grant a general commission to the superintendent residing in or belonging to each of the negro towns, for calling and holding such courts, in order to try and punish such offender or offenders as aforesaid; and the said superintendent is hereby directed to report the proceedings of such courts martial to the governor or commanding officer for the time being, within thirty days thereafter, under a penalty of twenty pounds for each neglect.

Governor to grant a general commission to superintendents to hold courts.

They are to report proceedings to him.

4. And whereas it may happen that the superintendent and negro officers of the maroon towns shall neglect their duty therein, or be guilty of improper favour or partiality towards the offender or offenders to be tried and punished by them, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commander in chief for the time being shall also by virtue of this Act, have full power and authority to cause such superintendent and negro officers to be tried for such neglect or partiality by a court

If superintendents or negro officers are neglectful or partial, they are to be tried by a court martial.

JAMAICA.

martial, to be appointed by him the said commander in chief, in any manner he may think proper, and whenever he may see occasion for the same; provided nevertheless, that the punishment to be inflicted in consequence of the sentence of such court martial, shall not extend further than to imprisonment for six months, or loss of commission.

On complaint of robberies, &c. by maroons, justices to issue warrants.

Slaves to be evidence against them.

They are to be tried where parochial business is usually transacted.

Justice to call in two other justices,

(who must attend or forfeit £. 20. each)

and they are to summon a jury.

Ten days between complaint and trial.

Jury to consist of twelve white men, and be sworn.

If maroon found guilty, justices may give sentence of death, transportation, &c.

Unless for rebellion, governor to confirm sentence of death or transportation, previous to execution.

Challenges must not be made, nor form objected to.

Executions to be performed publicly,

and by hanging only.

5. And whereas it is necessary to declare how and in what manner maroon negroes shall be tried for any crimes which they may hereafter commit, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, upon complaint made on oath to any justice of the peace, of any felony, burglary, robbery, burning of houses or cane-pieces, rebellious conspiracies, compassing or imagining the death of any white person or persons, enticing away or harbouring any runaway slaves, trespasses or assaults, or any other offence whatsoever committed by any maroon negro or negroes, such justice shall issue out his warrant for apprehending such offender or offenders, and for all persons to be brought before him, or any other justice of the peace, that can give evidence; and the evidence of slaves against maroon negroes, in this and all other cases, shall be received; and if, upon examination, it appears to the justice before whom the same is taken, that there are good grounds for bringing to a public trial the maroon negro or negroes so apprehended, such justice shall thereupon issue his warrant for committing him her or them to prison, unless the offence be bailable, and good and sufficient security be given before such justice for the appearance of such maroon negro or negroes at the place where the quarter sessions are usually held; and, where there are no quarter sessions held, at the place where the parochial business is usually transacted; and shall, at the same time, bind over the witnesses to appear and give evidence against such maroon negro or negroes; and such justice shall thereupon certify to two other justices of the peace the cause of such commitment, or security being given before him as aforesaid, and require them by virtue of this Act to associate themselves to him; which such justices are hereby severally required to do, under the penalty of twenty pounds for every neglect or refusal; and the said justices, so associated, shall issue out their warrant to summon fifteen persons, such as are usually warned and impanelled to serve on juries, personally to be and appear before the said justices at the day and place aforesaid, to be expressed in such warrant, and between the hours of eight and twelve in the forenoon (provided there be at least ten days between the day on which the complaint was made and the day of trial;) when and where the said persons so summoned, are hereby required severally to attend, under the penalty of five pounds, and when and where the said justices shall cause the said maroon negro or negroes, so complained of, to be brought before them; and thereupon the first twelve of the said persons, so summoned as aforesaid, who shall appear, shall compose a jury to try the said maroon negro or negroes, and shall by the said justices be sworn to try the matter before them, and to give a true verdict according to evidence: and, the charge or accusation being read, which shall be deemed valid if sufficient in substance, if the said jurors shall, upon hearing the evidence, unanimously find the said maroon negro or negroes guilty of the offence wherewith he she or they stand charged, the said justices shall give sentence of death without benefit of clergy, or transportation, or public whipping, or confinement to hard labour for a limited time not exceeding twelve months, according to law, and shall cause such sentence to be carried into execution at such time and place as they shall think proper, women with child only excepted, whose execution shall be respited until a reasonable time after delivery: provided always, that in all cases where sentence of death or transportation shall be passed (excepting for rebellious conspiracies,) execution shall be respited until the pleasure of the commander in chief shall be signified thereon; and the said justices are hereby empowered to respite the execution of any sentence whatever, until the pleasure of the commander in chief shall in like manner be signified, in case proper cause shall appear to them for so doing.

6. And be it further enacted, That no challenge of any of the said jurors, unless reason be assigned, which reason the court shall determine whether to admit or reject, and no exception to the form of the charge or indictment, shall be allowed: and that in all cases where the punishment of death is inflicted, the execution shall be performed in a public part of the parish, and with due solemnity; and care shall be taken by the gaoler or deputy-marshal that the criminal is free from intoxication at the time of his trial, and from thence to and at the time of his execution, under the penalty of five pounds; and the mode of such execution shall be hanging by the neck, and no other, and the body shall be afterwards disposed of in such manner as

JAMAICA.

as the court shall direct: and provided also, that where several maroon negroes are capitally convicted for the same offence, one only shall suffer death, except in cases of murder or rebellion.

Only one to suffer for the same offence.

7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where the punishment is confinement to hard labour for a limited time in any public workhouse, it shall not be lawful for the superintendent or overseer of such workhouse to cause a maroon negro to be chained to a slave, but that he shall cause him to be confined to work within doors, with other free negroes.

Maroons not to be worked with slaves.

8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any maroon negro or negroes, or slave or slaves, shall wilfully, and with evil intent, give false evidence, on any trial had under this Act, such maroon negro or negroes, or such slave or slaves, being thereof convicted, shall suffer such punishment as the court shall think proper to inflict.

Court to inflict punishment for false evidence.

9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a record shall be entered up of all proceedings on the trial of maroon negroes, in a book kept for that purpose by the clerk of the peace for the parish or precinct where the trial was, or his lawful deputy; who is hereby obliged to attend all such trials, and to record the proceedings within five days after such trial, and to deliver an attested copy thereof to the superintendent, in order that the same may be forwarded to the commander in chief for the time being, under the penalty of twenty pounds for each neglect; and he shall be entitled to receive, from the churchwarden of such parish, the sum of five pounds, and no more, for attending each trial, entering up the record, delivering an attested copy thereof, and all other business incidental thereto: and further, that the deputy-marshal for the said parish or precinct, or some proper person acting under him, to be approved of by the presiding justices, shall also be obliged to attend such trial, under the same penalty of twenty pounds for each neglect, to be levied on the goods and chattels of the said deputy-marshal; and that he shall be entitled to receive from the churchwardens of such parish, five pounds, for attending at the trial and execution of such offenders as shall be condemned to die or to be publicly whipped: provided always nevertheless, that in all cases where any maroon negro or negroes, shall be apprehended and brought before a justice of the peace, on a complaint made before him, on oath, of any crime or offence committed by such maroon negro or negroes, and, after examination taken before him respecting the same, if the superintendent of the maroon town, to which such maroon negro or negroes shall belong, shall make application to such justice to have such offender or offenders tried in the principal town of the county in which such crime or offence shall be committed; or in case such justice of the peace before whom such offender or offenders shall be brought, shall himself think it proper to have such maroon negro or negroes tried in such county town as aforesaid, then, or in either of the said cases, it shall and may be lawful for such justice to take good and sufficient security for the appearance of such offender or offenders at the court-house of such county town as aforesaid, on such day as justice shall appoint, not exceeding one calendar month from the time of taking such security, then and there to take his trial before a jury of twelve men of the parish or precinct in which such county town shall be situate; which jury shall be summoned, and which trial shall be proceeded on, in such and the same manner as is hereinbefore directed in respect to trials of any maroon negro or negroes for crimes or offences, to be tried in the parishes in which such maroon town or towns are situated as aforesaid; and the witnesses shall, in like manner, give security then and there to appear, prosecute and give evidence, against such offender or offenders; and in case sufficient security shall not be given for such the appearance of the offender or offenders, witness or witnesses, it shall be lawful for such justice, and he is hereby required, to commit to the gaol of the county where such crime or offence shall be committed, all and every such maroon negro or negroes, witness or witnesses; and the said justice is hereby required immediately afterwards to transmit the proceedings so had before him to the clerk of the peace of such county town as aforesaid, that he may be enabled to prosecute according to law; any thing in this Act to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding: provided also, that the expenses of such trials in such county towns as aforesaid, shall be borne by the Island at large, and paid by the receiver general out of any monies in his hands unappropriated.

Records to be kept by clerk of peace

who must attend trials, record proceedings in five days, and deliver a copy, under penalty of £. 20.

He is to be paid £. 5.

Deputy marshal to attend at trials and executions, under penalty of £. 20.

and be paid £. 5.

When it is deemed necessary, maroons may be tried in the county towns.

Security to be given for their appearance there in a month.

If security not given, justice may commit offenders and witnesses.

Expenses of trials to be paid by the public.

JAMAICA.

Superintendent, &c.
not to permit any
large assembly of
slaves in the day,
nor any meetings
in the night,

under pain of being
broke.

Complaint to be
made in ten days.

Maroons inveigling
or harbouring
slaves, to be trans-
ported.

If they quit their
towns without
leave, or stay out
seven days beyond
their time, the
marshal of the pre-
cinct, under penalty
of £. 20. to send
them home for trial.

Slaves purchased
by them to be for-
feited.

Persons selling
slaves to them, or
buying any in trust
for them, to forfeit
£. 100.

How superinten-
dents are to proceed,
on parties being
sent out.

10. And whereas it has been found by experience, that a large concourse of slaves belonging to different plantations is dangerous, and that nightly meetings tend much to injure the health of negroes; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any superintendent, or, in his absence, any negro maroon officer, having the command of any negro town, shall knowingly suffer and permit a large concourse of slaves in the day time or nightly meetings of slaves, in the said town or settlements belonging thereto, and shall not make every exertion in his power to prevent the same, the said superintendent or negro maroon officer, shall, upon complaint thereof to the commander in chief, by any two justices of the peace for the precinct in which such negro town is included, be tried by a court martial, to be appointed by the commander in chief; and, if convicted of the offence, such superintendent or maroon negro officer shall be broke, and another appointed in his place by the commander in chief: provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the maroon negroes from having dances among themselves in the night, or even with a small number of the slaves of neighbouring plantations, provided it be between sun-rise and sun-set: and provided nevertheless, that the information shall be given to the commander in chief, on oath, and within ten days after such unlawful meeting.

11. And whereas several of the maroon negroes have frequently endeavoured to create factions and disputes among some of the slaves belonging to different plantations, and to persuade and entice others to run away from their owners, contrary to the articles upon which they surrendered; be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any of the negroes, belonging to any of the negro towns in this Island, who shall entice or persuade any slave or slaves to run away from their several and respective owners, or receive and harbour any runaway slaves, and be thereof convicted in manner and form as aforesaid, shall be transported off this Island.

12. And whereas several of the negroes belonging to the negro towns have frequently left their several towns, and continued absent from them a considerable time, without the leave of their commanding officer, or, having had such leave, have not returned in the time prescribed to them, but have rambled about in the several parishes of this Island, and been harboured and concealed in divers places; for prevention of which, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, every negro, belonging to any of the negro towns, who shall absent himself or herself from the town to which he or she belongs, without leave of the superintendent or his assistant in writing, or who, having had leave, shall continue absent therefrom for the space of seven days after the expiration of such leave, upon complaint thereof made on oath to any magistrate of the parish where he or she shall happen to be at that time, shall be committed to the marshal of the parish or precinct where he or she shall be taken, and shall be sent (at the expense of the country) by him, under a penalty of twenty pounds, to the negro maroon town to which he or she shall belong, in order to be brought to trial for such offence in manner and form as aforesaid.

13. And whereas some of the negroes, formerly in rebellion, have purchased slaves; and it is apprehended, that more slaves may be bought by them, which may be of ill consequence to this Island, if not prevented; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no negro, belonging to any of the negro towns in this Island, shall purchase or buy any slave or slaves whatsoever, under the penalty of forfeiting such slave or slaves to his Majesty; and if any merchant, factor or other person whatsoever, shall knowingly sell or give any slave or slaves to any negro belonging to either of the negro towns in this Island, or to any other person in trust for or to the use of the aforesaid negroes, every such merchant, factor or other person shall, for every negro so sold or given, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds; and every person who shall purchase or be concerned in the purchase of any slave or slaves, in trust for any of the said negroes belonging to the said negro towns, shall forfeit the like sum of one hundred pounds.

14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the superintendent of each and every the negro towns in this Island shall, as often as he sends out any party on duty, give his orders in writing to the commanding officer of such party, specifying at whose request such party is ordered out, the names of the officers and men composing such party, and the time when such party is to return; and that, on the return of such party, the superintendent in the town from whence such party was sent

337

sent out, shall and he is hereby obliged to make oath, on the back of such order or orders, that the service on which such party or parties were sent out, was duly performed, or as the circumstances of the case may happen to be; which oath any magistrate is hereby authorized and empowered to administer: provided always, that no superintendent shall order any party to remain out at any time exceeding twenty days.

JAMAICA.

Not to be sent out for above twenty days.

15. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a reward, not exceeding forty shillings, besides mile money, shall be paid for every runaway negro or other slave taken by them while on party; and a reward, not exceeding twenty shillings, for every runaway taken by a maroon or maroons when not on party; which rewards shall be adjudged by any magistrate; and if the owner or owners, or person having the charge of such runaway negro or other slave so taken by a maroon or maroons, shall refuse to pay the reward and mile money so adjudged, any magistrate is hereby authorized and directed, under a penalty of twenty pounds, on complaint thereof being made on oath by the superintendent of the town to which such maroon or maroons shall belong, to issue a distress warrant, directed to the constable of the precinct, to levy on the goods and chattels of the owner or owners of such runaway negro or other slave; any law custom or usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding: provided always, that no maroon shall be entitled to receive more money than one shilling per mile for the first five miles, and sixpence for every mile exceeding that, either to the next workhouse, or to the proprietor's house next adjoining the spot where he took up the negro or other slave.

Maroons to have 40s. and mile money for every runaway they take while on parties; and 20s. for those taken when not on parties. If payment refused, magistrate, under penalty of £. 20. to issue a distress warrant.

Rates of mile-money, they are to be paid.

16. And whereas it often happens, that maroon negroes are hired or employed by white people, and find great difficulty in recovering their just demands, for want of sufficient legal evidence; for remedy whereof, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of March next, it shall not be lawful for any white person or persons whomsoever, to hire work or employ in his her or their service, in any capacity whatsoever, any maroon negro or negroes, without first entering into a written agreement with such maroon or maroons, two parts of which shall be signed by both parties, or their mark or marks affixed thereto; and such agreement to be signed and subscribed by one credible white person as witness, one of which shall be delivered to the maroon negro or negroes, and the other kept by the person or persons so hiring or employing him her or them; and in case any maroon negro or negroes, hired or employed by any white person or persons, shall, from and after the said first day of March next, be found in such employ without such written agreement, such white person or persons shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

White people not to employ maroons without written agreement, under penalty of £. 20.

17. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all debts due to or from maroon negroes, shall be determined by two magistrates in as summary a manner as is directed by the one hundred and eleventh Act of this Island, to decide all differences between masters and servants.

Debts owing to or from maroons, to be settled as directed by 9 Geo. II. cap. 9.

18. And whereas it is proper and necessary that maroon negroes should be protected in their persons against the violence of evil disposed white persons and free persons of colour, be it therefore enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, any person or persons whatsoever that shall whip, beat, bruise, wound or ill treat any maroon negro or negroes, shall be liable to a prosecution by indictment for the same, at the court of quarter sessions of the parish or precinct where the offence happens; and upon being thereof legally convicted, he she or they shall suffer such punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, as such court shall think proper to inflict, any law custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

If white or free persons assault maroons, they may be prosecuted.

19. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the superintendent of each and every of the negro towns shall, once in every three months during the continuance of this Act, make a return on oath to the governor or commander in chief for the time being, of the number of negroes residing in each of their respective towns, setting forth particularly the number of men capable of bearing arms, as also those unfit for duty, the number of women and children, their increase and decrease, the condition of the house in which such superintendent resides, together with the condition of the roads leading from the negro towns to the settlements.

Superintendent to make quarterly returns;

JAMAICA.

and not be absent from his town above a fortnight without leave.

If he fails in those respects, he may be broke.

Maroons to repair roads,

being paid,

not exceeding £.50. per annum for each town.

Maroon parties to be paid as herein specified,

and have provisions and ammunition.

Not more than twelve men to be in each party.

When maroons wish to live out of the negro towns, they are to resign their lands at quarter sessions.

Magistrates to have their declaration recorded, and under penalty of £.20. give them a copy of it.

They are then to be no longer subject to the superintendent, but enjoy the privileges of free people.

Men must enlist in the militia.

20. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the superintendent of each and every of the negro towns shall actually reside in the town of which he is superintendent; and that on no pretence whatsoever he be absent therefrom for a longer time than a fortnight, without leave of the governor or commander in chief for the time being.

21. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the superintendent of a negro town shall neglect his duty, by not making a return as aforesaid, or by absenting himself without leave as aforesaid, he shall be subject for such offence to be tried by a court martial, to be appointed by the governor or commander in chief for the time being, and if found guilty thereof, shall be broke, and another person appointed in his place.

22. And whereas the roads leading to many of the negro towns are great part of the year very bad, and sometimes almost impassable, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the negroes belonging to each of the negro towns shall, once every year, repair the roads leading to their respective towns and settlements, when they shall be so ordered by their superintendent; and as an encouragement to the said negroes to amend and keep the said roads in repair, the receiver-general for the time being shall pay to each negro man belonging to the said towns, who shall be employed in making and repairing the roads leading to the said towns, three ryals per day, oath being first made by the superintendent, of the number of negroes actually employed, and the time they worked on the said road: provided always, that such pay do not exceed the sum of fifty pounds to each negro town in each year.

23. And whereas the sending out parties of negroes belonging to the several negro towns, to scour the woods, and take up runaway slaves, will be of great ease and advantage to the planters and white inhabitants of the island; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That as an encouragement to the said parties to be diligent in the said service, there shall be paid by the receiver-general for the time being, to the officer among the negroes in each party in the rank of a captain, two shillings and sixpence per day; for lieutenant, one shilling and three pence per day; and every common man, one ryal per day, when on actual duty, and no longer; and that each party ordered out shall be supplied with a proportionable quantity of provision, and ammunition requisite for the service they shall be sent on, by the superintendent of the town sending out such party; the amount of which attested on oath, shall be paid by the receiver-general for the time being to such superintendent: provided always, that no party shall consist of more than twelve men, including officers, except on particular occasions.

24. And whereas the number of maroon negroes hath of late years greatly increased; in consequence of which increase, the lands granted to them will soon be unable to provide for their support and maintenance; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for any maroon negro or negroes to appear in person before the justices of their precinct, at the time they shall preside at any of the courts of quarter sessions, and there and then publicly and solemnly to declare that he she or they are desirous and willing to give up any right he she or they may have to any part of the lands which have been granted to the maroon negroes, and that he she or they are desirous and willing to reside in any other part of the Island, except in any of the maroon towns.

25. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in consequence of such public and solemn declaration as aforesaid, the said justices shall be authorized and empowered to cause a record thereof to be entered in the books of the clerk of the peace of the said precinct; a copy of which record the said justices are hereby directed under a penalty of twenty pounds, to deliver to the said maroon negro or negroes, under their hand and seal, and attested by the clerk of the peace, who shall only be entitled to a fee of five shillings.

26. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such person having made such a declaration, and being possessed of the copy of such a record as aforesaid, shall be entitled to every right and privilege of a free person of colour, and shall no longer be subject to the command or controul of any superintendent or maroon officer in the Island; any law custom or usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding: provided always, that in case such person a male, be of age,

JAMAICA.

age; and if that he shall, within twenty days after such declaration, cause himself to be enrolled in the militia of the precinct wherein he intends to reside.

27. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act be read and explained once every three months, by the superintendent residing in each of the negro towns, to the negroes therein. This Act to be explained to maroons, quarterly.

28. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the complainant and complainants, defendant and defendants, and all and every person or persons, bound or warned to serve as jurors, or summoned as witnesses by virtue of this Act, shall be protected in their persons from all mesne and judicial process, in their going to, attending at, and returning from the said trial. Persons of jurors, &c. protected.

29. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case of a sentence for transportation, the justices presiding at the trial shall order the offender or offenders to be transported off this Island by the receiver-general for the time being, and sold; and the money arising from such transportation and sale to be to our sovereign lord the King, his heirs and successors, for and towards the support of the government of this Island, and the contingent charges thereof: and in case such offender so transported, shall return to this Island, and be thereof convicted, such offender shall suffer death without benefit of clergy. Maroons sentenced to be transported, are to be sold by receiver-general.
If they return, they suffer death.

30. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all penalties in this Act mentioned, and not already declared how they shall be recovered and applied, shall, if not exceeding twenty pounds, be recovered in a summary manner, before any two of his Majesty's justices of the peace, by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels; and if exceeding twenty pounds, to be recovered in the supreme court of judicature of this Island, or in either of the courts of assize, by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, wherein no essoign, protection, wager at law, or *non vult ulterius prosequi* shall be entered, one moiety of which penalties shall be to our sovereign lord the King, his heirs and successors, for and towards the support of the government of this Island, and the contingent charges thereof, and the other moiety to the informer, or him her or them who shall sue for the same. Recovery and application of penalties.

31. And be it further enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act contained be expounded, construed or understood to diminish, alter or abridge the power of the lieutenant-governor or commander in chief for the time being; but that in all things, and upon all occasions, he may act as fully and freely as governor and commander in chief, to all intents and purposes, as if this Act had never been made; any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding. This Act not to abridge the governor's power;

32. Provided also, and it is hereby enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act, or any clause therein contained, shall be deemed, construed or understood to give any governor or commander in chief any power or authority for the sending any person or persons off this Island against their will, or to do any other act or thing contrary or repugnant unto the known laws of England or of this Island. but he cannot send any persons off the island against their will.

AN ACT to repeal an Act, intituled, "An Act to regulate the sales of newly imported Negroes, and to prevent, as far as possible, the separation of different branches of the same family;" and to regulate the sales of newly imported Negroes; and to prevent as far as possible, the separation of different branches of the same family. [10th May 1792.]

WHEREAS inconveniences have arisen by selling cargoes of new negroes in the manner directed by an Act, intituled, "An Act to regulate the sales of newly imported negroes, and to prevent as far as possible, the separation of different branches of the same family;" we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the assembly of this your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, do most humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted; be it therefore enacted, by the lieutenant-governor, council and assembly of the said Island, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That the above recited Act be and it is hereby repealed and made void, and the same is hereby repealed, made void and annulled, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; any thing in the said law contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding. Preamble.
Repeal of recited Act.

JAMAICA.

New negroes not to be sold on board vessels, but a proper place to be procured on shore for the sale, under penalty of £.500.

Factor to swear that he has classed relations together.

Recovery and application of penalties.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this Act, no merchant, factor, supercargo, or consignee of any cargo of slaves, arriving in any of the ports of this Island, shall hereafter expose such cargo to sale on board the ship or other vessel in which the same is imported; but shall procure or hire, or cause to be procured or hired, a proper and commodious house, or covered inclosure or shed, which shall be well and sufficiently aired and lighted, wherein the said slaves shall be arranged for sale; under the penalty of five hundred pounds.

3. And in order to prevent as far as possible, the separation of different branches of the same family, be it further enacted, that the merchant or factor by whom the sales are conducted, shall on clearing the ship or other vessel, and paying the duties, make oath, under a like penalty, that in the sale, he has done his utmost to class and sell together, mothers and their children, and brothers and sisters.

4. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the penalties laid by this Act, shall be recovered by bill plaint or information, in the supreme court of judicature of this Island, by any person who shall sue for the same; wherein no essoign, imparlance, or wager of law, or *non vult ulterius prosequi*, shall be granted or allowed: the half of such penalties to be to our sovereign lord the King, his heirs and successors, for and towards the contingent charges and expenses of this Island, and the other half to the informer, or the person who shall sue for the same.

AN ACT to repeal certain Acts and clauses and parts of Acts therein mentioned, to prevent the hiding, concealing, inveigling, detaining, knowingly harbouring or employing the Slaves of others; to prevent the transportation of Slaves by mortgagers and tenants for life and years; and for regulating abuses committed by Slaves. [11th December 1795.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS an Act of the lieutenant-governor, council and assembly of this Island, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act, intituled, "An Act to prevent the enticing or inveigling of slaves from the possessors, and for the preventing the transportation of slaves by mortgagers and tenants for life and years; and for regulating abuses committed by slaves;" and also one other Act, intituled, "An Act to inflict further and other punishments on the transgressors of two several Acts, the one intituled, "An Act for the better order and government of slaves;" and the other intituled, "An Act to prevent the enticing or inveigling of slaves from the possessors; and for the preventing the transportation of slaves by mortgagers and tenants for life and years; and for regulating abuses committed by slaves;" and also one other Act, intituled, "An Act to repeal part of an Act, intituled, "An Act for the better order and government of slaves;" and also of one other Act, intituled, "An Act to prevent the enticing or inveigling of slaves from the possessors, and for the preventing the transportation of slaves by mortgagers and tenants for life and years; and for regulating abuses committed by slaves;" and also part of one other Act, intituled, "An Act to inflict further and other punishments on the transgressors of two several Acts, the one intituled, "An Act for the better order and government of slaves," and the other intituled, "An Act to prevent the enticing or inveigling of slaves from the possessors; and for the preventing the transportation of slaves by mortgagers and tenants for life and years; and for regulating abuses committed by slaves; and for the more effectual preventing the inveigling, hiding, concealing or employing the slaves of others; and for rendering the punishment of such offenders more certain and effectual;" and also part of Act, intituled, "An Act for the better order and government of slaves;" and to prevent the hiding, concealing, inveigling, detaining, knowingly harbouring or employing the slaves of others; and for preventing the transportation of slaves by mortgagers and tenants for life and years; and for regulating abuses committed by slaves, did expire on the sixth day of December in the present year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and whereas it is judged necessary and expedient that the said Act should be revived and continued; we therefore your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the assembly of this your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, do most humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted; be it therefore enacted by the lieutenant-governor, council and assembly of this your said Island of Jamaica, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That for and notwithstanding the expiration of the term

and

333

JAMAICA.

and times limited in and by the hereinbefore mentioned Act, for the continuance and duration thereof, the several Acts and clauses and parts of Acts therein and thereby repealed, shall, from and at all times after the passing of this Act, be deemed and considered, and the same are hereby declared to be and stand repealed and annulled, to all intents and purposes, as if the said recited Act had not ceased and determined; any law custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Although the Act 29 Geo. III. c. 3. be expired, the provisions in clause 1, are to remain in force.

2. And whereas the practice of hiding, concealing, inveigling, detaining, knowingly harbouring and employing the slaves of others is carried on by persons wickedly disposed, and such practice hath been and still may be of the most dangerous consequences to the community, not only as the owners have been thereby defrauded of and injured in their property, but that great opportunities have been thereby given to negroes to become rebellious; the reducing of which sort of enemies has been found and is now attended with very great expense and danger to the public; in order therefore to prevent such wicked practices for the future, and to inflict exemplary punishments upon persons who shall be found guilty of such offences, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, whosoever shall steal, or clandestinely carry or send off this Island any slave or slaves the property of any person or persons, or shall mark or cause to be marked any slave or slaves the property of another, or deface or cause to be defaced his her or their mark, and being thereof convicted in his Majesty's supreme court of judicature, or courts of assize in this Island, shall suffer death as a felon, and shall not be allowed the benefit of clergy.

Sending off the Island, marking or defacing marks of other persons slaves, made felony without benefit of clergy;

3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any person or persons shall steal any negro or other slave or slaves, with an intent to transport or send such slave or slaves from this Island, such person or persons so stealing such slave or slaves with such intent as aforesaid, shall be liable to be indicted for such offence or offences at the supreme court of judicature, or either of the courts of assize in this Island, according to the county in which such offence or offences shall be committed; and in case such person or persons so stealing such slave or slaves, with such intent as aforesaid, shall be found guilty thereof, he she or they shall suffer death for the same without benefit of clergy: provided always, that no attainder shall work any corruption of blood, loss of dower, or disherison of heirs, any law custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

as well as stealing slaves with intent to send them off,

but is not to work corruption of blood.

4. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whosoever shall hide, conceal, inveigle, entice, detain, knowingly harbour or employ the slave or slaves of another, such offender being thereof convicted in manner hereinafter mentioned, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds for every negro or other slave so inveigled, hid, concealed, enticed, harboured or employed, and shall be committed to the common gaol without bail or mainprize, for a space of time not exceeding six calendar months; and until he she or they shall have paid such fine as he she or they shall be adjudged to pay: provided nevertheless, and it is the true intent and meaning of this Act, that no person shall incur any of the pains and penalties thereof for hiding, concealing, detaining or employing any slave or slaves, which hath or may come into his or her possession in a regular manner, either by inheritance or devise, or as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, attorney, or as a fair purchaser for a valuable consideration; nor shall such person be liable to have such slave or slaves taken out of his or her possession by any power or authority granted by this Act.

Persons who conceal, inveigle, &c. the slaves of others, to forfeit £. 100. and be imprisoned,

but not if they got possession of them in a regular manner.

5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whosoever shall hereafter, under colour or pretence of title or otherwise, take or detain out of or from the possession of another, any slave or slaves which hath been in his or their possession for the space of six calendar months, without due course of law, such offender or offenders being thereof convicted in manner hereinafter mentioned, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds for every negro or other slave so taken or detained as aforesaid.

Persons who under pretence of title, detain slaves, whom others have had for six months, to forfeit £. 100.

6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person who now holds or may hold by lease from another any slave or slaves, and shall detain or employ such slave or slaves after the expiration of the term mentioned in such lease, or, if hired by parole agreement, made in the presence of one or more witness or witnesses, shall detain or employ such slave or slaves after the time so agreed on

Persons detaining leased slaves beyond the time, to suffer as inveiglers;

JAMAICA.

unless at expiration of the term, the slaves are run away. Oath of lessee to be admitted.

be expired, and shall not deliver up such slave or slaves within fourteen days after a demand shall have been made before one or more witness or witnesses, for the return of such slave or slaves so leased or hired by agreement, shall be deemed an offender against this Act, and suffer such pains and penalties as are inflicted on any person hiding, concealing, inveigling, detaining, knowingly harbouring or employing the slave or slaves the property of another; unless it shall appear upon oath, that such slave or slaves were then run away, or had absented themselves against the will of such lessee; and the oath of such lessee shall be taken on such occasion, provided he will also on oath declare, that he will deliver up to the lessor such slave or slaves, whenever he she or they shall be taken and in his custody power or possession, and that he will use his endeavours to have him her or them taken up.

Chief justice, &c. on complaint, to issue warrants to apprehend offenders, and commit them to prison, or admit them to bail till trial,

which must be in ten days.

Jury to be summoned to meet where parochial business is transacted, for trial of offenders within that time,

from which jury no person is to be exempt.

Inveigled slaves also to be apprehended, that they may be produced at the trial.

Witnesses refusing or neglecting to attend, to be fined, and fine distrained for;

and in want of distress, their persons imprisoned.

Provost marshal to produce such persons in his custody

7. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon any complaint made against any such offender upon affidavit, to the chief justice or to any of the judges of the supreme court of judicature, or to any justice of the peace for the parish or precinct where such offence shall be committed, it shall and may be lawful for the said chief justice or any of the said judges or justices of the peace to whom such complaint shall be made, to issue his warrant, directed to the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, or to any constable, to apprehend and take up such offenders, and to bring him her or them before such judge or justices, and him her or them so brought to examine and commit to prison or admit to bail, as to such judge or justices shall seem requisite, until such time as a trial can be had upon the said offender or offenders, not exceeding the space of ten days.

8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the judge or justices shall, immediately upon the commitment or bailment of such offender or offenders, issue his warrant, directed to the provost marshal or his deputy, or to any constable, commanding him to summon twenty-four good and lawful freeholders of the parish or precinct where such offence shall be committed, to be and appear at the usual place of transacting the parochial business within such parish or precinct at a certain day and time, not exceeding ten days from the said commitment or bailment, in the said warrant to be expressed, then and there to form a jury of twelve of the said freeholders so to be warned as aforesaid, to enquire into the offence complained of, and whether the party or parties complained of be guilty or not guilty thereof; and that no freeholder or freeholders bearing any office of any kind whatsoever, shall be exempted from being warned and serving as a juror or jurors for the purposes of this Act.

9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said judge or justices shall also issue a warrant to apprehend and take into custody the slave or slaves so harboured, inveigled, hidden, concealed, taken, detained or employed, in order to their being produced, at the time appointed by such warrant, before the said judge or justices and the said jury; which warrant shall be directed to the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, or any constable, who is hereby directed and required to execute the same.

10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon application to the said judge or justices, he or they shall also issue a warrant or summons to bring before such judge or justices, at such time as shall be appointed by the said warrant, all such persons who can give evidence either for or against the party complained of, which warrant or summons shall be directed to such witness or witnesses as shall be required; which person or persons, and every of them so summoned, neglecting or refusing to attend on the day and at the time and place in such warrant or summons mentioned, upon proof thereof being made upon oath, it shall and may be lawful for the said judge or justices to impose a fine at their discretion on such witness or witnesses, not exceeding the sum of fifty pounds, and forthwith to levy the same, by warrant under the hand of such judge or justices, by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels; or for want of sufficient distress, to attach the body or bodies of such person or persons, and him her or them to commit to safe custody, there to remain until he she or they shall pay and satisfy such fine imposed; which warrant shall be directed to the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, or to any lawful constable, who is hereby directed and required to execute the same.

11. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case the testimony of any person or persons, being legal witnesses, and in the custody of the provost marshal

JAMAICA.

marshal or his lawful deputy, shall be alledged to be material for either party, upon such complaint made upon oath, it shall and may be lawful to and for the judge or justices, before whom the same shall have been made, to direct the provost marshal, or his lawful deputy, to produce such person or persons before the judge or justices and jury, at the time appointed for the trial, there to give his her or their testimony.

as may be deemed material for examination.

12. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all such warrants or summonses as are directed to be executed by the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, or by the constables, shall be returned to the said judge or justices, at the time and place mentioned and specified in such warrant, duly executed by the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, or the constables, under the penalty of fifty pounds: provided nevertheless, that upon any reasonable cause shewn upon affidavit, by either the complainant or the party or parties complained of, or by some person or persons in his her or their behalf, or for want of jurors, it shall and may be lawful for the said judge or justices from time to time to adjourn not exceeding the space of ten days between each adjournment, and to issue all such other warrants or summonses for the witnesses and jurors, and the party complained of to recommit, or to take such further bail for his or their appearance, as the nature of the case shall or may require; or in case through sickness or any other disability of the judge or justices, or either of them, to attend, it shall and may be lawful for any other judge or justices to attend in the room of such judge or justices, and to proceed in the same manner as such judge or justices are directed by this Act.

Warrants to be returned under penalty of £. 50.

Magistrates may on good cause, adjourn from time to time not exceeding ten days, at each adjournment.

13. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the chief justice or any assistant judge of the supreme court of judicature of this Island, or any two justices of the peace, shall have full power and authority to proceed to trial, and to carry this Act into execution; and that when and as often as any such complaint shall be made to any justice of the peace, of the parish or precinct where such offence shall be committed, such justice shall, under the penalty of fifty pounds, give notice to any justice of the peace of such parish and precinct, to associate himself with him, on the day mentioned in such notice, then and there to act with him on the trial of such offender; which said justice shall, upon such notice as aforesaid, at the time of trial, associate and act together with the said justice in the execution of this law, under the penalty of fifty pounds upon such justice who shall refuse or neglect to do his duty in the premises: provided always, that such complaint shall be made within twelve calendar months after the offence committed, otherwise such judge or justices shall and may dismiss such complaint.

Chief justice, &c. authorized to carry this Act into execution.

Complaint being made to one justice, he, under penalty of £. 50. must call in an associate,

who, under like penalty, must assist.

Complaint to be made in a limited time.

14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for such judge or justices to impose such fines upon all and every the jurymen, being regularly summoned to attend at such trial and who do not appear, as to the said judge or justices shall seem reasonable, not exceeding twenty pounds.

Magistrates empowered to fine jurors not attending.

15. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the clerk of the peace for the time being, or his lawful deputy, shall attend at such trial, and shall prepare and draw up a charge in writing, in nature of an inquisition against such offender or offenders, to be exhibited before such judge or justices at such trial.

Clerk of the peace to attend the trial and draw up the charge.

16. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said clerk of the peace or his lawful deputy, shall enter in his office upon record, all affidavits, warrants, inquisitions and sentences, had, made, taken or issued by or before such judge or justices: provided always, that no examination of witnesses, taken before the judge or justices upon the trial, is hereby required to be taken down or entered upon record.

Clerk of the peace to record in his office affidavits, &c. but not examinations.

17. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said charge being exhibited against the said offender or offenders, the said judge or justices shall enquire, by the oaths of twelve freeholders, chosen as hereinafter is directed, out of the panel so returned by the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, or constable as aforesaid.

Magistrate to enquire into the charge by the oaths of twelve freeholders.

18. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the owner or owners, possessor or possessors of such slave or slaves, being legal witnesses, shall be

Owners of inveigled slaves allowed as good evidences, although they prosecute.

JAMAICA.

admitted and allowed, notwithstanding he she or they prosecute, as good evidences in all cases under this Act; any thing in this or any other law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Jurors not to depart till they return their inquest.

19. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the whole of the evidence being finished, the said jurors shall not depart until they shall return their inquest to the said judge or justices.

Inquest being returned, magistrates to pronounce sentence, and order delivery of the slaves.

20. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That after the said jurors shall have returned their inquest as aforesaid, the said judge or justices shall thereupon proceed, as the case shall be, either to pronounce sentence of acquittal, or to award the several pains and penalties in this Act before severally mentioned and set forth; and shall also forthwith cause the slave or slaves to be immediately delivered over to the prosecutor, or him her or them who shall claim the same: provided always, that the inquest found and returned as aforesaid, shall be final to all intents and purposes, and shall and may be a bar to any other charge that may be brought for the same offence.

Inquest to bar other charges.

Proceedings not to be removed till after judgment, nor be set aside for want of form.

21. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the proceedings of the judge or justices upon this Act, shall not be removed by writ of *certiorari* or otherwise, until after judgment thereon, and the commitment of the party or parties; and that the proceedings had by virtue of this Act, shall not be set aside by the supreme court of judicature of this Island, or courts of assize, for want of form.

Fees of the clerk of the peace;

22. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the clerk of the peace, or his lawful deputy, shall have for his and their trouble in attending the said trial, the sum of one pound for each day's attendance upon the said trial, and the sum of five pounds for taking down and recording all the proceedings relative to the trial as aforesaid; and if he or they shall neglect or refuse to perform his or their duty in the premises, he or they shall respectively forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

who on neglect of duty, is to forfeit £. 100.

Expenses awarded to be paid to the defendant, in case of acquittal,

23. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where any acquittal shall be, the person complaining shall forthwith pay to the defendant or defendants the expenses out of purse attending the said trial, to be settled and ascertained by the judge or justices who sat upon the said trial, if from the circumstances of the case it shall appear fitting to the said judge or justices to award the same, so as the whole of such charges and expense do not exceed the sum of fifty pounds; and in case such party or parties shall refuse or neglect to pay the costs so to be awarded, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said judge or justices to commit the party or parties so refusing or neglecting, to gaol, without bail or mainprize, until the said costs shall be fully paid and satisfied; but, in case of conviction, the same shall be paid out of the fines forfeitures and penalties laid and levied by the authority of this Act.

or prosecutor committed.

Fines imposed by this Act, how to be levied and applied.

24. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines forfeitures and penalties imposed by this Act, except such as are laid upon the justices for their neglect, shall be raised recovered and levied by warrant under the hands and seals of such judge or justices who sat upon such trial, directed to the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, or to the constable, by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, if such can be found; and where no distress can be found, by imprisonment of the offender's body, until such fine shall be paid and satisfied; and the money arising by such fine or distress, shall be paid into the hands of the receiver-general for the time being, or his lawful deputy, by the person levying the same, within one month after the same is levied, under the penalty of forfeiting double the sum not paid in, deducting only thereout such sum as shall be awarded to the complainant upon such conviction, the costs of trial, and commission of five pounds per centum for levying the same, as also the sum of five pounds allowed to the provost marshal's deputy, or to the constable, for executing the several warrants directed to them by virtue of this Act; and all fines and forfeitures laid by this Act upon the justices, for their neglect of duty, shall be recovered by bill, plaint or information, in the supreme court of judicature of this Island, by any person or persons who shall sue for the same, wherein no essoign, imparlance, or wager of law, or *non vult ulterius prosequi*, shall be granted or allowed; the half of such penalties to be to our sovereign lord the King, his heirs and successors, for and towards the contingent charges of the government of this Island, and the other half to the informer, or the person who shall sue for the same.

Fines on justices, how to be recovered and disposed of.

25. And

JAMAICA.

25. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the party aggrieved by such offence, if he is not examined as a witness, shall receive out of the fines and penalties inflicted by this Act upon such offenders, one half of the said penalties, and the other half to be paid to his Majesty's receiver-general, or his lawful deputy, for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for and towards the support of the government of this Island, and the contingent charges thereof; but in case the party aggrieved is examined as a witness, or gives his testimony, that then and in such case, the whole of the fines and penalties inflicted by this Act upon such offenders, shall be wholly paid to his Majesty's receiver-general for the time being, or his lawful deputy, for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, towards the support of the contingent charges of the government of this Island, first deducting the charges of the prosecution.

Prosecutor if not examined as a witness, to have half the penalties; if he is, the whole to go to the government.

26. And to render the trial more effectual, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon such trial, the names of the jurors being called over according to the panel, the clerk of the peace or his lawful deputy, shall transcribe from the said panel their names, each name upon a separate piece of paper, and shall fold the same up, and put them in a box, to be provided for that purpose; from whence he shall fairly, openly, impartially and without any collusion, draw a jury of twelve of the said freeholders, in the nature of a ballot, in the same manner and form as the same is now practised in the courts of justice in that part of Great Britain called England.

Clerk of the peace to draw the jury by ballot.

27. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the judge or justices, jurors, clerk of the peace or his lawful deputy, and the constables, and all witnesses summoned to attend by virtue of this Act, in the several clauses in this Act mentioned, to do their several and respective duties, notwithstanding martial law shall happen to be then in force; any law custom or usage to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Martial law not to interrupt proceedings.

28. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the complainant and complainants, defendant and defendants, and all and every person or persons bound or warned to serve as jurors, or summoned as witnesses by virtue of this Act, shall be protected in their persons from all mesne and judicial process in their going to, attending at and returning from the said trial.

All parties attending these trials, protected in their persons.

29. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any person or persons shall be injured or aggrieved by any false or malicious prosecution, commenced or prosecuted against him her or them, by virtue and under colour of this Act, such person or persons so injured or aggrieved, shall and may be at liberty to bring and prosecute an action or actions upon the case, in the supreme court of judicature of this Island, against any person or persons by whom they shall or may be so injured or aggrieved by such false or malicious prosecution; any law custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Persons maliciously prosecuted, to have redress in the supreme court.

30. And whereas many persons in this Island have been deprived of their property in slaves, and the possession thereof taken away by a custom which lately prevailed, of persons enticing and inveigling away the slaves of others, and putting them in gaol, and then issuing out replevins against the deputy-marshal or keeper of such gaol, and getting judgments against such marshal or gaol-keeper for such slaves, without the master or owner knowing any thing of such proceedings; for remedy whereof, and to prevent such practices for the future, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the deputy-marshals and gaol-keepers who shall have any action in replevin brought against him for any negro or other slaves in his custody, and not taken upon *venditioni* or other process, such marshal or gaol-keeper shall for every offence, under a penalty not less than five pounds, nor exceeding fifty pounds, as shall be inflicted by the judges of his Majesty's supreme court of judicature or courts of assize in this Island, immediately after he receives such replevin, give notice in the public newspapers of such action, and at whose suit, and the name of such negro or other slave or slaves, together with his her or their marks, and the best information he can get concerning the real owners of such slave or slaves, and shall continue such notice for four weeks before the trial shall be had upon such replevin, or such slave or slaves be taken out of the custody of such marshal or gaol-keeper, the costs of which shall be paid to such marshal or gaol-keeper by the person who shall recover such slave or slaves.

Replevins being brought against marshals for slaves, to be advertised four weeks previous to trials.

JAMAICA.

Mortgaged slaves,
&c. not to be sent
off the island with-
out order of law,
under the penalty
of £. 100.

31. And whereas several persons holding possessing or enjoying negro and other slaves, as tenants by the courtesy of England, tenants in dower, tenants for life or years, and mortgagers of negro and other slaves, or those deriving under them, heretofore used to send off from this Island, by way of merchandize or otherwise, several negro and other slaves, by them held and enjoyed under the titles aforesaid, to the great prejudice of the mortgagee, his heirs or assigns, and of him her or them to whom such negro or other slave or slaves ought to descend or come, after the determination of such particular estate as aforesaid; for remedy whereof, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any tenant by the courtesy of England, tenant in dower whilst a widow, or any second or other husband of such tenant in dower, or any tenant for life or years, or any mortgager or any person claiming, by, from, or under him, shall send off from this Island, except by order of law, or otherwise dispose of any negro or other slave held enjoyed or possessed by him her or them by the courtesy of England, in dower, or for life, or years, or by any mortgager or other persons claiming, by, from or under a mortgager, without the consent of the mortgagee, his heirs or assigns, or of him her or them in reversion or remainder, or of him her or them to whom such negro or other slave, after the determination of such particular estate, should come to or descend, he she or they so offending as aforesaid, shall for every negro or other slave so sent off from this Island, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds to the mortgagee, or others claiming under him her or them in reversion or remainder, or to whom such negro or other slave should or might come after the determination of such particular estate.

Persons letting
houses to slaves,
suffering them to
build any, permit-
ting them to work
out without a
licence, or go where
they please, to
forfeit £. 20.

32. And whereas several inhabitants of this Island do suffer and encourage slaves belonging to unknown persons in this Island, not only to build cottages and huts in the savannas and waste grounds, but also do let or hire houses, cottages, huts or lodgings unto the aforesaid slaves, by the day, week, month, quarter, year, or other greater or lesser term, who are suffered and permitted by their owners and employers to work and employ themselves in what manner and wheresoever they shall think fit, provided they pay their owners a certain sum of money daily, weekly, monthly or yearly; which hath oftentimes occasioned several thefts and robberies, in order to comply with their contracts and agreements: for the prevention whereof for the future, it is hereby further enacted, and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any owner or owners, employer or employers, of any such slave or slaves, or any other inhabitant of this Island, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, let or hire any houses, cottages, huts or lodgings, to any such slave or slaves, or shall permit encourage or countenance them, or any of them, to build any dwelling-house or houses, cottages or huts, in any towns, savannas, waste grounds, lanes, roads or paths, in this Island, in order to hire themselves out to work, or to carry on any trade shop or employment, or shall wittingly willingly or knowingly suffer any such slave or slaves to hire themselves out to work, or to follow any trade or employment, without the licence or consent, privity, knowledge or direction of their respective owner or owners, or the person or persons who have or hath the immediate care, government and direction of such slave or slaves, under his her or their own hand or hands in writing, first had and obtained, and testified by one or more of his Majesty's justices of the peace of the parish or precinct where the owner or owners, employer or employers, of such slave or slaves do or shall inhabit, or shall contract or agree with any such slave or slaves for any certain sum of money, or other thing whatsoever, by the day, week, month or year, or any greater or lesser time, and to go abroad where such slave or slaves shall think fit, in case they comply with their agreement, every such owner and owners, employer and employers, of any such slave or slaves, and all and every other person and persons whatsoever having the care or direction of such slave or slaves, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds; one moiety or half part thereof unto our sovereign lord the King, his heirs and successors, for and towards the support of the government of this Island, and the contingent charges thereof; and the other half to the informer or informers, or him her or them who shall sue for the same; to be recovered in a summary manner, before any one of his Majesty's justices of the peace of the parish or precinct where the offence shall be committed.

Application and
recovery thereof.

Justices to order
houses, &c. of slaves
to be pulled down,
under the penalty
of £. 50. for neglect
or refusal.

33. And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon complaint made to any of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the precinct where such offence shall be committed, of the setting up or building any such dwelling-house or houses, cottages or huts, in any town, savanna, waste grounds, lanes, roads or paths, or of their having been already built or erected, every such justice of the peace

peace is hereby authorized empowered and required forthwith to order and direct, by warrant for that purpose to all or any of the constables of the said parish or precinct, such houses cottages and huts to be pulled down and destroyed; and upon neglect or refusal, such justice of the peace shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds; one moiety whereof shall be to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for and towards the support of the government of this Island, and the contingent charges thereof, and the other moiety to such person or persons who shall sue for the same; to be recovered in the supreme court of judicature of this Island, in which suit no essoign or wager of law shall be allowed; any law custom or usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

34. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any person or persons committed to prison by virtue of this Act shall escape, the provost-marshal-general or his deputy, out of whose custody such person or persons shall escape, shall forfeit to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the sum of one hundred pounds, for and towards the support of the government of this Island, and the contingent charges thereof, and likewise be subject and liable to pay the party or parties aggrieved all such sum and sums of money as the said prisoner or prisoners were condemned to pay.

Penalty of £. 100. on the provost marshal, if any person committed under this Act, escape from prison.

AN ACT to make provision for the families of such free people of Colour, and of free Negroes enrolled in the militia, as shall be killed or disabled in the public service. [22d December 1795.]

WHEREAS in the thirty-fourth clause of an Act, intituled, "An Act to regulate the militia, to repeal certain Acts and clauses of Acts relating to the said militia, to ascertain who shall compose future councils of war, and for other purposes," no provision is made for the families of free people of colour, and of free negroes enrolled in the militia, who shall be killed in any engagement with internal or with invading enemies, nor is sufficient provision made for those who shall be disabled in any such engagement; we therefore your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the assembly of Jamaica, do most humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted, be it therefore enacted by the lieutenant governor, council and assembly of this your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That if any free person of colour, or free negro, shall be killed in any engagement with internal or invading enemies, and shall leave a widow or child or children lawfully begotten, or shall leave any other child or children not legitimate, his said widow, or the mother of such illegitimate child or children, shall be entitled to receive, during the life of such widow, or of the mother of such illegitimate child or children, such annuity as the justices and vestry of the parish to which she belongs shall deem competent for the comfortable maintenance and support of herself and child or children; to be paid by the receiver-general, out of any monies remaining in his hands unappropriated, upon producing a certificate of the minister, or of two magistrates and one of the churchwardens of the said parish for the time being, that the said widow or mother as aforesaid is then living in the said parish; provided nevertheless, that the said annuity shall not exceed the sum of fifty pounds; and in case of the death of the said widow or mother as aforesaid, the eldest child of such widow or mother, being of free condition, shall be entitled to receive such annuity as the said justices and vestry shall deem competent for the support of such child, until he or she shall arrive at the age of sixteen years, and no longer, on a certificate being produced as aforesaid.

Preamble.

If persons herein mentioned be killed, their families are to have annuities, at discretion of justices and vestry;

which are to be paid by receiver-general on his having certificates.

No annuity to exceed £. 50.

If mothers die, children to have annuities till sixteen years of age;

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any such person of colour, or free negro, shall be wounded and disabled in any such engagement as aforesaid, so as to be incapable of procuring a maintenance for himself or family, he shall, upon receiving a certificate from his commanding officer, that he is so rendered incapable, be entitled to receive such annuity as the justices and vestry of the parish to which he may belong shall think proper, not exceeding seventy pounds, so long as he shall reside in this Island, and shall remain unable to do the duty of a non-commissioned officer or private; which annuity shall be paid by the receiver-general, out of any monies in his hands unappropriated, on producing a certificate from the minister, or any two magistrates and one of the churchwardens, as herein before directed.

Such persons, if disabled are to have annuities, not exceeding £. 70.

while they remain in the Island, and are incapable of militia duty.

JAMAICA.

AN ACT to amend an Act passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight, intituled, "An Act to ascertain and establish the boundaries of Trelawny Town, and to settle and allot one thousand acres of land for Accompong's Town, and to ascertain the boundaries thereof;" and to appoint certain Commissioners to sell the lands granted to the Trelawny Maroons, with a reservation of so much thereof as may be necessary for the use of the troops that may be quartered there. [1st May 1796.]

Preamble.

31 Geo. II, cap. 9.

The negroes of Trelawny town having revolted,

are declar'd to have forfeited their claim to the lands described in the above Act.

Commissioners of board of works appointed commissioners to sell the 1500 acres of land formerly allotted to Trelawny town;

and two months notice of the sale to be given.

In case cash or Island certificates cannot be obtained from the purchasers, credit may be given on security, and a deposit of 10 per cent. of purchase money.

300 acres to be reserved for the use of his Majesty's troops.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight, intituled, "An Act to ascertain and establish the boundaries of Trelawny Town, and to settle and allot one thousand acres of land for Accompong's Town, and to ascertain the boundaries thereof," it was among other things enacted, that fifteen hundred acres of land at Trelawny town, in the parish of Saint James, theretofore stipulated and agreed upon as and for the possessions and residence of colonel Cudjoe, his captains adherents and men (being negroes then formerly in rebellion) and declared to bind as therein is described, were vested in the negroes of the said town and their posterity for ever; and whereas the said negroes have lately revolted from their obedience to the laws and government of this Island; wherefore we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the assembly of Jamaica, humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted; be it therefore enacted by the lieutenant-governor, council and assembly of your Majesty's said Island, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That the negroes heretofore residing on or inhabiting, or having or holding possession of any part of the lands of Trelawny town, in the parish of Saint James aforesaid, shall be, and they and each and every of them and their and each and every of their posterity, shall be and are hereby declared to be deprived of and be barred from all and all manner of claim or pretence to claim, of, in, to or upon the hereinbefore-mentioned fifteen hundred acres of land or any part or parts thereof, any thing in the hereinbefore-mentioned Act notwithstanding.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners of the board of works for the time being shall be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to sell and dispose of the said fifteen hundred acres of land (except as hereinafter is excepted and provided) in the whole, or in lots not exceeding one hundred acres, for the best price or prices that can be had or got for the same; and the said commissioners or any seven of them are hereby authorized and empowered to contract and agree with any person or persons for the sale and disposal thereof as aforesaid, and to carry such contract and agreement into effect, by entering into, executing, signing, sealing and delivering all such lawful conveyance and conveyances as may be requisite and necessary for vesting an estate in fee simple in the person or persons becoming the purchaser or purchasers respectively: provided always, that public notice be given in all the newspapers of this Island of such intended sale or sales, at least two months previous thereto.

3. Provided also, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case the said commissioners shall not be able to procure, from any person or persons so being willing to become a purchaser or purchasers of the hereinbefore-mentioned premises, or any part thereof, cash, island certificates bearing interest, or other immediate payment, for the purchase-money, it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners, or any seven of them, to take such good and sufficient security, the same being made payable to James Mitchell, esq. the receiver-general, or the receiver-general for the time being, by mortgage or otherwise, as to the said commissioners, or any seven of them, shall seem sufficient adequate and proper, and give and allow such further time for the payment thereof, as they shall deem expedient: provided also, that the said commissioners shall demand and receive a deposit of ten pounds per centum in cash or public papers, which shall be forfeited to the public, if the remaining purchase-money shall not be paid when it becomes due: provided also, that out of the said fifteen hundred acres of land, there shall be reserved for, and appropriated to, the use of his Majesty's troops such part thereof, amounting to three hundred acres at the least, as shall be judged necessary and proper for the purpose, by the lieutenant-governor and commander in chief, or by the governor or lieutenant-governor and commander in chief for the time being.

4. And

JAMAICA:

4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every sum and sums of money to arise by the sale and disposal of the said fifteen hundred acres of land, or of such part or parts thereof as shall or may be sold by the said commissioners under the authority of this Act, or such security or securities as shall be received and entered into by the said commissioners, or any seven of them, shall be, by the said commissioners, or some or one of them, immediately paid into, or lodged in the hands of, the receiver-general for the time being, to be by the said receiver-general applied towards defraying the expenses of the government of this Island.

The purchase money, or security for the same, to be lodged in the hands of the receiver-general.

5. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners of the board of works for the time being be empowered to appoint a surveyor to lay out the said lands, in lots not exceeding one hundred acres, agreeable to a clause of this Act, and in such manner as shall appear best suited to answer the end of selling the said lots.

A surveyor to be appointed, who is to lay out the land in lots of 100 acres.

6. And be it enacted, That the said receiver-general shall have and be allowed, for receiving and paying all such sum and sums of money, a commission of two pounds ten shillings per centum.

Receiver-general to have a commission of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

AN ACT to prevent the return to this Island of the rebellious Maroons of Trelawney town, sentenced to transportation; and for other purposes.
[1st May 1796.]

WHEREAS the maroon negroes of Trelawney town, did in the month of August last, break out into a most wicked unnatural and unprovoked rebellion against the government of this Island; and did, during the continuance of such rebellion, commit many murders, depredations and enormities; but have at length been compelled to submit, on condition of being pardoned their forfeited lives only; and it having been deemed highly necessary and expedient that the said rebellious maroons should be transported from off this Island, and are at this time actually confined on ship-board for that purpose: and whereas the return of the said rebellious maroons, or any of them, to this Island, or to any part or place belonging thereto, must be productive of the most dangerous consequences, not only to the government thereof, but to the lives and properties of individual inhabitants; for the prevention therefore of an evil of such magnitude, we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the lieutenant-governor, council and assembly of this your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted; be it therefore enacted, by the lieutenant-governor, council and assembly of your Majesty's said Island, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, the said rebellious maroons shall with all convenient speed be transported off this Island, into any of his Majesty's dominions in North America or elsewhere, there to remain, and not to return; and if any of the said maroons heretofore belonging to Trelawney town, from among those who have been sentenced, deemed, or resolved by the council and assembly of this Island, as a punishment for their rebellious practices, to be shipped and transported from off this Island, shall be found to have escaped, or attempting to escape from their present confinement, or shall after being so transported off the Island, be found to have returned thereto, or to any part or place thereto belonging, every such maroon shall be thereupon apprehended, and be immediately taken before one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, who is hereby directed to commit him her or them to the nearest gaol; and in case the person or persons apprehending any such maroon or maroons, cannot conveniently take him her or them before a justice of the peace, the marshal or keeper of the gaol of the parish or county is hereby empowered and directed to receive and detain in his custody the body or bodies of any such maroon or maroons, and to give notice thereof immediately to the clerk of the peace of the parish or precinct, for the information of the justices; which said justices or any one of them, shall forthwith issue their or his warrant for summoning and holding a court for the trial of such offender or offenders, agreeable to an Act of this Island, passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act for the better order and government of the negroes belonging to the several negro towns; and for preventing them from purchasing of slaves; and for encouraging the said negroes to go in pursuit of runaway slaves, and for other purposes therein mentioned;" and for giving the maroon negroes further protection and security; for altering the mode of trial, and

Preamble.

The negroes of Trelawney town having broke out into rebellion, and been compelled to sue for mercy,

are to be transported from the Island; and if they escape from confinement, or return from transportation; they are to be tried by

32 Geo. III, cap. 4.

JAMAICA.

and on conviction
to suffer death.

Persons aiding
them to escape, or
harbouring them
after their return,
guilty of felony.

for other purposes; and on due proof being made before such court, that such maroon or maroons had been included among those sentenced, deemed, or resolved by the council and assembly of this Island, to be transported off this Island, the said court shall find such maroon or maroons guilty of felony, and who shall suffer death, without the benefit of clergy.

2. And be it enacted, That in case any person or persons shall be aiding assisting or abetting any such maroon or maroons to escape from his her or their confinement, or shall after the escape or return to this Island, or to any part or place thereof, after transportation of any such maroon or maroons, knowingly employ, harbour, conceal or entertain him her or them, every such person or persons so offending, shall be triable, and be tried for the same; and on due proof, be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall accordingly suffer death as a felon, without benefit of clergy; provided, that no such conviction shall tend to the corruption of blood, disherison of heirs, or forfeiture of goods and chattels.

AN ACT to prevent any intercourse and communication between the Slaves of this Island, and foreign Slaves of a certain description; and for other purposes. [14th March 1799.]

Preamble.

All slaves who have
resided in St. Do-
mingo, or any other
Island, &c. belong-
ing to, or under
government of
France, since 23d
August 1791, to be
exported within six
months, under
penalty of £. 200.
for each;

except such as have
been certificated
under

35 Geo. III, cap. 22.

or 36 Geo. III,
cap. 19.

as well as domestic
slaves of French
persons in Kingston
or Port-Royal, who
shall obtain certi-
ficates.

No such slaves to
be sold, manumised
or purchased,
except for exporta-

WHEREAS there hath of late been a great influx of foreign slaves into this country, and the preservation of the public safety and tranquillity of this Island requires, that any intercourse and communication between the slaves thereof and such foreign slaves should be prevented with all possible care; we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the assembly of this your Majesty's island of Jamaica, most humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted; be it therefore enacted by the lieutenant-governor, council and assembly of this Island, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That every person who now hath, or within six months from and after the passing of this Act, shall have in his or her possession in this Island, as owner or proprietor, or in the right of any other person whatsoever, or under his or her care or management, as the representative of any owner or proprietor absent from this Island, any slave or slaves who, at any time since the twenty-third day of August in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, hath or have inhabited or resided, or in anywise shall have been living or abiding in the island of St. Domingo, or any other island, colony, territory or dominion belonging to or under the government of the French nation, shall within the said space of six months from and after the passing of this Act, export or cause to be exported off this Island, every such slave as aforesaid, under the penalty of two hundred pounds, to be forfeited for each and every such slave as aforesaid, which shall be refused or neglected so to be exported within the time aforesaid, and to be recovered in the supreme court of judicature, or one of the courts of assize in this Island, one moiety whereof shall be to the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the support of the government of this island, and the other moiety to the person suing for the same: provided nevertheless, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any such foreign slave or slaves, as hath or have been certificated under the authority and by virtue of an Act, intituled, An Act to provide further regulations for such slaves as have been admitted into this Island; and to regulate the admission of slaves of a certain description, passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, or of another Act, intituled, An Act to prohibit the selling, purchasing, hiring or employing certain foreign slaves, except as therein mentioned, passed on the twenty-fifth day of March in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, within the time limited by the said Acts respectively, by the clerk of the peace, or his lawful deputy of any parish of this Island, wherein the person owning or possessing such slave or slaves was or resided at such time; nor to compel the exportation of any domestic slave belonging to any French person residing in either of the towns of Kingston or Port Royal, who shall obtain a certificate for such slave, under the authority of the two sitting magistrates of the town of Kingston, from the clerk of the peace of the said town or precinct, in the manner by this Act hereafter directed.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever to sell or manumise, or to purchase, or to make or receive any conveyance of any slave

slave or slaves, of the description of slaves hereinbefore ordered to be exported, or by this Act hereafter prohibited to remain or abide in this Island, unless such sale and purchase, or such conveyance, shall be made *bonâ fide* for the express purpose of exporting the slave or slaves, so sold and purchased, or so conveyed, according to the directions of this Act; and that every person selling, manumising, or purchasing, or making or receiving any conveyance of any such slave or slaves, contrary to the intention and meaning of this Act, shall forfeit the sum of three hundred pounds for each slave so sold, manumised, purchased or conveyed, to be recovered in the supreme court of judicature, or in one of the courts of assize in this Island; one moiety whereof to be to the use of his majesty, his heirs and successors, for and towards the support of the government of this Island, and the other moiety to the person suing for the same.

3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any sale or sales, conveyance or conveyances, of such slaves, and any manumission of such slaves, as shall be made contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, and also all such sales and manumissions of foreign French slaves, as have heretofore been made contrary to the true intent and meaning of any or either of the several Acts, passed at different times since the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, to prohibit the selling, purchasing, hiring or employing certain foreign slaves, except as therein mentioned, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; save and except such slaves as may have been sold by one French person to another, provided the number of slaves so sold, shall not, at any one time, have exceeded two in number; and provided also, that all such slaves so excepted shall be exported within the time prescribed by this Act.

JAMAICA.
tion, under penalty of £. 300.

Former as well as future sales of such slaves declared void;

except in small numbers from one French person to another; and these must also be exported.

4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the expiration of six months after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever in this Island, to hire, employ or entertain, or in anywise to have in his or her possession, or to suffer to remain or abide on his or her settlement or property, or on any settlement or property in his or her possession, or under his or her care or management, as the attorney, agent, executor, administrator, guardian, mortgagee in possession, trustee, overseer, or otherwise, of any other person or persons, any slave or slaves who, to his or her knowledge, hath or have been imported or brought into, or hath or have otherwise arrived in this Island since the twenty-third day of August in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, or who shall, at any time hereafter, in anywise arrive therein; which slave or slaves hath or have, or shall have, at any time before such arrival, and since the day and year aforesaid, inhabited or resided, or been in anywise living or abiding in the island of St. Domingo, or any other island, colony, territory or dominion, belonging to or under the government of the French nation; or any slave or slaves who, after the passing of this Act, shall be imported or brought into, or shall otherwise arrive in this Island, from any colony, territory or dominion, belonging to any other nation now at war with Great Britain: and it is hereby declared, that every foreign slave of the description aforesaid, shall be, and he or she is hereby prohibited to remain or abide any where in this Island, under the pains and penalties by this Act hereafter declared and enacted: Provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent the remaining or abiding in this Island, within the limits of the towns of Kingston and Port Royal, or the hiring or employing in the said towns, and no where else, such domestic slaves of any French person or persons residing in either of the said towns, as shall have obtained certificates for such slaves, from the office of the clerk of the peace of the town of Kingston, in the manner hereafter directed; or shall affect any such foreign slaves as have been certificated under the authority and by virtue of the two Acts herein-before mentioned, passed in the years one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, in the manner directed, and within the respective times limited by the said Acts; or such foreign sea-faring slaves, as by this Act are hereafter excepted, provided they pass not the limits and boundaries thereby prescribed.

After six months, no French slaves, as above described, to be hired, possessed, harboured, or entertained in,

nor to be brought into this Island;

and no foreign slaves, as before described, to remain in this Island; except domestic slaves, having certificates, who may abide, and be hired or employed in Kingston and Port-Royal.

5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the expiration of six months as aforesaid, after the passing of this Act, it may and shall be lawful for any one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, in any of the parishes or precincts of this Island, upon information, complaint or suspicion, that any slave or slaves, of the description hereinbefore given, and prohibited to remain or abide

On information, or suspicion of foreign slaves being hired, harboured, &c after the time limited by law,

JAMAICA.

any magistrate may associate two others with himself, and inquire into the grounds thereof; and if well founded, may summon parties to produce such slaves, and witnesses to give evidence respecting them.

in this Island, is or are hired, employed, harboured or entertained by, or is or are in anywise in the possession of any person or persons, or suffered to remain or abide on any settlement or property belonging to, or in the possession or under the care or management of any person or persons as beforementioned, in his respective parish or precinct, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act; to associate with himself two other justices of the peace, of the same parish or precinct, who together shall inquire into the grounds of the said information or complaint, or of the suspicion as aforesaid; and in case such information or complaint, or such suspicion shall appear to be probable and well founded, shall cause the person or persons informed against, or complained of, or so suspected, to be summoned to be and appear before them, at some time and place in such summons to be specified, to answer to such information or complaint, or to be examined on the subject of such suspicion as aforesaid; and also all persons capable, or judged by them to be capable of giving evidence concerning the matters charged in such information or complaint, or the subject of such suspicion as aforesaid, to be examined touching their knowledge of the same; and the person or persons so informed against, complained of or suspected, shall be enjoined and commanded by the said summons to produce at the same time and place before such justices so associated, all and every such foreign slave or slaves as he she or they shall have in his her or their possession, or hired, employed, harboured or entertained by him her or them, or in anywise abiding or being on his her or their settlement or property, or any settlement or property in his her or their possession, (in the right of any other person, or under his her or their care or management as aforesaid.

If persons summoned shut their gates, or otherwise prevent or evade the service, copy of summons affixed to or left at dwelling to be good service.

6. And be it further enacted, That in case any person so directed to be summoned, shall keep his or her gates shut, or shall keep him or herself out of the way, or secret him or herself so that the officer directed to execute the said summons shall not be able to serve the same personally, the affixing a copy thereof to the gate, or the leaving such copy at the dwelling-house of such person, shall be taken as a service thereof, and be deemed to be as good and valid in law, as if the original thereof had been exhibited to the person named therein.

Persons disobeying such summons, or behaving contumaciously before the magistrates, may be committed to gaol for three months.

7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it may and shall be lawful for the three justices of the peace associated as aforesaid, in case such person or persons informed against, complained of or suspected as aforesaid shall not appear before them, at the time and place required by the summons aforesaid, upon due proof on oath being made of the service thereof, to issue their warrant to the provost marshal, or his lawful deputy, or any lawful constable, for the apprehending and bringing before them such person or persons, and when so brought (and also in case any such person or persons, either voluntarily appearing or brought before them by virtue of their warrant as aforesaid, shall refuse to be examined on oath on the subject of any suspicion as aforesaid, or shall be found to prevaricate in his her or their answers) to commit him her or them to the common gaol for such contempt, without bail or mainprize, for such time, not exceeding three months, as to their discretion shall seem fit.

Persons convicted of hiring or entertaining such slaves contrary to law, to be fined £. 200. for each slave hired, &c.

8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every person or persons, who shall be duly convicted before such three justices of the peace associated as aforesaid, on the oath or oaths of one or more credible witness or witnesses, or on his her or their own voluntary confession, of knowingly and wilfully hiring, employing, harbouring or entertaining, or in anywise retaining in his her or their possession, any slave or slaves of the description hereinbefore given, and prohibited to remain or abide in this Island; or of knowingly suffering any such slave or slaves to remain or abide on his her or their settlement or property, or on any settlement or property in his her or their possession, in the right of any other person, or under his her or their care or management, after the expiration of the time limited by this Act and contrary to the intent and meaning thereof, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds, for every slave so hired, employed, harboured or entertained, or in anywise possessed or suffered to remain or abide on his her or their settlement or property, or on any settlement or property in his her or their possession, in the right of any other person, or under his her or their care or management as aforesaid; and in case such slave or slaves shall not be produced before the said justices in the manner required as aforesaid, such person or persons refusing or neglecting so to do, shall forfeit each the further sum of two hundred pounds,

besides £. 200. for each such slave they

JAMAICA.

pounds; for every slave so proved to have been hired, employed, harboured or entertained by, or in anywise in the possession of any such person or persons, or suffered to remain or abide on his her or their settlement or property, or on any settlement or property in his her or their possession in the right of any other person, or under his her or their care or management as aforesaid, contrary to the intent and meaning of this Act, and not produced by him her or them; and the justices aforesaid, are hereby authorized and empowered to commit the offender or offenders to the common gaol of the county wherein the offence shall have been committed, there to remain without bail or mainprize, until he she or they shall have duly paid the several penalties incurred as aforesaid; one moiety of which said penalties shall be to his Majesty his heirs and successors, for and towards the support of the government of this Island, and the other to the informer or prosecutor.

refuse or neglect to produce before the magistrates;

and to be imprisoned until fine paid.

9. And be it enacted and it is hereby declared, That the informer shall be admitted both to prosecute and give evidence in every such prosecution as aforesaid; provided nevertheless, that in case any person or persons shall be convicted on the evidence of the informer or prosecutor, the whole of the penalty or penalties incurred by such conviction, shall, after the deduction of the expense of such prosecution, be paid to the receiver-general for the time being, to be applied to the support of the government of this Island.

Informer may prosecute, but penalty on conviction to go to the public.

10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases wherein any such slave or slaves as aforesaid, shall be refused or neglected to be produced before the three justices associated in the manner before directed, by any person or persons hiring, employing, harbouring or entertaining, or having such slave or slaves in his her or their possession, or suffering such slave or slaves to remain or abide on his her or their settlement or property, or on any settlement or property in his her or their possession in the right of any other person, or under his her or their care or management when required so to do by any summons as aforesaid, or otherwise commanded by such justices as aforesaid, it may and shall be lawful for the said justices, and they are hereby empowered and required, to issue their warrant for the apprehending and bringing before them all such slaves as aforesaid, concerning whom such information or complaint as aforesaid shall have been made, or such suspicion as aforesaid shall lie; or who shall any how appear to such justices to be on any settlement or property, belonging to any such person or persons as aforesaid, or in his her or their possession, or under his her or their care or management; which warrant shall be directed to the provost-marshal or any of his lawful deputies, or any lawful constable; who are hereby directed and enjoined to execute the same.

On refusal to produce such slaves before magistrates when summoned, warrant to be issued for their apprehension.

11. And be it enacted, That if any person whatsoever shall not on demand made, open his or her gates, or shall otherwise resist any deputy-marshal or any constable, in taking up any such slave as aforesaid under the authority hereby given, and according to the meaning of this Act, every such person shall forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds for every such offence.

Persons resisting such warrant to forfeit £. 200.

12. Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby enacted, That in case any deputy or other officer acting under the authority of the provost marshal, or by any other person or persons, shall make use of any opportunity that may be afforded to him or them, on occasion of the execution of any warrant issued by any magistrate or magistrates in the manner aforesaid, under the authority and by virtue of this Act, to make any levy, or to execute any judicial or mesne process in any civil cause, every such levy and the execution of every such process shall be null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and that every person making such levy, or executing or attempting to execute any such process, shall be subject and liable to all damages and expenses arising therefrom; and, on conviction thereof before any three justices of the peace of the parish or precinct wherein the offence shall have been committed, shall suffer six months imprisonment, without bail or mainprize, in the common gaol for every such offence.

Deputy-marshals making other levies in civil causes, while executing such warrants, levies to be void.

The officer to be liable to all damages, and, on conviction, to be imprisoned for six months.

13. And whereas doubts have arisen, whether the proceedings against such slaves as aforesaid should be considered as a criminal or a civil process; and whether, in order to sustain the legality of any warrant issued to apprehend or to commit such slaves, it be not necessary to set forth in such warrant the proper name of each individual slave, which name, in many cases, it may be impossible to obtain; it is

Proceedings against such slaves, declared to be a criminal process, and only such descriptions as may identify them necessary.

JAMAICA.

hereby declared, That every such process is, and shall be taken to be, of a criminal nature, and that any such particular description, as shall be sufficient to ascertain the person of any such slave, or to discriminate such slaves from any others, not being foreign slaves within the true intent and meaning of this Act, shall be deemed to be a sufficient specification of any such slave or slaves, in any warrant issued under and by virtue of this act.

Proscribed slaves produced before magistrates, or apprehended by warrant, to be committed to gaol until transported, unless proof is made that they are not of such description.

14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every slave or slaves who shall be produced to the justices of the peace associated as aforesaid by the person or persons hiring, employing, harbouring or entertaining, or having such slave or slaves in his her or their possession, or suffering such slave or slaves to remain or abide on his her or their settlement or property, or any settlement or property in his her or their possession in the right of any other person, or under his her or their care or management, or apprehended and brought before the said justices by virtue of their warrant issued for that purpose, in the manner aforesaid, shall by such justices (unless due proof shall be made on the examination to their satisfaction, that such slave or slaves is not or are not of the description of slaves hereinbefore given, and prohibited to remain or abide in this Island, and that such slave or slaves doth or do not come within the intent and meaning of this Act) be committed to the county gaol, there to be detained in safe and close custody until such slave or slaves shall be transported in the manner hereafter declared.

Justices to issue their order to provost-marshal to sell such slaves for transportation.

Copy of proceedings, and order to be sent to clerk of peace to be recorded.

Penalty of £. 500. on gaol-keepers refusing to receive and detain such slaves.

15. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the justices associated as aforesaid shall be, and they hereby are empowered and required to issue their order to the provost marshal, or his lawful deputy of the gaol to which any such slaves as aforesaid shall be by them committed, to sell all such slaves for transportation, in the manner hereafter declared; and the said justices are hereby further directed to transmit a copy of the examination, together with a copy of the warrant of commitment and of the order aforesaid, to the clerk of the peace of the precinct wherein such justices shall act, to be recorded forthwith in his office, under the penalty of two hundred pounds, to be forfeited by the said clerk of the peace for every neglect so to do: and in case any gaol-keeper shall refuse to receive into his custody any slave committed to his charge for the purpose of transportation, under the directions and by virtue of this Act, or having received, shall not detain and keep in safe and close custody every such slave, until such transportation shall be duly carried into effect, he shall for every such default forfeit the sum of five hundred pounds.

Provost-marshal to execute such order of justices as soon as may be, under penalty of £. 500.

Application of monies arising from sales.

Sales to be advertised for two weeks.

16. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the provost-marshal or his lawful deputy, to whom any orders shall be issued, by any justices of the peace associated in the manner aforesaid, for the selling for transportation any slave or slaves, under the authority and by virtue of this Act, shall, under the penalty of five hundred pounds, carry the said order into effect, as soon after any such slave or slaves as aforesaid shall come into his possession or custody, as an opportunity shall offer after the sale made hereinafter mentioned; and the monies arising from such sale, after deducting therefrom a commission of five pounds per centum, and all expenses, shall be applied (except in such cases wherein it shall hereafter by this Act be otherwise directed) in the following manner; to wit, one moiety thereof to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for and towards the support of his government of this Island, and the other moiety to the informer or prosecutor, or the person or persons apprehending such slave or slaves, as the case may be: provided always nevertheless, that the said provost marshal or his lawful deputy shall, under the penalty of one hundred pounds for each default, cause public notice of such sale to be given in the Royal Gazette, if such sale shall be intended to be had in either of the counties of Middlesex or Surrey; or in the Cornwall Chronicle, if in the county of Cornwall; for two weeks previous to the sale being made of any slave or slaves (specifying in such advertisement the number of slaves so intended to be sold,) who shall be directed to be sold for transportation, under the authority and by virtue of this Act.

Purchasers of such slaves to give bond in £. 500. penalty, to export them within thirty days, and to keep them in confinement during that time;

17. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every slave who, under the authority and by virtue of this Act, shall be sold for transportation by the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, shall notwithstanding such sale, remain in the custody of the said provost marshal or his said deputy, until the purchaser of such slave shall have entered into bond, with sufficient security, to our sovereign lord the King,

JAMAICA.

King, under the penalty of five hundred pounds for every such slave so purchased, that every such slave shall be exported off this Island, within thirty days after the date of such bond, and shall, in the mean time, be kept in close confinement on board the ship or vessel in which such slave is intended to be exported; which bond shall be taken by the said provost marshal or his lawful deputy aforesaid, (for which the said provost marshal, or his said deputy, shall receive from the party entering into the same, all expenses incidental thereto) and be filed among the records of the clerk of the peace's office of the precinct wherein such sale shall be made.

bond to be lodged in clerk of peace's office.

18. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such purchaser of any slave, so directed to be sold for transportation as aforesaid, shall, at the time of executing such bond as aforesaid, also make oath before the provost marshal or his lawful deputy (either of whom is hereby authorized and required to administer the same) that every such slave so purchased by him shall be exported to (death or dangers of the seas excepted), and that the said slave so purchased shall not, with his knowledge privity or consent, be re-landed in this Island.

Purchaser to make oath, that slaves shall be exported, and that they shall not be re-landed.

19. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the provost marshal or any of his deputies, shall not, under the penalty of three hundred pounds for each offence, deliver over to any purchaser or purchasers any slave so sold for transportation as aforesaid, until such bond is entered into, and oath taken as aforesaid: and in case any such slave so sold for transportation as aforesaid, shall be found within this Island after the expiration of the thirty days before limited for his or her exportation, such slave shall become forfeited to the crown, and be resold for transportation, by the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, in the same manner, and under the like penalties, as are hereinbefore enacted.

No slave to be delivered until bond taken, and oath made, under penalty of £. 300. on provost-marshal, &c. and if slave found again, to be forfeited.

20. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every slave sold for transportation, under and by virtue of this Act, who shall be found at large within this Island, at any time after such sale as is hereinbefore directed, may and shall be lawfully apprehended by any person whomsoever, and immediately taken before any of his Majesty's justices of the peace; and if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of such justice, that such slave has been formerly sold for transportation by virtue of this Act, such justice shall by warrant under his hand and seal, direct such slave to be delivered to the provost marshal or his lawful deputy to be re-sold for transportation only; and the monies arising from such sale after the deduction of the commission of five pounds per centum, and all necessary expenses, shall be paid over, one moiety thereof to the person apprehending such slave, and the other moiety to the receiver-general for the time being, for the support of the government of this Island.

Such slaves going at large, may be apprehended by any person, and on due proof, resold by order of a magistrate, for transportation.

Application of proceeds.

21. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That immediately from and after the passing of this Act, in case any foreign person of colour or foreign negro shall be found going about or at large in any part of this Island, except on the settlement or property of any person claiming to be the owner or proprietor of such person of colour or negro, or having such person of colour or negro in his or her possession, or under his or her care or management, as the representative, or in the right of another, and within the term of six months from and after the passing of this Act, hereby allowed for the exportation of such foreign French slaves as are herein before-mentioned; provided such foreign person of colour or foreign negro shall not have a certificate passport or police ticket, under the provisions of the Act, intituled, An Act for establishing regulations respecting persons of a certain description, arriving in this Island or resident therein, in certain cases; or shall not be of the description of slaves that are herein-before excepted from exportation, or are permitted to remain in this Island; or unless such foreign person of colour or foreign negro shall be under the care of some white person properly authorized, who shall be bona fide conducting such person of colour or negro to some barquadier, for the purpose of exporting the same, according to the directions and within the time limited by this Act; all and every of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and the peace officers of every parish of this Island; and also all and every of his Majesty's subjects are hereby empowered, directed and required to apprehend or cause to be apprehended all and every such foreign person or persons of colour or foreign negro or negroes so found, and to carry the same, or to cause the same to be carried, before the nearest magistrate, who is hereby empowered and enjoined to associate with himself two other magistrates of the same parish or precinct; which three magistrates shall, together, take the examination

Foreign persons of colour or negroes going at large, except on the properties they belong to

(unless protected under 39 Geo. III. cap. 30, or by certificate,

or under the care of a white person, conducting them for transportation;)

to be apprehended and carried before a magistrate, who is to associate with two others, and take examination; and unless residence be sanctioned,

JAMAICA.

to commit them to gaol, and cause them to be sold for transportation.

of such foreign person or persons of colour or negro or negroes, and, unless proof shall be made to their satisfaction that such person or persons of colour or negro or negroes so brought before them, is or are not of the description of slaves hereinbefore ordered to be exported, or prohibited to remain or abide on this Island, or that he she or they doth or do come within the intent or meaning of some or one of the exceptions or provisions by this Act made and declared, they shall commit the said person or persons of colour or negro or negroes to the county gaol, and shall proceed to cause the same to be sold for transportation by the provost marshal or his lawful deputy; and their proceedings be recorded by the clerk of the peace, according to the same regulations and under the same penalties as are hereinbefore enacted and declared; and the monies arising from such sales shall be applied in the manner hereinbefore directed.

In such cases where there is doubt, the onus probandi to lie on the claimant.

22. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever any question shall arise, whether any slave, or any foreign person of colour, or foreign negro, taken up or otherwise brought before any magistrate as aforesaid, is such a slave as comes within the description of slaves hereinbefore ordered to be exported, or prohibited to remain or abide in this Island, the proof to the contrary shall lie on the owner or claimant of such slave, foreign person of colour, or foreign negro, or on the defendant or defendants; any law custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Slaves formerly transported from this Island,

23. And whereas many slaves of a most desperate character, who have heretofore been exported off this Island by the private authority of their owners or proprietors, or of the representatives of such owners or proprietors, for misdemeanors by them committed, and sold into the colonies, islands or territories under the French government, have during the late influx of foreign slaves, found the means to return from the said French colonies, islands or territories, into this Island, and are now at large therein, to the great annoyance and danger of this community; be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, and it is hereby declared, That all such slaves so exported as aforesaid, who have already returned, or shall hereafter return to this Island from St. Domingo, or any other foreign colony, island or territory, shall be deemed and taken to be foreign slaves, of the description hereby prohibited to remain or abide in this Island, and be liable immediately from and after the passing of this Act, to be apprehended and sold for transportation, by the order of the magistrates, in the same manner as is hereinbefore directed; and that in case any such slave shall wilfully return from such transportation, and be found again at any time thereafter in this Island, every such slave shall, on conviction thereof before a slave-court, suffer death without benefit of clergy.

already returned, or who may return thereto, to be treated in all respects as proscribed slaves.

If foreign slaves are found employed in droggers, &c. the vessel to be seized and condemned.

24. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to hire or employ any such foreign slave or slaves as is or are of the description by this Act prohibited to remain or abide any where in this Island, in drogging or navigating any vessel from any bay, harbour or sea-port to another in this Island; and that if any such slave or slaves be found so hired or employed, it may and shall be lawful for any of the officers of his Majesty's customs of this Island, and for the naval officer or his deputies, and the commanders of his Majesty's different ships of war or armed vessels, and for any of the magistrates of this Island, to seize such vessel, and also the slaves aforesaid; and they are hereby severally empowered and authorized to seize the same, and to proceed to the condemnation thereof in the supreme court of judicature, or any of the courts of assize in this Island.

In such case, the slaves to be sold for transportation.

25. And it is hereby further enacted, That on the conviction of such vessel and slaves, the said slaves shall be adjudged by the court to be sold for transportation by the provost marshal, or his lawful deputy, in the same manner and under the same regulations as are hereinbefore declared; and that the said vessel and the monies arising from the sale of the said slaves, after deducting the commissions and charges, shall be forfeited to the sole use and benefit of the party seizing the same: provided always nevertheless, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to prevent the hiring or employing any foreign slave or slaves in navigating any ship or other vessel registered according to Act of Parliament, to and from the ports of this Island and any other part of his Majesty's dominions, or any foreign port, or to affect any slave or slaves employed in navigating any foreign vessel permitted to trade to any of the ports of this Island.

Proviso.
Not to extend to vessels in foreign trade, or trading under free port Acts.

26. Be

357

JAMAICA.

26. Be it nevertheless enacted, and it is hereby declared, That no such foreign seafaring slave or slaves as aforesaid, shall be permitted or suffered to proceed further to the landward of this Island than the wharf, quay or landing place, where their labour may be indispensably necessary for the loading or unloading the cargo of the ship or vessel to which such slave or slaves shall respectively belong, on pain of being liable to be apprehended by any of his Majesty's subjects as is hereby before directed, and carried before the nearest magistrate for examination, and of being dealt with, if found to be of the description of foreign slaves hereby prohibited to remain or abide in this Island, and to come within the true intent and meaning of this Act, in the manner hereby before enacted and declared; or if found to be of any other description of foreign slaves, of being committed to the nearest workhouse, for a space of time not less than twenty-four hours, and till claimed by his or their respective owner, and the like reward for taking up such slave or slaves, and other charges enacted by the laws now in force respecting runaway slaves, be paid.

Foreign seafaring slaves not to go about at large on shore, under pain of being apprehended and dealt with as proscribed slaves, if of that description; and of being sent to the workhouse if they are not.

27. And whereas there is great reason to apprehend that people of colour or negroes may be sent from St. Domingo, or some other foreign island or colony to different parts of this Island, for the purpose of exciting sedition or raising rebellions; or that some of the foreign people of colour or negroes, who have of late arrived from thence, and are permitted to reside here, under the sanction of law, may be employed as emissaries for such purposes; be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and the peace officers of every parish in this Island, and all and every of his Majesty's subjects, be and they hereby are empowered and required to apprehend and secure, or cause to be apprehended and secured, all and every suspected person or persons of the above description, that may be found in any part of this Island, and to bring carry or send him her or them before the nearest magistrate, to be by him examined; who upon finding that there are probable grounds of suspicion of seditious or rebellious practices on the part of any such person or persons, or of his her or their having exhorted encouraged or excited any slave or slaves or any free person of colour, or free negro of this Island thereto, shall then and in every such case, be obliged under the penalty of five hundred pounds to commit all and every such person or persons of colour, or negro or negroes, so brought before him, to close confinement, in any of the gaols of this Island, until there shall be an opportunity of calling and assembling a slave court.

Foreigners or negroes found exciting sedition, or suspected thereof, to be apprehended and committed to gaol for trial;

28. And be it enacted, That on the trial before such court of any such person or persons as aforesaid, the evidence of slaves shall be received, and that no claim of a right of freedom shall be allowed to be pleaded on the behalf of the prisoner or prisoners in bar of the jurisdiction of such court; and if such person or persons of colour, or negro or negroes of the above description, upon his her or their trial, shall be found guilty of seditious or rebellious practices, or of having exhorted encouraged or excited any slave or slaves or any free person of colour or free negro of this Island thereto, the said person or persons so found guilty and convicted, shall suffer death without benefit of clergy; and in case there shall not be sufficient proof to convict such person or persons of the charge on which he she or they shall be tried, but the jury shall nevertheless from the evidence before them, find by a special verdict, the prisoner or prisoners to be dangerous to the safety and tranquillity of this Island, the court is hereby directed and required to remand such prisoner or prisoners to close confinement in gaol, and to adjudge and order him her or them to be transported off this Island for life.

(in which the evidence of slaves is to be admitted) and if convicted, to suffer death.

In doubtful cases, transportation for life.

29. And whereas the peace and safety of this Island requires, that all such domestic slaves belonging to any French person or persons residing in the towns of Kingston and Port Royal, which have been brought hither since the twenty-third day of August in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and have before such arrival at any time inhabited or resided, or in anywise been living or abiding in the island of St. Domingo, or any other island, colony, territory or dominion belonging to or under the government of the French nation, should be put under such regulations as may prevent their having the means of doing any mischief, by mixing with the slaves of this Island; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such French person possessed of any such foreign French domestic slave or slaves of the description aforesaid, shall under the penalty of one hundred pounds for each and every slave neglected to be registered in the manner hereby directed, within thirty days after the twenty-fifth day of March in each and every year, so

Regulations for foreign slaves in Kingston and Port Royal;

The owners of such, on thirty days from 25th March annually, are to give in their names and descriptions at clerk of peace's

226,

D d

long

JAMAICA.

office, and certificates are to be granted them;

long as this Act shall continue to be in force, either by himself herself or agent, being a white person, give an account on oath of the number names and quality of all such slaves in his or her possession, and produce the same before the two sitting magistrates of Kingston, on such day or days within the time before limited, as shall be publicly appointed by the custos or chief magistrate for that purpose, at the clerk of the peace's office; and the said sitting magistrates are hereby required, in case it shall be made to appear to their satisfaction, that such slaves so brought before them are really and bona fide domestic slaves, belonging to the person in whose name such slaves are brought to be registered, and have never borne arms or acted in any military capacity, before their arrival in this Island, to direct the clerk of the peace to make out and deliver to the owner of every such slave, or his or her agent, a certificate for each slave, in the following form, viz.

in this form;

" These are to certify, that on the _____ day of _____
 " A. B. [*or, his or her agent*] hath produced at this office, a
 " negro [*mulatto or other*] slave [*the name, sex, age, figure and country of the slave*
 " to be described] the property of _____ [*the name rank*
 " and occupation of the proprietor to be set forth] resident in the town of Kingston
 " [*or Port Royal*] since the _____ day of _____
 " Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Kingston. Dated the _____
 " day of _____

(Signed by the Clerk of the Peace.)

to be in force for one year.

Slaves to be registered.

Which certificate shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, provided nevertheless, that no one family shall be entitled to, or allowed to receive certificates for any greater number than six such domestic slaves; and such clerk of the peace shall register all such slaves, by making an entry of every such certificate, in the words thereof at length, in a book to be by him provided and kept for that purpose.

No stamp duty or fee on certificates; and if lost, they may be renewed, paying a fee of two shillings and sixpence to clerk of the peace.

30. And be it further enacted, That every such certificate as aforesaid, shall be free of any stamp or duty imposed by any law now in force, and delivered to the owner of any slave so registered as aforesaid, or to his or her agent, without any fee or reward whatsoever; and in case any such certificate shall be lost or destroyed by accident, the same shall be renewed upon application, either personally or in writing, of the owner or possessor of the slave for whom the same shall have been granted, and such slave being again produced before the clerk of the peace at his office, and found to agree with the description entered upon the register, upon payment of two shillings and sixpence by the party applying for the same.

Clerk of peace to make return to custos of certificates granted annually, in forty days from 25th of March, which is to be transmitted to governor, under penalty of £. 100;

31. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the clerk of the peace aforesaid shall, within forty days after the twenty-fifth day of March in each and every year during the continuance of this Act, make a return of all the certificates issued at the preceding general registry, to the custos or chief magistrate of Kingston, in which shall be set forth the substance and date of every such certificate, under the pain of forfeiting the salary hereby granted for his trouble, which return shall be forthwith transmitted by the said custos or chief magistrate, under the penalty of one hundred pounds, to the office of the secretary of the lieutenant-governor, or the governor or commander in chief for the time being.

for which he is to receive £. 100. yearly, by an order on receiver-general.

32. And be it enacted, That the custos or chief magistrate of Kingston shall be, and he is hereby empowered, immediately upon the receipt of such return, to draw an order on the receiver-general for the time being, for the payment of the sum of one hundred pounds, out of any monies in his hands appropriated to the clerk of the peace aforesaid, which shall be in full compensation to him, for his trouble in certificating and registering all such slaves as aforesaid.

No foreign domestic slaves to be hired out, but in Kingston or Port-Royal, nor to be sent into the country (in which cases, certificate of no avail)

33. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the owner or possessor, or the owners or possessors of any such foreign French domestic slaves as aforesaid, shall be, and they hereby are prohibited from hiring the said slaves out in any parish of this Island, the towns of Kingston and Port Royal as aforesaid only excepted; or from sending such slaves any whither into the country, (in either of which cases the certificate last mentioned shall not protect any such slave from being apprehended and taken up, if found at a greater distance than half a mile from one of the said towns, and dealt with as a foreign slave, prohibited by this Act to

JAMAICA.

to remain or abide in this Island;) or from hiring them out on board any ship, sloop or vessel whatsoever, under the penalty of one hundred pounds for each and every such latter offence; and in case of the seizure of any drogger or other vessel, for having any foreign slaves on board, the proof of their not coming under the description aforesaid shall lie upon the owner or owners, claimant or claimants, who notwithstanding shall be subject and liable to all expenses occasioned by stopping or detaining the said vessel.

nor to be hired on board vessels, under £. 100. penalty. In case of seizure of vessel, for having such slaves, onus probandi to lie on claimant.

34. Provided always nevertheless, and it is hereby declared, That in case any French person residing in Kingston or Port Royal, or any other place in this Island, shall, at the time of the passing this Act, have in his possession or shall at any time hereafter become possessed in this Island, of any foreign slave or slaves, who never at any time hath or have inhabited or resided or in anywise been living or abiding in the Island of St. Domingo, or any other island, colony, territory or dominion belonging to or under the government of the French nation, or in any colony territory or dominion belonging to any nation now at war with Great Britain, since the commencement of hostilities, the said slave or slaves shall not be deemed to come within the meaning of this Act, or be laid under the restrictions thereof: provided also, that no slave imported from St. Domingo or any other French island, colony, territory or dominion, which slave hath been brought into or arrived in this Island before the twenty-third day of August in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one aforesaid, and hath constantly resided and lived in this Island ever since such arrival as aforesaid, shall be deemed or construed to be within the intent or meaning of this Act or be in anywise affected thereby, to whomsoever such slave shall belong.

Proviso. Foreign slaves who have never been in St. Domingo, or any other Island, &c. belonging to France, or to any nation at war with Great Britain since hostilities commenced, as well as those who quitted St. Domingo, &c. before 23d August 1791, not affected by this Act.

35. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any French or other person shall, in order to obtain a certificate from the clerk of the peace aforesaid, for any slave, be guilty of any false and wilful forswearing, or shall suborn or procure any other person to swear falsely, he or she, being thereof duly convicted, shall incur and suffer the pains and penalties inflicted by law on such persons as shall commit, or shall suborn any other person to commit, unlawful and corrupt perjury.

Persons swearing falsely to obtain certificates, guilty of perjury.

36. And be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, That in case it shall appear to the two sitting magistrates of Kingston aforesaid, that there is just cause to suspect that any slave or slaves brought before them to be certificated as aforesaid, are not domestic slaves, or do not really belong to the person or persons in whose name or names they are brought to be certificated and registered, or are slaves of such a character or description as may render them dangerous to the peace and tranquillity of this Island, the said magistrates are hereby authorized empowered and required to commit forthwith such slave or slaves to gaol, and to associate with themselves one or more other magistrates of the same precinct; which said magistrates so associated shall cause to be brought before them all persons capable of giving evidence, and shall together take the examination of such slave or slaves as aforesaid; and, unless proof shall be made to their satisfaction that such slave or slaves are really domestic slaves, belonging to the person or persons in whose name or names they were brought to be certificated and registered, and of a character and description consistent with the true intent and meaning of this Act, and that no fraud or collusion has been practised or been intended to be practised, shall remand such slave or slaves to close confinement in gaol, and cause him her or them to be sold for transportation by the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, and their proceedings to be recorded by the clerk of the peace, in the same manner and under the same regulations and penalties as are hereinbefore enacted and declared; the monies arising from which sale or sales shall, after deducting the commissions and expenses, be paid over to the receiver-general for the time being, to be applied towards the support of the government of this Island.

In case of suspicious slaves being brought to be certificated,

they are to be proceeded against as proscribed slaves;

unless proof is made, that they are not of such description.

37. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it may and shall be lawful for any peace officer of the parishes of Kingston and Port Royal, and for any officer or private of the town guard of Kingston, to apprehend any foreign French slave (seafaring slaves belonging to and employed in navigating vessels trading to and from this Island and any port without the same, and found only on the wharves quays or landing places of the said towns in the manner hereinbefore mentioned,

All foreign slaves found in Kingston or Port-Royal without certificates, after 24th April, to be taken up and examined (except seafaring slaves on

JAMAICA.

the wharves,) and, if certificate lost, by negligence, owner to be fined 10 s. and slave sent to workhouse;

but if it appears that any slave apprehended, has not been certificated, they are to be proceeded against as directed in the case of proscribed slaves.

Constables, &c. wilfully destroying certificates, to be fined £. 20.

Governor, by proclamation, may order all foreign domestic slaves to be exported, and in case of non-compliance, may issue his warrant to provost marshal, to take up and confine them.

Masters of vessels, on arrival, to declare on oath to naval officer, if slaves on board his vessel, other than the crew,

and specify particulars in writing.

Proviso.

excepted) who after the twenty-fourth day of April next shall be found without a certificate as aforesaid, and to carry such slave before the clerk of the peace of such of the parishes aforesaid wherein the said slave shall be found, for examination by a magistrate; and if it shall appear that such slave had been certificated as aforesaid, but that the certificate has been lost by negligence, the said magistrate shall order the owner or owners, claimant or claimants of such slave, to pay to the person or persons who apprehended him for examination the sum of ten shillings, and shall commit the said slave to the workhouse for such time, not exceeding twenty-four hours, as in his discretion he shall think fit, and, in default of the immediate payment of the ten shillings aforesaid, until the same shall be duly paid; but in case no proof shall be offered to his satisfaction that such slave had been certificated in manner aforesaid, the said magistrate shall be and hereby is authorized and required to associate with himself two other magistrates of the same precinct; which three magistrates so associated, unless it shall be duly proved to their satisfaction that such slave is not a foreign slave of the description hereinbefore ordered to be exported, or prohibited to remain or abide in this Island, or that such slave had been duly certificated, but has lost his certificate, or unless good and sufficient security shall be given that such slave shall be exported off this Island within the time limited by this Act (provided the said time shall not be then expired,) shall cause such slave to be sold for transportation by the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, in the manner and under the regulations and penalties hereinbefore directed; and the monies arising from such sale, after deducting the commission and all expenses, shall be applied in the manner hereinbefore declared.

38. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any constable or peace officer, or any other person, shall wilfully destroy any certificate, granted in manner aforesaid, to any French domestic slave, by the clerk of the peace of the parish of Kingston, he shall, on being duly convicted thereof before any three magistrates of the parish wherein the offence shall have been committed, be fined in a sum not exceeding twenty pounds, and be kept in confinement in the common gaol until the fine be paid; provided that such confinement shall not exceed the term of two months.

39. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it may and shall be lawful for the lieutenant governor, or the governor or commander in chief for the time being, upon apprehension of danger to this Island, by and with the consent and advice of the privy council, to order by proclamation all such foreign French domestic slaves as aforesaid, or such of them as the said proclamation shall set forth, to be exported off this Island, by their respective owners or possessors; and in case such exportation shall not be complied with, according to the terms of, and within the time prescribed by, such proclamation, to order and direct by warrant under his hand and seal, the provost marshal, or his lawful deputy or deputies, to apprehend and take up all such slaves as aforesaid, and to keep them in close confinement and safe custody, until such means shall be found of conveying the said slaves out of this Island, as the said lieutenant governor, governor or commander in chief shall, with the advice of the privy council approve of.

40. And, in order to prevent any further introduction of slaves from St. Domingo, or any other island, colony, territory or dominion belonging to, or under the government of, the French nation, or belonging to any other nation now at war with Great Britain; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, the master or commander of every ship, vessel or boat, which shall arrive in any port of this Island, from any port without the same, shall, immediately on his arrival, declare upon oath, to the naval officer or his deputy of such port, whether there is or are, to the best of his knowledge, any negro or other slave or slaves on board his vessel, not being slaves bona fide belonging to his said vessel, and employed in navigating the same; and in his said declaration, shall specify the number, and sex or sexes of such slaves, if any there be on board his said vessel, the place or places where they were taken on board, and the name or names of their respective owners or proprietors, and such further particulars concerning them and each of them, as shall have come to his knowledge; and shall also at the same time render, on oath to the said naval officer or his deputy, an account and list in writing, of all such slaves on board his said ship, vessel or boat, as belong thereto, and are employed in navigating the same: provided nevertheless, that the master or commander

JAMAICA.

mander of any ship or vessel from the coast of Africa shall, so far as respects any slaves, being new negroes, on board his said ship or vessel, composing the cargo thereof as merchandize, be required and obliged only to declare on oath, generally, whether or not any of the slaves of the description of new negroes as aforesaid, on board his ship or vessel, have been landed in St. Domingo, or any other island, colony, territory or dominion, belonging to, or under the government of, the French nation, or of any other nation now at war with Great Britain, since such slaves were brought from the coast of Africa.

Vessels from the coast of Africa excepted.

41. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the master or commander of any ship vessel or boat so arriving as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse to make such declaration on oath, or to render such account and list on oath as aforesaid, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of seventy pounds for each and every such slave who shall have been on board at the time of the arrival of such ship vessel or boat as aforesaid; one moiety whereof shall be to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the support of the government of this Island, and the other moiety to the informer or informers, to be recovered before any three magistrates acting in and for the parish in which such offence shall have been committed; and that it shall be lawful for the collector and comptroller of the customs of the port, and for the naval officer or his deputy, where such ship vessel or boat shall have arrived, and they are hereby required and enjoined, to detain such ship vessel or boat as aforesaid until the same shall have been paid.

Masters of vessels, neglecting to declare, to forfeit £. 70. for each slave found on board;

to be recovered before three magistrates.

Vessel to be detained until fine paid.

42 And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for any master or commander of any ship vessel or boat arriving in any port of this Island, from any port without the same, to land, or suffer to be landed, any slave or slaves not being slaves bona fide belonging to his said vessel, and employed in navigating the same (in which case all such slaves shall be under the regulations and restrictions hereinbefore provided and declared for foreign seafaring slaves employed in navigating vessels to and from this Island) without a permit in writing from the naval officer, or his deputy, of such port where he shall have arrived, under the pain of forfeiting the sum of two hundred pounds for every such slave so landed; one moiety whereof shall be to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for and towards the support of the government of this Island, and the other moiety to the informer; and of suffering the further punishment of six months imprisonment, without bail or mainprize, in the common gaol, on conviction of such offence before any three magistrates of the parish or precinct wherein it shall be committed.

No slave to be landed without a permit from naval officer, under penalty of £. 200. and six months imprisonment.

43. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the naval officer or his deputy, shall not grant to any master or commander of any ship vessel or boat so arriving as aforesaid, any permit in any other manner than is hereafter mentioned, to land, or suffer to be landed, any slave or slaves (new negroes from the coast of Africa, which have never been landed in St. Domingo, or any other French or other foreign Island, colony, territory or dominion, whether imported from Africa in British vessels, or found on board any prize vessel taken from an enemy, excepted) under the penalty of two hundred pounds for each and every slave so permitted to be landed; to be recovered in the supreme court, or either of the courts of assize in this Island; one moiety whereof to be to the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the support of the government of this Island, and the other moiety to the person suing for the same.

Naval officer to grant no such permits under penalty of £. 200.

44. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it may and shall be lawful for the naval officer or his deputy of any of the ports of this Island, upon oath being made before him, by the owner or proprietor, or his or her agent, being a white person of known credibility, that any slave or slaves mentioned in the declaration of such master or commander of any ship vessel or boat as aforesaid, hath or have not at any time theretofore since the twenty-third day of August in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, inhabited or resided or in anywise been living or abiding in St. Domingo, or in any other Island, colony, territory or dominion belonging to, or under the government of the French nation, or in any colony territory or dominion, belonging to any other nation now at war with Great Britain, since the commencement of hostilities, to grant a permit in writing, for the landing such slave or slaves as shall be specified in such oath.

unless oath be made by the owner, that such slave is not of the description before prescribed.

45. Provided always and it is hereby enacted, That in case any owner or proprietor of any slave or slaves as aforesaid, or his or her agent, shall be guilty of any

Persons herein swearing falsely, guilty of perjury.

JAMAICA.

false and wilful forswearing in taking the oath aforesaid, or shall unlawfully and corruptly procure or suborn any person to take the said oath falsely, he or she being thereof duly convicted, shall for every such offence incur the pains and penalties inflicted by law on all such persons as shall commit wilful perjury, or shall procure or suborn any person to commit any unlawful or corrupt perjury.

On information that permits have been fraudulently obtained, slaves to be apprehended and proceeded against as directed in respect to those proscribed.

46. And be it further enacted, That in case information shall be given on oath, to any one of his Majesty's justices of the peace of the parish wherein such slave or slaves so landed may afterwards be found, that the permit to land such slave or slaves was fraudulently obtained, contrary to the intent and meaning of this Act, and that such slave or slaves is or are of the description of foreign slaves heretofore prohibited to remain or abide in this Island, such justice of the peace shall be, and he hereby is empowered and required to cause such slave or slaves to be apprehended, and to associate with himself two other justices of the peace of the same precinct; which justices so associated, upon the fact being duly proved before them to their satisfaction, shall cause such slave or slaves to be sold for transportation, by the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, under the same regulations as are hereinbefore directed; and the monies arising from such sale or sales shall be applied in the manner hereinbefore declared.

Naval officer to receive a fee of 5s. for each permit, including the declaration list, &c.

47. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the naval officer or his deputy of the several ports of this Island, shall be entitled for taking the declaration of the master or commander of any ship vessel or boat, and the account and list as aforesaid, and for administering the several oaths by this Act required, (which oaths they or either of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to administer,) and for making out and granting the permit in writing, for landing any such slave or slaves as aforesaid, to demand a fee of five shillings for every such slave (new negroes excepted) so permitted to be landed; to be paid by the owner or proprietor of the said slaves, or the person applying for the same in his or her behalf, before such slave or slaves shall be landed; which fees shall be in full compensation to such naval officer and his deputies, for the additional duty imposed on them by this Act.

New negroes excepted; the fee to be paid by the owner.

Foreign slaves taken in the attempt to be landed, to be proceeded with as if found on shore.

48. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any attempt shall be made to land clandestinely any foreign slave from on board any ship vessel or boat in any port, harbour, bay or creek, or any where on the sea coast of this Island, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act as aforesaid, it may and shall be lawful for any of the officers of his Majesty's customs, or any other of his Majesty's subjects, to seize every such slave, and to carry the same before the nearest magistrate, who is hereby empowered and directed to associate with himself two other magistrates of the same precinct, who, together, shall examine into the fact of such attempt to land such foreign slave; and upon due proof being made to their satisfaction that the same was clandestinely done, and not occasioned by shipwreck or any other unavoidable or irresistible necessity, shall commit such slave to the county gaol; and order the same to be sold for transportation by the provost marshal, or his lawful deputy, in the manner by this Act before directed; and the monies arising from such sale, after deducting the usual commissions and charges, shall be applied to the sole use and benefit of the person or persons apprehending and seizing such slave.

Indemnity for persons executing this Act.

Limitation of actions.

General issue.

49. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall at any time be sued or prosecuted for any thing by him or them done or executed in pursuance and under the authority of this Act, such action or prosecution shall be commenced within the space of six months next after the offence shall have been committed; and that the defendant or defendants therein may plead the general issue, "not guilty," and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and that the same was done in pursuance and under the authority of this act; and if the same shall appear to have been so done, that the jury shall find a verdict for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become non-suit, or suffer a discontinuance of his her or their action, or if a verdict shall pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall have treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same, as any defendant or defendants hath or have for costs of suit in any other cases by law.

Treble costs.

Penalty on agents, for neglect of duty.

50. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any justice of the peace, clerk of the peace, provost marshal, deputy marshal, gaol keeper, constable,

constable, naval officer, or his deputy, or any other person by whom any thing is directed by this Act to be done and performed, shall refuse to perform, or shall neglect his duty in any thing required by this Act to be done, for which default no penalty is herein-before provided, every such person so offending shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds for every such neglect or refusal.

51. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases wherein any penalty in this Act mentioned, is directed to be recovered before any justice or justices of the peace, such justice or justices are hereby empowered and enjoined to commit the offender or offenders on conviction to the common gaol, there to remain without bail or mainprize until such penalty or penalties shall be duly paid; and that all penalties not herein directed how they shall be recovered, shall be recovered in the supreme court of judicature, or in the courts of assize in this Island, by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, wherein, as also in all actions or suits brought for penalties, hereinbefore expressly directed to be recovered in the supreme court, or courts of assize, no *essoign*, protection, wager of law, imparlance, or injunction shall be granted or allowed, or *non vult ulterius prosequi* be entered; one moiety of which penalties shall be to the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for and towards the support of the government of this Island, and the contingent charges thereof, and the other moiety to the informer, or him her or them who shall sue for the same.

Recovery of penalties enforced; and

application thereof.

52. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, an Act passed on the twenty-fifth day of March in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, intituled, "An Act to prohibit the selling, purchasing, hiring or employing certain foreign slaves, except as therein mentioned," shall be and stand repealed: provided nevertheless, that all such offences committed against the said Act, before the passing hereof, which it shall be consistent with the purpose and the true intent and meaning of this Act to punish and no other, shall be tried and determined, and all pains and penalties thereby enacted for the punishment of such offences, shall be inflicted and recovered in the manner and form by the said Act provided and declared.

36 Geo. III. cap. 19, repealed.

Offences committed under it, punishable as before.

AN ACT to authorize and empower the Commander in Chief for the time being to cause parties to be raised and fitted out for suppressing any Rebellion, and for going in pursuit of, and reducing runaway Slaves.

[29th October 1807.]

WHEREAS the public peace and safety of this Island require that sufficient power and authority should be vested in the governor, lieutenant-governor or commander in chief, to cause parties to be raised for the immediate suppression of rebellions or rebellious conspiracies, or any dangerous assemblage of runaway slaves, without declaring martial law, which cannot be declared without many and great inconveniences to this Island in general, and ought not to be declared but in cases of the most urgent necessity; we your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the assembly of this your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted, be it therefore enacted by the lieutenant-governor, council and assembly of this your Majesty's said Island, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, it may and shall be lawful for the governor, lieutenant-governor or commander in chief of this Island for the time being, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, whenever, from application made or information received, he shall judge the same to be expedient and necessary, to order and direct the commanding officer of any regiment or battalion of militia to raise and fit out such and so many parties, composed of persons serving in the militia of the parish or precinct wherein such officer shall command, as the said commander in chief shall think requisite and appoint for the suppression of any rebellion or rebellious conspiracy, or the taking and bringing in, or destroying any such runaway slaves as may be assembled, or supposed to be assembled, within or in the neighbourhood of such parish; which party or parties shall be well and sufficiently provided with good arms accoutrements and ammunition, such as the officers commanding the respective parties shall approve of.

Preamble.

Governor authorized, in application, to order out parties of militia in pursuit of rebellious or runaway slaves.

JAMAICA.

When the exigency of the case requires it, those parties may be drawn from different adjoining parishes.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case the rebellion shall at any time be so extensive, or the assemblage or assemblages of runaway slaves be so numerous, that the governor, lieutenant-governor or commander in chief shall judge that the parties which may or can be raised and fitted out in any one parish, will not be sufficient and able to suppress such rebellion or to reduce such runaway slaves, it may and shall be lawful for such governor, lieutenant-governor or commander in chief to direct and order the commanding officers of the regiments or battalions of militia, of such and so many of the parishes adjoining to that wherein the rebellion shall exist or such runaway slaves be assembled, as he shall think proper, also to raise and fit out such and so many parties in the manner aforesaid, as the public exigency shall appear to him to require.

During rebellion, drafts may be made from the militia in general.

3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it may and shall be lawful for the governor, lieutenant-governor or commander in chief for the time being, during the actual existence of any rebellion or association of runaway or other slaves for rebellious purposes, to order such drafts from any other regiments of horse or foot in this Island to be sent in aid of such parties, so raised and fitted out as aforesaid, as shall be necessary.

A bounty of £. 10. to be paid to free volunteers.

4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all such good and able men of free condition as shall offer themselves as volunteers, and enlist for the service aforesaid, shall be entitled to and receive a bounty, not exceeding the sum of ten pounds each, as shall be regulated by the commander in chief in general orders, to be paid immediately after the conclusion of such service by the receiver-general, under the authority of the warrant of the governor, lieutenant-governor or commander in chief, which he is hereby empowered to grant upon a certificate being produced to him, sworn to by the officer commanding the party in which such volunteer shall have served, and countersigned by the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion of the parish from whence such party was fitted out, over and above the pay and other encouragements by this Act hereinafter mentioned and declared.

Members of assembly, custos, &c. to be commissioners for the purposes of this Act.

5. And whereas, for the more effectually carrying into execution several of the purposes of this Act, it is necessary that certain commissioners should be appointed in every parish of this Island; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for effecting the purposes of this Act, the following persons shall be, and they are hereby constituted and appointed commissioners, that is to say, the members of the assembly for the time being, the custos or senior magistrate of each and every parish in this Island, and in and for the parish of St. George, Robert Gray (of Pigeon Hill) Alexander Park and Benjamin Crossley; for the parish of Vere, Thomas Alpress Priddie, James Mitchell, Alexander Schaw, and John Kennedy; for the parish of Saint Dorothy, Samuel Queneborough, David Gardiner and William Jackson; for the parish of St. John, John Quier, Peter Douglas, and John Grant; for the parish of Saint Thomas in the Vale, Francis Graham, Hector M'Kay, Thomas Rossiter, and Robert William Harris; for the parish of Saint James, William Murray, George Watson and George Lawrence; for the parish of Trelawny, John Black, James Campbell, Alexander Edgar, and William Baker Utten; for the parish of Hanover, Alexander Campbell (of Copse,) Dugald Campbell and George Malcolm; for the parish of Westmorland, James Colquhoun Grant, James Mackintosh and James Brown; for the parish of Saint Elizabeth, John White, David Shakespeare and William Kellitt Hewitt; for the parish of Clarendon, Williams Smith, William Pusey Hayle and James Bedward; for the parish of Saint Thomas in the East, Nathaniel Augustus Grant, Robert Logan, George Panton and John Kelly; for the parish of Saint Andrew, Alexander Ector, John Morrison and James Waddell; for the parish of Port Royal, Samuel Whitehorne Barnett, Leonard Wray and Alexander M'Larty; for the parish of Portland, Thomas Oakley senior, Robert Mein and James Colthirst Colthirst; for the parish of Saint Ann, James Newly, George Cruickshank, Henry Ashmeade, and Charles Steer; for the parish of Saint David, Joseph Delpratt, William Weir, and James Ouchterlony; for the parish of Kingston, George Kinghorn, William Taylor and James Inglis; for the parish of Saint Catherine, George Howel, James Stewart, Francis Smith, William Cruickshank and William Ramsay; for the parish of Saint Mary, Joseph Green, Henry Cox and James Kidston; and any other three persons resident in any parish, from time to time to be appointed by the commander in chief for the time

time being; which said commissioners shall have full power and authority to procure all such necessary provisions, and other requisite articles, for the use of any party or parties, raised and to be sent out as aforesaid, as to the said commissioners shall seem expedient.

JAMAICA.

6th. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, or any two of them, be hereby authorized and empowered to contract with any butcher or butchers for fresh beef, and with any other person or persons whatsoever for all such other articles as shall be necessary for the comfortable subsistence and accommodation of the parties to be sent out under the authority of this Act, and also of any other body of militia or regular white troops, whenever on actual service against an enemy: And that in case the said commissioners shall find it impracticable at any time to provide by contract for the militia or regular white troops, or the parties aforesaid, when actually employed, they, or any two of them, are hereby empowered to issue warrants, authorizing such person or persons as they shall think proper to press cattle, and other provisions or matters, for the accommodation of the militia and regular white troops, and the parties as aforesaid, when on actual service against an enemy: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall in anywise defeat or interfere with any contract entered into, or to be entered into, for the subsistence of His Majesty's troops quartered in this Island.

They may contract for fresh beef, &c. for parties; and may impress cattle, &c. if not to be had by contract.

Proviso.

7th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it may and shall be lawful for the said commissioners, or any two of them, under the order of the commander in chief for the time being, to raise such a number of negro or other slaves, for arms or baggage, as to them may appear necessary, to be sent out with any party raised and fitted out under the authority of this Act: Provided always, That the number of the slaves which shall be required from the several and respective estates or individuals in any parish, or district of a parish, shall be in proportion to the whole number belonging to such estate or individual.

Commissioners empowered to raise shot and baggage negroes for parties.

Proviso.

8th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it may and shall be lawful for the said commissioners, or any two of them, at any time when the militia of this Island, or any part thereof, or any of His Majesty's regular white troops, are employed in actual service against an enemy, or any party or parties are raised and actually sent out under the authority of this Act, to hire, or in case that should not be practicable, to press such slaves, horses, mules, draught cattle, carts, wains or waggons, as the public service shall require, in the manner hereinafter directed, and observing the equitable proportion with respect to the properties and individuals before mentioned.

They may also impress cattle, carts, wains, &c. for the public service.

8th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall cause notice to be given, by warrant under their hands and seals, at each estate, or to each individual, in the respective parish or district of any parish, of the particular proportion of shot and baggage slaves, horses, mules, draught cattle, carts, wains or waggons, as they are so required to send as aforesaid; and the shewing of the warrant to the master, owner, or any other person who shall have the care or charge of such estates, or of any number of slaves, horses, mules, draught cattle, carts, wains, or waggons, shall be held and taken for sufficient notice.

Notice to be given to estates of allotments of slaves, cattle, &c.

10th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where a master, owner, or overseer, or other person, entrusted with the care or charge of any plantation or settlement, or of any number of slaves, horses, mules, draught cattle, carts, wains or waggons, shall on notice given, refuse or neglect to send the proportion of good and able slaves, or of horses, mules, draught cattle, carts, wains, or waggons required, such as shall be approved of by the said commissioners, every person so offending shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds; but if it shall appear that such default did not happen through the direction of the master or owner, but by refusal or neglect of the overseer, in such case, the overseer or person entrusted shall be liable to such penalty.

In case of refusal to furnish allotments, a fine of 100*l.* to be imposed;

11th. And be it further enacted, That upon every such neglect or refusal as aforesaid, it may and shall be lawful for the said commissioners, or any two of them, to authorize, by warrant under their hands and seals, the impressing and taking the number of good and able slaves, and of serviceable horses, mules, draught cattle, carts, wains, or waggons, which shall have been required as aforesaid: Provided always, that no chief boiler, head driver, or tradesman shall be so impressed.

and a warrant for impressing to be issued.

Proviso.

JAMAICA.

Commissioners may hire, or, on necessity, impress boats, wherries, &c. for public service.

12th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case at any time when the militia of this Island, or any part thereof, or any of His Majesty's regular white troops shall be actually employed against an enemy, the commissioners aforesaid should find it necessary to employ any wherry, boat, or other vessel, it may and shall be lawful for the said commissioners to hire such wherry, boat, or other vessel; and in case this shall not be in their power, to authorize, by warrant under their hands and seals, the impressing and taking such wherries, boats, or vessels which the public service may require.

Officers commanding parties on exigency, may impress carriages, cattle, &c. giving certificates thereof to the owners;

13th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the officer commanding any party raised and sent out by virtue of this Act, be and he is hereby empowered (provided that, from the shortness of time, or other exigency of the case, he cannot be, or is not, furnished by the commissioners aforesaid with such carts, wains, waggons or other carriages, draught cattle, mules or horses, as the nature of the service may immediately require,) to impress, in the most equitable manner that he can, all such carriages, cattle, mules and horses as aforesaid, of which there shall be immediate need: which commanding officer is hereby required, (under the penalty of one hundred pounds for every neglect or refusal, to be recovered in a summary way before any justice of the peace of the parish where such impress is made, which penalty shall be to the use of the owner of any such impressed article or articles,) to give certificates of the waggons, wains, carts and other carriages, draught cattle, mules and horses by him so impressed, therein expressing the time when they were employed in such service, as also any hurt or accident that may have happened to the same, to the end that the owner thereof may receive reasonable satisfaction; the amount of which hire and damages shall be regulated and ascertained by any two of the Commissioners aforesaid, who shall attest the same under their hands, in the manner hereinafter directed.

who are to receive compensation, to be ascertained.

Slaves to be valued, and if killed or disabled, their owners to receive adequate compensation;

14th. And whereas slaves serving in such parties as may be fitted out under the authority of this Act, may be killed or disabled; BE it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every such slave or slaves who shall be employed in such parties, shall previous thereto be valued and appraised by the said commissioners, or any two persons to be appointed by them, and that such valuation shall not exceed the sum of two hundred pounds: And in case any slave or slaves shall be killed, the master or owner of such slave or slaves shall receive, for every slave so killed, the sum at which the said slave shall have been valued: and in case any such slave or slaves shall be disabled by loss of limb, the master or owner of such slave or slaves shall receive such sum as shall appear to be the difference in the value of such slave or slaves, at the time of being valued as aforesaid, and upon a re-valuation to be made by the said commissioners, after such slave or slaves shall become so disabled as aforesaid; which said several sums the receiver general for the time being shall and he is hereby directed and required to pay out of any monies in his hands unappropriated, unto the master or owner of every such slave or slaves so killed or disabled as aforesaid, on a certificate being produced to him, under the hand of the commanding or senior officer of the party to which such slave or slaves belonged, that such slave or slaves was or were so killed or disabled in the party under his command, or of which he was senior officer: And in case the said receiver general shall not have in his hands money sufficient to answer such purpose, he is hereby authorized and empowered to certify on the back of such certificate, that the holder or holders thereof shall be entitled to receive, out of the public treasury of this Island, the sum therein mentioned, with interest from the dates thereof respectively, at six pounds per centum per annum; and such certificate shall be received in payment of all duties and public taxes whatsoever, the revenue duties excepted: Provided nevertheless, that if any slaves, horses, mules or cattle, die or are lost in the service, and are paid for by the public, in all cases no hire shall be allowed; and the value of the horses and mules shall be estimated at a sum not exceeding forty pounds respectively, and for cattle per head, at a sum not exceeding thirty pounds.

to be paid by receiver general, on production of certificate.

If not paid to bear interest from date.

Slaves, &c. dying in public service to be paid for.

Provision for families of free persons killed in public service.

15th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any Indian, free person of colour, or free negro, who shall have enlisted as a volunteer, or have been drafted from the militia, to serve in any party raised and fitted out by virtue of this Act, shall in any action be disabled or killed, each person so disabled, or the family of each so killed, shall be entitled to the same provision, subject to the same conditions, as is allowed to free persons of colour and free

negroes by an Act of this Island, passed on the twenty-second day of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the Families of such free People of Colour and free Negroes enrolled in the Militia, as shall be killed or disabled in the Public Service."

JAMAICA.

36 Geo. 3, cap. 15.

16th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commanding officer of every party fitted out under this Act, shall have and receive for his pay twenty shillings per day; each other commissioned officer, fifteen shillings per day; each non-commissioned officer, seven shillings and sixpence per day; each private white man, five shillings per day; and each free Indian, mulatto, and negro, five shillings per day; and that such slave entrusted with arms, or carrying baggage on such party, shall receive three shillings and four-pence per day; which pay for said slaves shall be paid to the owner or proprietor, his or her agent or representative, for the hire of every such slave as shall serve in any party as aforesaid.

Pay of parties.

17th. And be it enacted, That the respective pay as aforesaid to such officers, white men and others, as shall be raised as aforesaid, or impressed to go out in any party as directed by this Act, shall commence from the day on which they shall be actually employed in that service, and continue until they are discharged, and no longer; and shall be paid to the commanding officer of every such party by the receiver general, out of any public money in his hands; which said commanding officer is hereby required to distribute the same to the several officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of such party, at the several rates before declared: Provided always, that the commanding officer of every such party shall, before the receipt of such pay as aforesaid, deliver to the receiver general a muster roll, upon oath of the officers and private men, and of the slaves bearing arms or baggage, in actual service under his command, in such party; which said muster-roll, with the commanding officer's receipt thereon, shall be a good and sufficient voucher and authority to the receiver general for the payment of the money expressed therein.

Duration of pay;

which is to be paid to commanding officer.

Delivering a muster roll and receipt.

18th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That over and above the pay hereinbefore allowed to the parties sent out under the authority of this Act, each party shall have and receive the sum of fifteen pounds, and no more, for every rebellious negro, mulatto, or other slave they shall kill; and the sum of twenty pounds, and no more, for every such rebellious slave as they shall take and bring in alive; and for every runaway slave above the age of fourteen years, the sum of ten pounds, and no more; and forty shillings for every negro, mulatto, or other boy or girl, under fourteen years of age, which such party shall bring in alive; which said reward or rewards shall be paid to the commanding officer of such party by the receiver general, out of any public money in his hands unappropriated, upon an affidavit of such commanding officer being produced to him, attested in the manner hereinafter directed, that the slave or slaves, for the killing or taking of whom he claims such reward or rewards, was or were killed or taken by the party under his command: Provided always, that when any party shall kill any rebellious slave, the commanding officer, or any two other officers of such party, shall be obliged, and are hereby directed, to view the body of such slave so killed, and to certify under his or their hand or hands, and on oath, the age, quality, sex and mark of such slave which hath been killed, and to produce personally all such slaves as have been taken prisoners, to the commissioners, or any two of them, appointed by this Act as aforesaid, for the parish from whence such party was sent out, who in such case are hereby empowered and directed to attest the affidavit of the commanding officer of such party as aforesaid, and not otherwise.

Rewards to parties for taking or killing rebellious slaves.

How the fact is to be ascertained.

19th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in order to prevent any disputes that might arise about dividing the reward or rewards as aforesaid, the commanding officer of every such party as aforesaid, shall be authorized, and he is hereby directed to distribute one sixth part of all such rewards, in equal shares, amongst the commissioned officers of such party, and the remaining five parts amongst the non-commissioned officers and privates, and the slaves bearing arms or baggage, serving in such party, in the proportion of one-third less to each such slave than to the said non-commissioned officers and privates (being free men) of such party; which share of the rewards as aforesaid, hereby allotted for such slaves, shall be paid to such slaves themselves, for their own private use and particular encouragement, and not to their owners or proprietors.

Distribution of such rewards.

20th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all slaves, whether rebellious

Rebellious slaves taken to be committed to gaol.

JAMAICA.

rebellious or only runaway, who shall be taken by any party sent out as aforesaid, and brought in alive by them to the commissioners appointed as aforesaid by this Act, shall be committed by them, or some one of them, to the gaol of the parish for which such commissioners shall be appointed; and in case there should be no gaol in such parish, to the gaol of the precinct or of the county in which such parish shall be situated; and the keeper of such gaol, or the deputy marshal, shall be and he is hereby required, under the penalty of twenty pounds, to receive and detain in safe custody every such rebellious or runaway slave, until such slave shall be delivered by due course of law.

How officers and privates of parties are to be tried.

21st. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all officers and men serving on any party raised, and sent out under the authority of this Act, shall be tried for all crimes and misdemeanors by them done or committed while they are employed in such service; *videlicet*, all commissioned officers by a general court martial, and all private men, according to the nature of their offence, by a general or regimental court martial, to be respectively appointed by commission from the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in chief for the time being, according to the rules and articles of war that shall then be in force, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Persons drafted subject to trial for refusing to march.

22d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every officer or private man in the militia of this Island, who shall be drafted out as aforesaid, by order of the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in chief for the time being, or the commanding officer of the militia in the district to which he or they belong, and shall refuse or neglect to repair to his colours, march or obey such other orders as he shall receive from his superior officer, shall, if an officer, be tried by a general court martial, and if a private man, by a regimental court martial, for such his disobedience or neglect, according to the rules and articles of war hereinbefore mentioned.

Orders of general officers on the staff to be obeyed.

23d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all orders and commands which shall or may be given, in respect to military arrangements, regulations, or purposes, by any officer acting as a general officer on the staff, by commission under the hand and seal, or by the appointment of the commander in chief (which commission is hereby exempted from any stamp or other duty), whenever, in time of any public necessity, the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in chief for the time being shall find it expedient for the public service to make such appointment, shall be obeyed and complied with, according to the exigency thereof, by all persons subject and liable to military command and subordination, within the district wherein such general officer shall be appointed to command.

Officers, privates and slaves, of parties free from arrest.

24th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the provost marshal general of this Island, or any of his deputies, shall not, on any pretence whatsoever, presume to take or arrest any of the officers or men, or the slaves, employed in any party by virtue of this Act, or within thirty days after they and each of them are respectively discharged, nor in the time of his going to or coming from the place of duty or rendezvous of such party, under the penalty of fifty pounds, and of being further liable to an action of false imprisonment; and in case of any such arrest, it may and shall be lawful for any one of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the parish where such person or persons shall be arrested, and such justice is hereby required immediately to release him or them from such imprisonment.

Commissioners to attest accounts, &c. which being sworn to by claimant, are to be audited by commissioners of accounts;

25th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners appointed as aforesaid, in the several and respective parishes of this Island, for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act, shall be and they are hereby directed and required to attest, under their hands, all purchases, contracts, bargains, agreements, accounts, demands, certificates, and vouchers for all matters and things which by this Act they are authorized and enjoined to transact; and the same being verified by the respective claimants on oath, shall be laid before the commissioners appointed or to be appointed by law for stating and settling the public accounts, in order to their being examined and audited by them, in the manner next hereinafter mentioned and directed.

26th. And whereas many accounts, charges, and demands may accrue against the public of this Island, in consequence of measures to be taken by virtue of this Act for reducing rebellious and runaway slaves, and which it is just and fit should be liquidated and settled; BE it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners

missioners appointed or to be appointed by law for stating and settling the public accounts, shall be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to audit all such accounts, charges, and demands which shall have so accrued, and have been presented to or laid before them, at any time previous to the next meeting of the assembly thereafter; and to grant certificates, bearing interest at and after the rate of six pounds per centum per annum, signed by any two of the said commissioners last-mentioned, and countersigned by the receiver general, for the respective sums for which the same shall be passed; and which said certificates shall be taken in payment of all public duties and taxes whatever, the revenue duties excepted.

JAMAICA.

who may grant certificates for the same, bearing interest.

27th. And it is hereby declared, That this or any future assembly will indemnify and save harmless the commissioners appointed as aforesaid, for effecting the several purposes of this Act, from any personal responsibility which may lie upon them, or any of them, by reason of any engagements which they, or any of them, shall have bonâ fide made for the public service, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act.

Commissioners under this Act indemnified.

28th. And be it hereby enacted and declared, That the actions, transactions and proceedings of any two of the commissioners herein appointed or to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act, be held and considered as good and valid as if the same had been the act and acts of the whole of them.

Acts of any two commissioners to be valid.

29th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every commanding officer of a regiment or battalion, every officer commanding a party, every commissioner aforesaid, and every justice of the peace, who shall refuse or neglect to do his or their duty, in any matter or thing required of him or them by this Act, shall respectively, for every offence, forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

Penalty on commanding officers, &c. for neglect of duty.

30th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained is meant or intended to do away any power granted by the militia law, now or hereafter to be in force enabling colonels or commanding officers of the several districts to order a muster on any sudden emergency or alarm, and to take such other steps for public security as to him the said colonel or commanding officer shall seem absolutely necessary and proper.

Power of colonels to act on emergency not interfered with.

31st. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all penalties in this Act mentioned, not exceeding twenty pounds, and not declared how they shall be recovered, shall be recovered before any of His Majesty's justices of the peace of the parish or precinct wherein the offence shall have been committed, who is hereby authorized and empowered to issue his warrant to summon the party or parties complained of before him, and on conviction to enforce payment of the forfeiture or penalty, by warrant for distraining on the offender's goods and chattels, directed to the provost marshal or any of his lawful deputies, or to the constable or constables of such parish or precinct, which penalties shall be paid into the hands of the party or parties complaining: And that all penalties exceeding twenty pounds shall be recovered in the supreme court of judicature, or in the courts of assize in this Island, wherein no essoign, protection, imparlance, wager of law, *non vult ulterius prosequi*, or injunction, shall be entered or allowed; one half whereof shall be to the informer, or him or them who shall sue for the same, and the other half be paid to the receiver general, for and towards supporting the contingent charges of the government of this Island; any law custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

How penalties are to be recovered,

and applied.

32d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, by whom any thing is required to be done by this Act, shall at any time be sued or prosecuted for any such thing done and executed in pursuance and under the authority of this Act, the defendant or defendants may plead the general issue "not guilty," and give this Act, and the special matter, in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was had in pursuance and under the authority of this Act: And if the same shall appear to have been so done, that the jury shall find a verdict for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuited, or suffer a discontinuance of his her or their action, or if a verdict shall pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall have treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant or defendants hath or have for costs in any other cases by law.

Indemnity to public agents.

General issue.

Treble costs.

JAMAICA.

An ACT for providing a Maintenance for People of free condition confined for debt, and Slaves confined in the county gaols of this Island.—
[28 November 1807.]

Preamble.

s. s. 6d. per diem for maintenance, to be allowed to each person of free condition confined for debt in the gaols of this island, also 5s. per week for slaves in confinement.

Proviso.

WHEREAS the Acts granting allowances to debtors of free condition, and slaves confined in the gaols of this Island, require amendment; May it please Your Majesty, That it may be enacted; BE it therefore enacted by the lieutenant governor, council, and assembly of this Your Majesty's Island of Jamaica; and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, there shall be allowed to every person of free condition, confined for debt in any gaol of this Island, the sum of two shillings and sixpence per diem for maintenance; and that there shall be allowed and paid by the week, for subsistence to every negro and other slave confined in any of the county gaols of this Island, the sum of five shillings, by the keeper of the said respective gaols, under the penalty, on every such gaol-keeper, for every neglect or refusal, of ten pounds, to be recovered in a summary manner before any two magistrates of the parish or precinct wherein such deputy marshal shall neglect or refuse to pay such allowances as aforesaid: Provided nevertheless, and the said gaol-keeper is hereby required, under the like penalty, to be recovered in manner aforesaid, to furnish and supply every such debtor or slave as aforesaid, being sick, with such necessaries as the physician or surgeon having the medical superintendence of such gaol shall direct in writing to be provided; and in order to make compensation to the said gaol-keepers for such sums as they shall advance under and in pursuance of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the said gaol-keepers to charge in their accounts at and after the rate of six pounds per centum per annum on all sums actually advanced by them from the time of their respective advances, and which shall be allowed and paid the said gaol-keepers.

An ACT to repeal several Acts therein mentioned respecting Slaves, to declare Slaves Assets for payment of Debts and Legacies, and in what manner they shall descend and be held as property, and be sold and conveyed in certain cases. [28 November 1807.]

Preamble.

Repeal of the following Acts.

WHEREAS on the expiration of a certain Act, intituled, "An Act to repeal the several Acts and clauses of Acts respecting slaves therein mentioned, and for the better order and government of slaves, and other purposes, the several Acts and clauses of Acts in and by the said Act repealed, will revive and be in force: And whereas it is expedient that all and every the said Acts and clauses of Acts, and also certain other enactments respecting slaves should be and stand repealed, to the end that the code for the protection and government of slaves may be simplified, and as much as may be consolidated: We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the assembly of this Your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, most humbly beseech Your Majesty, That it may be enacted; BE it therefore enacted by the lieutenant-governor, council and assembly of the said Island; and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of December next, all and every the Laws and Acts hereinafter mentioned, and every part thereof, be and stand repealed, annulled, and made void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; any thing in the said laws, or in any other law contained, to the contrary in any anywise notwithstanding; *videlicet*, An Act of the governor, council, and assembly of this Island, intituled, "An Act for regulating servants," passed in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty-one; also one other Act of the lieutenant governor, council, and assembly, intituled, "An Act for the better order and government of Slaves," passed in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninety-six; also one other Act, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual punishing of crimes committed by Slaves," passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventeen; also one other Act, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of voluntary parties to suppress rebellious and runaway Negroes," passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighteen; also one other Act, intituled, "An Act to inflict further and other punishments on the transgressors of two several Acts, the one intituled, 'An Act for the better order and government of Slaves,' and the other intituled, 'An Act to prevent the enticing or inveigling of Slaves from the possessors, and for the preventing the transportation of Slaves by mortgagers and tenants for life and years; and for regulating abuses committed by Slaves,'" passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and

twenty-five; also one other Act to repeal part of an Act, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual punishment of crimes committed by Slaves, and to oblige the several parishes to pay for all negroes executed in each respective parish," passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty; also one other Act, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend an Act, intituled, 'An Act for the better order and government of Slaves, and for making free and rewarding a negro named Hector, belonging to Thomas Fuller, esquire, and paying his said master the value of the said negro,'" passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-four; also one other Act, intituled, "An Act to inflict further and other punishments on runaway Slaves, and such as shall entertain them," passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine; also one other Act to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to repeal part of an Act, intituled, 'An Act for the more effectual punishment of crimes committed by Slaves, and to oblige the several parishes to pay for all Negroes executed in each respective parish,'" passed in the said year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine; also, "An Act to prevent the clandestine killing and marking of cattle, and for the better regulating of hunting," passed in the said year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine; also one other Act, intituled, "An Act to explain part of an Act, intituled, 'An Act for the better order and government of Slaves, and for inflicting further and other punishments on persons killing negroes or slaves,'" passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one; also one other Act, intituled, "An Act to remedy the evils arising from irregular assemblies of Slaves, and to prevent their possessing arms and ammunition, and going from place to place without tickets, and for preventing the practice of obeah, and to restrain overseers from leaving the estates under their care on certain days, and to oblige all free negroes, mulattoes or Indians, to register their names in the vestry books of the respective parishes of this Island, and to carry about them the certificate, and wear the badge of their freedom; and to prevent any captain, master or supercargo of any vessel bringing back slaves transported off this Island," passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty; also one other Act, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend an Act, intituled, 'An Act to remedy the evils arising from irregular assemblies of Slaves, and to prevent their possessing arms and ammunition, and going from place to place without tickets, and for preventing the practice of obeah, and to restrain overseers from leaving the estates under their care on certain days, and to oblige all free negroes, mulattoes or Indians, to register their names in the vestry-books of the respective parishes of this Island, and to carry about them the certificate, and wear the badge of their freedom; and to prevent any captain, master or supercargo of any vessel bringing back Slaves transported off this Island,'" passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one; also one other Act, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act, intituled, 'An Act for the more effectual preventing Negroes and other Slaves from deserting from their owners, and departing from this Island in a clandestine manner, and to punish such persons as shall be aiding, assisting or abetting such slaves in their escape, and for the more effectual preventing Negroes and other Slaves from deserting from their owners, and departing from this Island in a clandestine manner, and to punish such persons as shall be aiding, assisting or abetting such Slaves in their escape,'" passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one; also one other Act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, intituled, "An Act to explain, alter and amend an Act, passed in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninety-six, intituled, 'An Act for the better order and government of Slaves,'" and also one other Act, intituled, "An Act to repeal several Acts and clauses of Acts respecting Slaves, and for the better order and government of Slaves, and for other purposes," passed the twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

2d. And whereas in and by certain of the Acts and clauses of Acts herein and hereby repealed, provision was made for making slaves assets for payment of debts and legacies, and in what manner they should descend and be held as property, and be conveyed in certain cases; and it is expedient to continue and amend such wholesome regulations; BE it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no slave shall be free by becoming a Christian; and for payment of debts and legacies, all slaves shall be deemed and taken as all other goods and chattels are in the hands of executors or administrators; and where other goods and chattels are not sufficient

Slaves not to be free by becoming Christians; they are to be taken for debts when no other effects can be got.

JAMAICA.

Their children stand
in the parents situa-
tion.

Proviso respecting
leased slaves.

41 Geo. III. c. 26.

8 Gul. III. c. 2.

Clause 40 in last re-
cited Act to be con-
sidered as in full
force.

Slaves for dower may
be taken for debts.

Husband's sale of his
slaves to bar the
widow.

Books to be kept,
wherein entries must
be made of slaves
bought and sold.

Substance of the en-
tries, which shall
confirm titles; but
such entries not to
be effectual to trans-
fer slaves of a femme
covert.

Punishment for em-
sure of entries; also
for a clerk's refusing
to make such entry
when legal fee
tendered.

to satisfy the said debts and legacies, then so many slaves as are necessary for the payment of debts and legacies shall be sold, and the remaining slaves, after the payment of the said debts and legacies, shall be judged, deemed and taken as inheritance, and shall accordingly descend; and all children of slaves, born in the possession of tenant for life or years, shall remain or revert, as the parents do or should have done, to him or her in reversion or remainder, after expiration of such term of years after the death of tenant for life or tenant in tail, after possibility of issue extinct: Provided nevertheless, that nothing in this clause shall extend, or be construed to extend, to leases heretofore made, any thing in this or any other Act to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

3d. And whereas in and by an Act, intituled, "An Act to repeal the several Acts and clauses of Acts respecting slaves therein mentioned, and for the better order and government of Slaves, and other purposes, the fortieth clause of an Act of the lieutenant governor, council and assembly of this Island, intituled, "An Act for the better order and government of Slaves," passed in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninety-six, being the same clause hereinbefore re-enacted, was annulled, repealed, and made void: And whereas the said clause was so annulled, repealed and made void inadvertently and through mistake, and advantages may be attempted to be taken of such mistake by designing persons; BE it therefore enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the said clause, and every matter and thing therein contained, is to be taken and considered to have been and continued in force and effect from the time of passing the said Act, in the said year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninety-six, until the passing of this present Act, any law usage or custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

4th. And be it further enacted, That all slaves assigned for dower shall be liable, proportionably with those belonging to any heir or heirs, to the payment of debts, but not of legacies, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided nothing in this Act contained shall extend to hinder any person, possessed in his own right of any slave or slaves, to sell, or by gift or otherwise dispose of such slave or slaves as he shall think fit during his lifetime; which sale, gift or disposal shall be a perpetual bar to his wife from any claim of dower in such slave or slaves.

5th. And in order that there may be a safe and regular mode in which property in slaves may be transferred at an easy expense; BE it enacted, That the clerks of the peace, or clerks of the vestry where no clerks of the peace are, of the several parishes and precincts within this Island, shall keep a distinct book, in which it shall and may be lawful for all persons resident within the parish or precinct where such book is kept, to cause entries to be made of all slaves sold and disposed of, and agreed to be conveyed by toll; in every which entry shall be expressed the time of the sale made, the names of the vendor and vendee, the name and mark of the slave or slaves, with the consideration for which sold; which said entry or toll, if the seller is lawfully authorized to sell or dispose of such slave or slaves, shall be as good and valid to ratify and confirm the said sale or sales, as if the same had been by deed or writing under hand and seal, and shall be held, deemed and adjudged to be a sufficient record and evidence in any court of record within this Island: Provided always, that no entry by way of toll shall be effectual to transfer and convey the slaves of a femme covert, but that such slaves shall only be transferred and conveyed by deed, executed and proved in the same manner and form as is required to deeds for barring dower; and if any person shall raze, injure or destroy any such entry or toll, the person so offending, on being convicted in the supreme court, or any court of assize within this Island, shall suffer such punishment as the law has provided against such as raze, injure or destroy records; and if any clerk, by whom such book is directed to be kept, shall refuse or neglect to make such entry, on receiving or having tendered to him the legal fee, he shall forfeit to the party or parties injured the sum of ten pounds for every such offence, to be recovered in a summary way, before two or more magistrates of the parish or precinct, and to be levied, by warrant under their hands and seals, on the goods and chattels of the offender.

An ACT for the protection, subsisting, clothing, and for the better order, regulation, and government of Slaves; and for other purposes.—[14th December 1809.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the protection, subsistence, clothing, and better order and government of the slaves in this Island; may it please Your Majesty, That it may be enacted; BE it therefore enacted by the governor, council and assembly of this Your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, That from and after the commencing of this Act, the slaves belonging to or employed on every plantation or settlement shall, over and above the holidays hereinafter to be mentioned, be allowed one day in every fortnight to cultivate their own provision grounds, exclusive of Sundays, except during the time of crop, under the penalty of twenty pounds, to be recovered against the overseer or other person having the care of such slaves.

Preamble.

Slaves to be allowed one day in every fortnight, besides Sundays, except during crop, under penalty of 20*l*.

2d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such master, owner or possessor, or his or her overseer or chief manager, shall, under the penalty of ten pounds for each neglect, personally inspect into the condition of the negro grounds once in every month at least, in order to see that the same are cultivated and kept up in a proper manner, of which oath shall be made, as in this Act is hereafter directed: And whereas it may happen, that on some plantations, pens, settlements and towns in this Island, there may not be lands proper for the cultivation of provisions, then and in that case the masters, owners, or possessors do, by some other ways and means, make good and ample provision for all such slaves as they shall be possessed of, equal to the value of three shillings and four-pence currency per week for each slave, in order that they may be properly supported and maintained, under the penalty of fifty pounds.

Negro grounds to be inspected every month.

Where there are not proper lands, each slave is to have provision equal to 3*s*. 4*d*. per week.

3d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every master, owner, or possessor of slaves, shall, once in every year, provide and give to each slave they shall be possessed of, proper and sufficient clothing, to be approved of by the justices and vestry of the parish where such master, owner, or possessor of such slaves shall reside, under the penalty of fifty pounds.

Proper clothing to be given to slaves annually, under penalty of 50*l*.

4th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every master, owner, proprietor, or possessor of slaves, his or her overseer or chief manager, at their giving in an account of their slaves and stock to the justices and vestry, on the twenty-eighth day of December in every year, or at the vestry which shall be held next after that day, shall, under the penalty of fifty pounds for every neglect, give in an account, on oath, of the nature and quantity of the clothing actually served to each slave on such plantation, pen, or other settlement, for the approbation of the justices and vestry as aforesaid; and shall likewise at the same time declare, on oath, that he has inspected the negro ground (where such grounds are allotted) of such plantation, pen, or settlement, according to the directions of this Act.

Yearly accounts to be given in of the provision made for and clothing delivered to slaves, under penalty of 50*l*.

5th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no master, owner, or possessor of any slave or slaves, whether in his or her own right, or as attorney, guardian, trustee, executor, or otherwise, shall discard or turn away any such slave or slaves on account or by reason of such slave or slaves being rendered incapable of labour or service to such master, owner or possessor, by means of sickness, age, or infirmity; but every such master, owner, or possessor as aforesaid, shall be and he is hereby obliged to keep all such slave or slaves upon his her or their properties, and to find and provide them with sufficient clothing, wholesome necessaries of life, and not suffer such slave or slaves as aforesaid to be in want thereof, or to wander about or become burthensome to others for sustenance, under the penalty of twenty pounds for every such offence, to be recovered in a summary manner before any two justices of the peace on this Island; who are hereby authorized, empowered and required to cause such master, owner, or possessor, his her or their attorney or agent, and such other persons as they shall judge necessary to be summoned before them, to enable them to judge and determine of the propriety of such information, and whether such master, owner, or possessor ought to incur the said penalty; and in the mean time, and until such trial can be had, the said justices of the peace, upon their own view, or upon the information of any white person on oath, are hereby empowered and required to take up such wandering, sick, aged, or infirm slave or slaves, and to lodge him her or them, in the nearest workhouse, there to be clothed and fed, but not worked, at the expense of the master, owner,

Possessors of slaves not to turn them away on account of infirmity, but keep them on their properties, and provide for them, under penalty of 20*l*.

Wandering slaves may be taken up and sent to the workhouse to be supported, till possessor summoned, and matter inquired into.

JAMAICA.

If possessor found guilty and refuse to pay penalty, workhouse fees, &c. he is to be sent to gaol till he pay.

or possessor, until such trial as aforesaid can be had; and if it shall appear to the said justices on such trial, that the party or parties so complained of is or are guilty of the said offence, and shall refuse to pay the said sum of twenty pounds, and the fees of such workhouse, for the maintenance of such slave or slaves, together with the charges of clothing and of the conviction, the said justices are hereby required and empowered, under the penalty of twenty pounds, forthwith by warrant under their hands and seals directed to the constable, to commit such offender or offenders to the common gaol of the county or parish where the offence shall be committed, there to remain until he or she shall pay the said sum of twenty pounds and charges as aforesaid; one moiety of which said fine shall be paid into the hands of the churchwardens of such parish for the poor of said parish, any law custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Justices and vestries to lay taxes for support of disabled negroes, who are to be passed to the parishes where their former owners resided, as are those free poor who have been manumitted.

6th. And whereas from the decease and change of residence of many proprietors of slaves, and other circumstances, and from the manumission of negro, mulatto, and other slaves, without any suitable provision being made for their future maintenance, many unhappy objects, afflicted with contagious distempers, or disabled from labour by sickness, age, and otherwise, and having no owners, prove dangerous, or become a burthen and nuisance to the several towns and parishes of this Island: For remedy whereof, BE it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the justices and vestrymen of the several towns and parishes in this Island be empowered, and they are hereby empowered to lay a tax upon the inhabitants of the several town and parishes, in the same manner as the parochial taxes are usually laid, for the purpose of raising such a sum as they shall judge sufficient to provide for the maintenance, clothing, medical care and attendance in the workhouses or other convenient places of the said several towns and parishes of this Island, of such negro, mulatto, or other slaves, or other unhappy objects as aforesaid: And the magistrates respectively of such town and parish are hereby empowered and required, upon application being made to them, or either of them, to order all such objects as aforesaid to be removed and conveyed to the respective workhouses of each parish, where (if a slave) the former proprietor or proprietors, owner or owners of such slave lived or resided; or, if a person manumitted or made free of the parish wherein the owner or owners commonly resided, or the property was situated, to whom or to which such manumitted person belonged previous to the execution of such manumission, or if such manumission be by will, immediately previous to the decease of the testator or testatrix, there to be lodged and taken care of as aforesaid: And the magistrates and vestries of the several towns and parishes as aforesaid, are hereby empowered and required to make, from time to time, all such humane and salutary regulations for the purposes aforesaid, as to them shall seem necessary and expedient; and the supervisor or keeper of the workhouse in such parish to which such slave shall be sent by warrant from any other parish, shall be subject to receive the same, under the penalty of twenty pounds.

Vestries to make regulations for their accommodation.

In the case of manumitted persons becoming burthensome to any parish, such parish may have recourse to the security-bond entered into under 15 Geo. III. cap. 18.

7th. And it is hereby enacted and declared, That every parish in this Island, to which any manumitted person shall be removed in pursuance of this Act, or any clause of any former Act for this purpose, as to the place of the legal settlement of such person, shall be entitled to claim all the advantages to be derived by law from the security bond directed to be entered into and given in and by an Act passed in the fifteenth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for regulating the manumission of Negro, Mulatto, and other Slaves, and to oblige the owners to make a provision for them during their lives," by any person or persons manumitting any slave or slaves, to the churchwardens of whatsoever parish such bond may have been given, as fully as if the same had been entered into to the churchwardens of the parish to which such manumitted person shall become burthensome.

Property of owners liable for support of deserted slaves, though not in the parish they become burthensome to.

8th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any goods, chattels, or slaves belonging to the owners of such old, infirm, and deserted slaves as aforesaid, who shall have become burthensome to any parish for support, shall thereafter be found in any part of this Island, it may and shall be lawful for the churchwardens of every such parish to recover the full amount of all expenses, to which such parish shall at any time have been put, on account of such deserted slaves, before any two justices of the peace of the parish or precinct wherein such goods, chattels or slaves shall be found, by distress and sale of the same.

Disabled slaves, the property of insolvent debtors, in custody

9th. And whereas it sometimes happens that aged, infirm, or disabled slaves belonging to the estates of insolvent debtors, remain in the custody of the provost marshal

JAMAICA.

marshal of this Island, or his deputies, without a possibility of the same being sold for the benefit of the creditors of such estates; BE it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon proof being made on oath by any deputy marshal, before any two magistrates of the district wherein he shall hold his appointment, that any slave or slaves of the above description has or have been in his custody for more than six months thereto preceding, that such slave or slaves have been repeatedly put up to sale by public outcry, that no bidder has offered to purchase the same, and there is no probability of his or their being sold, it may and shall be lawful for the said two magistrates to make an order, under their hands and seals, for the removal of such slave or slaves to the parish wherein the owner of such slave or slaves resided, at or immediately before the time when he or she took the benefit of the Act for the relief of insolvent debtors, now in force or hereafter to be in force, there to be maintained and provided for, according to the directions of this Act, hereinbefore declared.

of provost marshal, may be removed by order of two magistrates to the parish where their owner resided.

10th. And it is hereby further enacted, That such order being recorded in the office of the clerk of the peace of the precinct wherein the gaol of such deputy marshal as aforesaid shall be situated, shall be deemed and taken, in all the courts of this Island, as a complete and perfect acquittal of all demands, claims, suits, and actions of every kind on or against such provost marshal or any of his deputies, as may or shall be made, instituted, or preferred by any person or persons whatsoever, on account or by reason of the removal of any such slave or slaves as aforesaid out of his or their custody.

Such order being recorded in clerk of peace's office, provost marshal and his deputies indemnified in acting under it.

11th. And whereas negroes afflicted with the yaws are sometimes permitted to leave their masters property and travel about the country, to the great annoyance of the public and of those in the neighbourhood; BE it enacted, That every owner or proprietor of slaves, or his her or their overseer, as the case may be, permitting the same, shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds for every such offence; one moiety of which to be paid to the informer, and the other moiety to the churchwardens for the poor of the parish in which the offence shall be committed, and which forfeiture shall be recovered in a summary manner, on oath of the informer, or other person complaining, to be levied by warrant of the said magistrates, who on refusal or failure of payment, are hereby authorized to commit the delinquent to the county or nearest gaol until paid.

If negroes afflicted with the yaws are allowed to leave the property and travel about the country, the owner, &c. permitting the same to forfeit 20*l.* for each.

12th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every field slave on such plantation or settlement shall, on work-days, be allowed half an hour for breakfast, and two hours for dinner; and that no slaves shall be compelled to any manner of field-work upon the plantation before the hour of five in the morning, or after the hour of seven at night, except during the time of crop, under the penalty of fifty pounds, to be recovered against the overseer or other person having the charge of such slaves.

Field slaves are to have half an hour for breakfast, and two hours for dinner, and not to work before five nor after seven, except during crop, under penalty of 50*l.*

13th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for the future all slaves in this Island shall be allowed the usual number of holidays that were allowed, at the usual seasons of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide: Provided that at every such respective season no two holidays shall be allowed to follow or succeed immediately one after the other, except at Christmas, when they shall be allowed Christmas day, and also the day immediately succeeding; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding: And if any master, owner, guardian, or attorney of any plantation or settlement, or the overseer of such plantation or settlement, shall presume, at the seasons aforesaid, to allow any holidays to any slave belonging to any such plantation or settlement, other than is directed by this Act to be given, every person so offending shall forfeit the sum of five pounds.

Slaves to be allowed the usual holidays; but they are not to have two successive days, except at Christmas.

If persons allow them more holidays at those seasons, they forfeit 5*l.*

14th. And in order to encourage slaves for every good and worthy act that they shall do; BE it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every slave or slaves that shall inform against any person who shall have or conceal any runaway slave or slaves, so that such runaway slave or slaves may be taken and restored to his or their owner or owners, or be committed to any workhouse, every such slave or slaves so informing shall be entitled to such reward as any justice shall think just and reasonable, and be paid by such person or persons as such justice shall determine ought to pay the same, not less than ten shillings, nor exceeding twenty shillings, to be enforced by a warrant under the hand and seal of such justice.

Slaves taking up runaways, or discovering their being harboured, are to be rewarded at discretion of a magistrate.

15th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave

or

JAMAICA.

If they kill or take rebels, they are to be also rewarded.

or slaves shall kill or take any slave or slaves in actual rebellion, he or they shall receive from the churchwardens of the respective parishes where such slave or slaves shall have been killed, the sum of three pounds, and the sum of five pounds if taken alive, and a blue cloth coat, to be paid and furnished by the churchwardens of the respective parishes where such slave or slaves shall have been killed or taken; the whole expense whereof shall be reimbursed by the receiver general for the time being, out of any monies in his hands unappropriated.

Persons wilfully killing slaves to suffer death.

16th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person hereafter shall wantonly, willingly, or bloodmindedly kill, or cause to be killed, any negro, or other slave, such person so offending shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy, and shall suffer death accordingly for the said offence: Provided always, That such conviction shall not extend to the corrupting the blood, or the forfeiture of lands or tenements, goods or chattels; any law custom or usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Blood not corrupted thereby.

Persons mutilating slaves, or consenting thereto, may be fined 100*l.* and imprisoned twelve months, besides being liable to an action of damages.

17th. And in order to prevent any person from mutilating or dismembering any slave or slaves, BE it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any master, mistress, owner, possessor, or other person whatsoever, shall, at his her or their own will and pleasure, or by his her or their direction, or with his her or their knowledge, sufferance, privity, or consent, mutilate or dismember any slave or slaves, he she or they shall be liable to be indicted for each offence in the supreme court of judicature, or in any of the assize courts of this Island, and upon conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, for each and every slave so mutilated or dismembered; and such punishment is declared to be without prejudice to any action that could or might be brought at common law, for recovery of damages for or on account of the same: and, in very atrocious cases, where the owner of such slave or slaves shall be convicted of such offence, the court before whom such offender shall have been tried and convicted are hereby empowered, in case they shall think it necessary for the future protection of such slave or slaves, to declare him her or them free and discharged from all manner of servitude, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and in all such cases, the court are hereby empowered and authorized, if to them it shall appear necessary, to order and direct the said fine of one hundred pounds to be paid to the justices and vestry of the parish to which the said slave or slaves belonged, to the use of the said parish; the said justices and vestry, in consideration thereof, paying to each of the said slave or slaves, so made free, the sum of ten pounds per annum for his or her maintenance and support during life: and in case any slave or slaves shall suffer any before described mutilations, such slave or slaves, on his her or their application to any justice of the peace, the said justice of the peace shall be and is hereby directed, required, and empowered, on view, and its appearing to his satisfaction that such mutilation has been really suffered, to send such slave or slaves to the nearest workhouse where such offence shall be committed, and such slave or slaves shall be there safely kept, and carefully attended, at the expense of such parish, until such time as there shall be a legal meeting of the justices and vestry of such parish; which justices and vestry, so met, are hereby created and appointed a council of protection to such slave or slaves; and the said justices and vestry so met are hereby directed and empowered to make further and full enquiry upon view into the commitment of the mutilation of such slave or slaves; and if to them it shall appear proper, the said justices and vestry are hereby empowered and required to prosecute to effect such owner or owners; the expense of which prosecution shall be paid by the parish where such offence shall be committed; and in case the owner or owners of such slave or slaves shall appear capable of paying the costs and charges of such before-mentioned prosecution, the said justices and vestry are hereby empowered to commence suit or suits against such owner or owners of such slave or slaves, and recover all costs and charges out of purse by them laid out and expended in such suit or suits; and the keeper or supervisor of the workhouse where such mutilated slave or slaves shall have been first committed, is hereby directed and required, upon due notice of the first meeting of the justices and vestry of the parish where the offence was committed, to produce such mutilated slave or slaves for the inspection and direction of such justices and vestry, under the penalty of twenty pounds for every neglect in not producing before such justices and vestry such slave or slaves.

Court may in atrocious cases manumit mutilated slaves,

and order the penalty to be paid to vestry,

who are to allow the slaves 10*l.* per annum. Slaves complaining to a magistrate may be sent to the workhouse, to be supported and attended till meeting of vestry,

who are hereby created a council of protection, and are to enquire into such mutilations, and prosecute the offenders.

Owners may be sued for costs.

Workhouse keeper to produce mutilated slaves at first vestry, under penalty of 20*l.*

18th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any justice of

JAMAICA.

of the peace shall receive any complaint or probable intelligence from any slave or otherwise, that any slave or slaves is or are so mutilated, or is or are confined without sufficient support, it shall and may be lawful for such justice of the peace, and he is hereby empowered and required forthwith to issue his warrant to any constable, ordering him immediately to proceed to the place where such slave or slaves so mutilated are confined, and such slave or slaves to release and bring before such justice, who on view of the fact, is hereby authorized to send such slave or slaves to the workhouse for protection, there to be kept, but not worked, until enquiry shall be made into the fact according to law.

Justices being informed that slaves are mutilated or confined without support, are to issue their warrants, in order that they may be brought before them.

19th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the commencement of this Act, any person or persons that shall wantonly or cruelly whip, maltreat, beat, bruise, wound, or shall imprison or keep in confinement, without sufficient support, any slave or slaves, shall be subject to be indicted for the same in the supreme court of judicature, or in either of the courts of assize or courts of quarter session in this Island; and upon being thereof legally convicted, he she or they shall suffer such punishment, by fine or imprisonment, or both, as the judges or justices of such courts shall think proper to inflict; any law custom or usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding; and such punishment is hereby declared to be without prejudice to any action at common law that could or might be brought for the recovery of damages for and on account of the same, in case such slave or slaves shall not be the property of the offender.

Persons cruelly beating slaves, or confining them without support, may be fined and imprisoned at discretion of the court.

and also be liable to actions of damages.

20th. And in order to restrain arbitrary punishment, BE it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no slave in any plantation or settlement, or in any of the workhouses or gaols of this Island, shall receive more than ten lashes at one time and for one offence, unless the owner, attorney, guardian, executor or administrator, or overseer of such plantation or settlement, having such slave in his care, or supervisor of such workhouse, or keeper of such gaol, shall be present; and that no such owner, attorney, guardian, executor, administrator or overseer, supervisor or gaol-keeper, shall on any account punish a slave with more than thirty-nine lashes at one time and for one offence, nor inflict or suffer to be inflicted such last-mentioned punishment, nor any other number of lashes in the same day, nor until the delinquent has recovered from the effects of any former punishment, under a penalty not less than ten pounds or more than twenty pounds for every offence; to be recovered against the person directing or permitting such punishment, in a summary manner, upon conviction before any two magistrates by warrant.

No slave to have more than ten lashes at a time for one offence, unless the owner, &c. or supervisor, &c. be present, nor more than thirty-nine on any account in one day, under penalty.

21st. And whereas a mischievous practice has sometimes prevailed of punishing ill-disposed slaves, and such as are apt to abscond from their owners, by fixing or causing to be fixed round the neck of such slaves an iron collar with projecting bars or hooks, to prevent the future desertion of such slaves; BE it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That such practice is hereby declared to be utterly unlawful, and that no person shall, on any pretence whatsoever, punish any negro or other slave, whether his own property or otherwise, by fixing or causing to be fixed an iron or other collar round the neck of such slave, or by loading the body or limbs of such slave, for any offence whatsoever, with chains, irons, or weights of any kind, other than a light collar without hooks, to indicate that such slave is an incorrigible runaway, under a penalty not less than five pounds nor exceeding fifty pounds, to be recovered in a summary manner before any two or more justices of the peace of the parish or precinct where the offence shall be committed; and all and every the justices of the peace within this Island are hereby authorized, directed and required, under the penalty of one hundred pounds, on information and view of such offence, to order such collar, chains, irons or weights to be immediately taken off from the slave or slaves wearing or bearing the same.

Penalties on persons putting weights or chains on slaves, or iron collars, other than here designated.

Justices under penalty of 100*l.* to have such collars, &c. taken off.

22d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no slave (such only excepted as are going with firewood, grass, fruit, provisions or small stock, and other goods which they may lawfully sell, to market, and returning therefrom,) shall hereafter be suffered or permitted to go out of his or her master's or owner's plantation or settlement, or to travel from one town or place to another, unless such slave shall have a ticket from his master, owner, employer or overseer, expressing particularly the time of such slave's setting out, and where he or she is going, and the time limited for his or her return, under a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every slave so offending, to be recovered from the master, owner, employer or overseer, in a summary manner, before any one justice of the peace, by warrant of distress, com-

No slave to travel (unless to market) without a ticket,

under penalty of 40*s.* on the owner, &c. if he cannot prove he gave a ticket, or that the slave went without his consent.

JAMAICA.

If justices do not inflict this penalty, they forfeit 5/.

Tickets to be only for one month.

Free people granting tickets to slaves of others to be punished as the court shall direct.

White people doing so to be also punished, at discretion of the court.

Penalty of 50 l. for not endeavouring to suppress unlawful assemblies of slaves.

Information must be given within fourteen days.

Civil and military officers to suppress such assemblies.

Overseers, &c. who suffer such assemblies to be imprisoned six months;

if information given within fourteen days.

plaint being made to him upon oath, unless the master, owner, employer or overseer of such slave shall prove upon oath, before any justice of the peace of the parish or precinct where such master, owner, employer or overseer may or shall live or happen to be, that he did give the said slave such ticket as aforesaid, or that such slave went away without his consent, in which case the justice to order punishment; and if such justice shall refuse or neglect his duty, either in causing the penalty to be forthwith levied, on complaint being made to him as aforesaid, or the owner, overseer, or any other person who shall suffer a slave, being under his or their direction, to go without a ticket as aforesaid, every justice so offending shall forfeit the sum of five pounds; any law custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

23d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no ticket shall be granted to any slave or slaves, for any time exceeding one calendar month.

24th. And whereas the more effectually to conceal runaway slaves, or prevent their being apprehended, tickets are given by Indians, free negroes, or free mulattoes; BE it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any Indian, free negro, or mulatto, granting or giving such ticket with such intent, shall be liable to be tried for the said offence before the supreme court of judicature, or in either of the courts of assize in this Island where the offence shall be committed; and, on conviction, shall suffer the loss of freedom, transportation, or such other punishment as the court in their discretion shall think proper to inflict.

25th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if such ticket shall be granted or given by any white person, with such intent as aforesaid, to any slave or slaves, before or after his or their absenting themselves from their owner, employer, overseer, or manager, such white person shall be liable to be tried for the same before the supreme court of judicature, or either of the assize courts of this Island where the offence shall be committed; and, on conviction, shall suffer such punishment as the court in their discretion shall think proper to inflict.

26th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any master, owner, guardian, possessor, or attorney, overseer, or book-keeper of any plantation or settlement, shall hereafter suffer any strange slaves to assemble together and beat their drums, or blow their horns or shells, upon any plantation, pen, or settlement, or in any yard or place under his her or their care or management, or shall not endeavour to disperse or prevent the same, by immediately giving notice thereof to the next magistrate or commissioned officer, that a proper force may be sent to disperse the said slaves, every such master, owner, guardian, possessor, or attorney, overseer, or book-keeper, shall, for every such offence, upon conviction thereof, upon an indictment in the supreme court of judicature or courts of assize, pay a fine of fifty pounds to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, for and towards the support of the government of this Island, and the contingent charges thereof: Provided nevertheless, that information of such offence shall be made upon oath, before any of His Majesty's justices of the peace, within the space of fourteen days after the commission of the offence.

27th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all officers, civil and military, shall be and are hereby empowered and required to enter into any plantation, settlement, or other place, to disperse all such unlawful assemblies, and to suppress and prevent all unlawful drummings, or other noise as before mentioned, any law custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding, according to the nature, degree, or circumstances of the case.

28th. And whereas it has been found by experience that rebellions have been often concerted at negro dances and nightly meetings of slaves, and as it has been found also that those meetings tend much to injure the health of negroes; BE it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any overseer, or in his absence any book-keeper, or other white person having the care and management of any plantation or settlement, shall suffer any slaves to assemble together, or beat their drums, or blow their horns or shells, every such overseer, book-keeper, or other white person so offending, shall for every such offence, upon conviction thereof, upon an indictment in the supreme court of judicature, or before the justices of assize, suffer imprisonment, without bail or mainprize, for any term not exceeding six calendar months; provided information is made, upon oath as aforesaid, before one of His Majesty's justices of the peace, within fourteen days after the commission of such offence; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any master, owner, or proprietor of any plantation or settlement, or the overseer thereof, from granting liberty to

JAMAICA.

the slaves of such plantation or settlement only for assembling together upon such plantation or settlement, and playing and diverting themselves in any innocent amusements, so as they do not make use of military drums, horns or shells; but that they shall and may grant such liberty when and as often as they please, any thing in this or any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding; provided that such amusements are put an end to by ten of the clock at night.

29th. And in order to prevent riots and nightly meetings among negro and other slaves, to the disturbance of the public peace, and endangering their health; BE it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all negro burials shall in future take place in the day time only, so that the same may be ended before sunset; and if any master, owner, or possessor of slaves, his or her overseer or chief manager, shall knowingly suffer or permit the burial of any slave, otherwise than as before directed, he shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds; and if any burials shall take place in any of the towns of this Island, or in savannas, commons, or other places not in charge of an overseer, after sunset, every person of free condition, in whose house, yard, or premises any slaves shall be permitted to assemble for attending such burial, shall forfeit a sum not less than five pounds nor exceeding fifty pounds; and the negro or other slaves who shall meet for the purpose of attending such burial, or be found thereat, shall, upon conviction before two or more magistrates, suffer such punishment as the said magistrates shall direct, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes.

30th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Indian, free negro or mulatto, shall hereafter suffer any unlawful assembly of slaves at his or her house or settlement, every such Indian, free negro or mulatto, shall, upon due conviction thereof, suffer imprisonment not exceeding six months: Provided nevertheless, that information thereof shall be given, on oath, within fourteen days of such unlawful meeting.

31st. And whereas the permitting and suffering negro and other slaves to keep horses, mares, mules, or geldings, is attended with many and great mischiefs to the Island in general; in order therefore to remedy the same, BE it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the commencing of this Act, no master, owner, proprietor, attorney, guardian, trustee, or other person in possession of any plantation, pen, or settlement, shall knowingly permit or suffer any slave or slaves to keep on such plantation, pen, or settlement, any horse, mare, mule, or gelding; and in case of so doing shall, for every offence, forfeit the sum of thirty pounds, to be recovered in a summary manner before any two justices of the peace for the parish or precinct where such offence is committed or permitted.

32d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every master, owner, proprietor, attorney, guardian, trustee, or other person, at the respective times of their giving in account of their slaves and stock to the justices and vestry, shall also make oath that none of the said horses, mares, mules, or geldings, so given in, do belong to any negro or other slave; and that such person so giving in, or his her or their employer or employers hath not, nor have in his her or their possession, to his her or their knowledge or belief, any horse, mare, mule, or gelding, belonging to or reputed to belong to any slave or slaves: In case any person or persons shall neglect or refuse so to do, every person so neglecting or refusing, shall for every offence, forfeit the sum of thirty pounds, to be recovered in the same summary manner, and to be disposed of as hereinafter mentioned: And if any person or persons hereafter shall discover any horse, mare, mule, or gelding, belonging to any negro or other slave, he shall forthwith take and send the same to the nearest pound of the parish where such horse, mare, mule, or gelding shall be found; and the keeper of the pound aforesaid shall and he is hereby obliged to receive the same, under the penalty of ten pounds for each and every horse, mare, mule, or gelding so refused, unless the same shall be disordered, so as to endanger the cattle or other stock already in the pound, in which case only, it shall and may be lawful for such pound-keeper to refuse such disordered horse, mare, mule, or gelding; and upon reception into the pound of any horse, mare, mule, or gelding, the property or supposed property of any negro or other slave, the pound-keeper aforesaid shall for four successive weeks advertise the same in the Gazette or Chronicle of the county where such pound is situate, under the head of negro stock, and describing the height, colour, and marks, in the most particular manner; and in one week after the expiration of the said four weeks advertisement, shall put up and sell the same, at the usual place of public sales in the said parish, and after deduction

Slaves may have diversions on the properties they belong to, if no drums, &c. are used; but they must be over by ten at night. Negro burials to be over by sunset, or owner, &c. forfeits 50*l*.

Burials in the towns, &c. must also be over before sunset.

Free people suffering assemblies at their houses to be imprisoned; if complained of in fourteen days.

Owners, &c. of slaves knowingly permitting them to keep horses, &c. to forfeit 30*l*. for each offence.

When stock given in, oath to be made that none of the horses, &c. belong to any slave, under penalty of 30*l*. for neglect or refusal.

Any person discovering horses, &c. belonging to slaves, must send them to the pound.

How they are to be disposed of.

JAMAICA.

deduction of the usual charges of the pound, in which no mile-money shall form a part, shall pay one moiety of the net proceeds to the person who brought in such horse, mare, mule, or gelding, and the other moiety to the churchwardens of the parish, for the benefit of the poor of the said parish.

Female slaves who have six children living are exempted from hard labour, and their owners from taxes for them;

33d. And in order that further encouragement may be given to the increase and protection of negro infants, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every female slave who shall have six children living shall be exempted from all hard labour in the field or otherwise, and the owner or possessor of every such female slave shall be exempted from all manner of taxes for such female slave, any thing in the Act commonly called The Poll Tax Law, or any other of the tax laws of this Island, passed or annually to be passed, to the contrary notwithstanding; and a deduction shall be made for all such female slaves from the taxes of such owner or possessor by certificate of the justices and vestry; Provided, nevertheless, that proof be given on oath, to the satisfaction of the said justices and vestry, not only that the requisite number of children, together with the mother, are living, but also that the mother is exempted from all manner of field or other labour, and is provided with the means of an easy and comfortable maintenance.

proof being given that the mother and children are living.

Slaves concerned in rebellion, or committing murder, &c. to suffer death, transportation, &c.

34th. And whereas it is absolutely necessary that the slaves in this Island should be kept in due obedience to their owners, and in due subordination to the white people in general, and as much as in the power of the legislature, all means and opportunities of slaves being concerned in rebellious conspiracies, and committing other crimes, to the ruin and destruction of the white people and others in this Island, prevented, and that proper punishments should be appointed for all crimes to be by them committed; BE it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave or slaves shall, after the commencement of this Act, enter into or be concerned in any rebellion or rebellious conspiracy, or commit any murder, felony, burglary, robbery, or set fire to any houses, out-houses, negro-houses, cane-pieces, grass or corn-pieces, or break into such houses, out-houses, or negro-houses, in the day time, no person being therein, and steal thereout, or compass or imagine the death of any white person, and declare the same by some overt act, or commit any other crime which would subject white persons, or persons of free condition, to be indicted for felony, such slave or slaves shall, for every such offence or offences, upon trial and conviction thereof in manner hereinafter mentioned, suffer death, transportation, or such other punishment as the court shall think proper to direct, according to the nature and extent of the offence.

If slaves offer violence to white or free people, court to order punishment; unless sufficient reason shown.

35th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave shall assault or offer any violence, by striking or otherwise, to or towards any white person, or persons of free condition, such slave, upon due and proper proof, shall, upon conviction, be punished with death, transportation, or confinement to hard labour for life or a limited time, or such other punishment, according to the nature of the offence, as the court shall in their discretion think proper to inflict; provided such assault or violence be not by command of his her or their owners, overseers, or persons entrusted over them, or in the lawful defence of their owners persons or goods.

How slaves possessing fire-arms are to be punished.

36th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave or slaves shall hereafter be found to have in his her or their custody or possession any fire-arms, pikes, sabres, swords, cutlasses, lances, gunpowder, slugs or ball, without the knowledge of his her or their owner, proprietor, or possessor, or his her or their overseer, such slave or slaves shall be taken before two magistrates, who shall, if they are of opinion that the same was with evil intent, commit such slave or slaves to the gaol, to be tried by a slave court, as hereinafter directed, and upon conviction the said slave or slaves shall suffer death, transportation or such other punishment as the court shall think proper to direct.

Slaves pretending to supernatural power, may be sentenced to death, &c.

37th. And in order to prevent the many mischiefs that may hereafter arise from the wicked art of negroes going under the appellation of obeah men and women, and pretending to have communication with the Devil and other evil spirits, whereby the weak and superstitious are deluded into a belief of their having full power to exempt them, whilst under their protection, from many evils that might otherwise happen; BE it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the commencement of this Act, any slave who shall pretend to any supernatural power in order to promote the purposes of rebellion, or shall use or pretend to use any such practices, with

intent

intent or so as to affect or endanger the life or health of any other slave, shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer death or transportation; any thing in this or any other Act to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

JAMAICA.

38th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any negro or other slave or slaves shall mix or prepare, with an intent to give or cause to be given any poison, or poisonous or noxious drug, pounded glass, or other deleterious matter in the practice of obeah or otherwise, although death may not ensue on the taking thereof, the said slave or slaves, together with their accessaries, as well before as after the fact (being slaves) being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death; any thing in this or any other Act to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Slaves preparing or giving poison, though death does not ensue, are to suffer death.

39th. And be it further enacted, That if there shall be found in the possession of any slave any poisonous drugs, pounded glass, parrots beaks, dogs teeth, alligators teeth, or other materials notoriously used in the practice of obeah or witchcraft, and in a state of evident preparation for carrying on such dangerous and nefarious practice, such slave, upon conviction, shall be liable to suffer transportation from this Island, or such other punishment, not extending to life, as the court shall think proper to direct.

Punishment on slaves having any poisonous drugs, pounded glass, &c. in their possession.

40th. And whereas it is necessary to prevent secret and unlawful meetings of slaves, BE it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every slave or slaves who shall be found at any meeting, formed either for the purpose of administering unlawful oaths, by drinking human blood mixed with rum, grave-dirt or otherwise, or of learning the use of arms, or for any other unlawful or dangerous purpose, such slave or slaves shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death or transportation for life as the court shall direct.

Slaves found at any meeting, formed for administering unlawful oaths, &c. are to be punished as court shall direct,

41st. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, either white or of free condition, shall be present at any such meeting, and aiding and assisting in any of the unlawful purposes before mentioned, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof in the supreme court, or either of the courts of assize of this Island, be punished by death, transportation off this Island for life, or fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court before whom such person or persons shall be tried.

As, are, white or free people present at such meetings.

42d. And be it further Enacted, That if any person or persons having knowledge of such unlawful meetings as aforesaid, shall not forthwith give information thereof to a justice of the peace, such person or persons shall, on conviction before the supreme or either of the courts of assize of this Island, suffer such punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, and by public whipping, as the court before which such person or persons shall have been so convicted shall direct.

Persons having knowledge of such unlawful meetings, and not giving information thereof, to be punished at discretion of court.

43d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any negro or other slave shall, after the commencement of this Act, steal any horned cattle, sheep, goat, hog, horse, mare, mule or ass, or shall kill any such horned cattle, sheep, goat, hog, horse, mare, mule or ass, with intent to steal the whole carcase of any such horned cattle, sheep, goat, hog, horse, mare, mule or ass, or any part of the flesh thereof, such negro or other slave shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death, transportation or such other punishment, as the court shall in its discretion inflict.

Slaves stealing horned cattle, sheep, horses, &c. may be condemned to death.

44th. And whereas great numbers of horned cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, horses, mares, mules, and asses, are frequently stolen and killed by negro and other slaves in so secret and private a manner, that it is with the greatest difficulty they can be found out and discovered, in such manner as to convict them of such offence, although large quantities of beef, mutton, and the flesh of other valuable animals, are found upon him her or them: In order therefore to prevent such evils in future, and to punish the perpetrators of such acts agreeably to their crimes; BE it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any negro or other slave shall fraudulently have in his her or their custody or possession, unknown to his or her master, owner, overseer or other person, who shall have the overlooking or employing of such slave, any fresh beef, veal, mutton, pork, or goat, or the flesh of horse, mare, mule or ass, in any quantity not exceeding twenty pounds weight, without giving a satisfactory account in what manner he or she became possessed thereof, such negro or other slave, upon due conviction thereof before any two magistrates, shall be whipped in such manner as such magistrates shall direct, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes; and if there shall be found in his her or their custody or possession, a larger or greater quantity than twenty pounds weight of fresh beef, veal, mutton, pork or goat, or the flesh of horse,

If slaves have in their possession twenty pounds of meat unaccounted for, they are to be whipped; not exceeding thirty nine lashes; and if above twenty pounds, justices to assign punishment not affecting life.

JAMAICA.

mare, mule or ass, and such slave shall not give a satisfactory account how he or she became possessed of such meat, then such negro or other slave, upon conviction thereof, shall suffer such punishment as the said two justices shall think proper to inflict or direct, not extending to life or imprisonment for life.

Punishment on slaves maiming or injuring horned cattle, horses, &c.

45th. Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any negro or other slave shall wantonly and cruelly cut, chop, shoot at or otherwise maim and injure any horned cattle, horse, gelding, mare, mule or ass, such negro or other slave shall for every such offence be tried in a summary manner before two or more justices of the peace of the parish or precinct where the offence shall be committed, and the said justices of the peace shall, on conviction of such slave or slaves, order and direct such punishment to be inflicted as they shall think proper, not exceeding fifty lashes, to be inflicted at one or more different times, or two months hard labour in the workhouse; and in all cases where from such treatment as above set forth, any horned cattle, horse, gelding, mare, mule or ass shall be killed, or shall die within ten days after the offence committed, although the carcass, or any part of the flesh thereof may not be stolen, such negro or other slave shall be tried at a slave court, and on conviction thereof suffer death, transportation, or confinement to hard labour for life, or such other punishment as the court shall think proper.

also on those wantonly cutting and chopping any other slave.

46th. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave or slaves shall, by wantonly and cruelly cutting, chopping, striking, or by any other manner or way whatsoever mutilate, disfigure, dismember, or injure any slave or slaves, so as to endanger life, although death shall not ensue, or that such slave or slaves shall become a cripple, or lose any of his or her limbs, or be deprived of the use thereof, all and every or any such slave or slaves so offending shall, for every or any such offence, be tried at a slave court, and upon conviction shall, for the first offence, suffer such punishment, not extending to life, as the court shall think proper to direct, according to the circumstances of the case; and for a second offence, upon conviction, shall suffer death, or transportation for life, as the court shall direct.

Punishment on slaves clearing their grounds by fire.

47th. And whereas the practice of negroes to clear their grounds by fire is highly dangerous to the neighbouring properties, and frequent instances of alarm and injury occur for want of some restraint in that respect: For prevention of so great an evil, BE it further enacted, That if any injury shall arise to the owner, proprietor or possessor of one property, by a slave or slaves on the adjoining property clearing ground by fire, the slave or slaves who shall so clear ground by fire, by which injury shall result to the adjoining property, shall be proceeded against, tried and punished, if found guilty, as and for a misdemeanour; and if the overseer or other person then actually having charge of the property, on which such fire shall originate, shall have knowledge that any negro under his charge has made any such fire for clearing his or her ground, and shall not forthwith use his best endeavours to cause the same to be extinguished, and such fire shall cause injury to the neighbouring property, such overseer or other person shall suffer such fine as any two justices of the peace of the parish, wherein such injury shall happen, shall award, not exceeding ten pounds for one and the same offence, the complaint whereon shall be heard, determined, and the penalty, when imposed, shall be enforced in a summary manner before any two justices of the peace.

Overseers, &c. having knowledge that any fire has been made for such purpose, and not doing their utmost to extinguish it, to be fined at discretion of two justices.

Slaves absent five days, or found eight miles from home without tickets, to be deemed runaways.

48th. And whereas it is very dangerous to the peace and safety of this Island to suffer slaves to continue out as runaways, and it is absolutely necessary to declare and make known to the public what slaves shall be deemed such; BE it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the commencement of this Act, any slave or slaves who shall be absent from his owner or employer without leave, for the space of five days, or who shall be found at the distance of eight miles from the house, plantation, or other settlement to which such slave or slaves shall belong, without a ticket or other permit to pass, except as hereinbefore excepted, in going to and returning from market, shall be deemed a runaway.

Slaves who have been here two years, and shall run away for six months, to be punished as the court shall direct.

49th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave who shall have been in this Island for the space of two years, and shall run away from his or her owner or lawful possessor, and continue absent for a term exceeding six months, such slave, being convicted thereof, shall be sentenced to be confined to hard labour for such time as the court shall determine, or be transported for life, according to the magnitude of the offence.

JAMAICA.

50th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave shall run away from his or her lawful owner or possessor as aforesaid, and continue absent for any term not exceeding six months, such slave shall be liable to be tried before two justices, and upon conviction thereof shall suffer such punishment, by flogging or confinement to hard labour, not exceeding three months, as the said two justices shall think proper to direct.

Punishment on those who continue absent for a shorter period.

51st. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any slave or slaves who shall knowingly harbour or conceal any runaway slave or slaves, shall be liable to be tried for the same at the slave court hereinafter appointed, and, on conviction, shall suffer such punishment as the court shall think proper to direct, not extending to life.

Slaves harbouring runaways to be adjudged by a slave-court.

52. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any slave or other person or persons whatsoever, who shall apprehend any runaway slave or slaves, shall, for every one so apprehended, be entitled to receive from the owner, employer, overseer or manager of such slave or slaves, the sum of ten shillings, and no more, besides mile-money, at the rate of one shilling per mile for the first five miles, and sixpence per mile for every mile afterwards: Provided nevertheless, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to extend to an allowance of the said sum of ten shillings and mile-money, in addition to the sum allowed to maroon negroes for apprehending runaways: And provided also, that it is not hereby intended to deprive the said maroons of their legal and established reward of forty shillings for each negro.

Owners, &c. to pay 10s. and mile-money for each runaway taken up.

Proviso.

This Act not to alter rewards to maroons.

53d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the person or persons so apprehending such runaway slave or slaves, shall convey him her or them to their respective owner, employer or manager, or to the workhouse of the parish in which they may be apprehended, if any workhouse is established there, and in case of there being no workhouse, to the next gaol; and the gaol or workhouse keeper is hereby required and ordered to receive such slave or slaves into his or their custody, and to pay the party delivering such slave or slaves the said sum of ten shillings and mile-money as aforesaid, and no more, for each slave so delivered, under the penalty of five pounds.

Runaways to be conveyed to owners, or to a workhouse or nearest gaol.

Workhouse or gaol-keeper to pay reward and mile-money under penalty.

54th. And to the end that the owners and proprietors of runaway slaves may have a due knowledge where such slaves are confined, after their being apprehended and sent to any workhouse or gaol in this Island, in order that such owners or proprietors may apply for such slaves; BE it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the commencement of this Act, all and every the keepers of the workhouses or gaol-keepers in any of the parishes of this Island, shall and they are hereby obliged, once in every week to advertise in the Gazette of Saint Jago de la Vega, the Royal Gazette, and the Cornwall Chronicle, the height, names, marks, and sex, and also the country, where the same can be ascertained, of each and every runaway slave then in their custody, together with the time of their being sent into custody, and the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, if known, and that upon oath, under the penalty of ten pounds for every slave so neglected by him to be advertised; and for the expense of such advertisement they the said workhouse-keepers or gaol-keepers shall and may and they are hereby authorized to charge the owner or proprietor of such runaway slaves, so advertised, at and after the rate of three shillings and four-pence per month for each paper, and no more; which said sum of three shillings and four-pence per month for each paper, to be paid to the printers of the several papers respectively, the amount of whose accounts, after being properly authenticated upon oath, shall be paid annually by the treasurers for the time being of the several workhouses in this Island; and that it shall and may be lawful for the keeper of the workhouse or gaol-keeper to detain and keep in his or their custody such runaway slave or slaves so brought unto him or them, until the owner or owners thereof, or some person in their behalf, properly authorized, shall pay unto him or them what he or they so paid to the person or persons who apprehended and brought such slave or slaves into custody, with two shillings and sixpence in the pound for laying out his or their money, the cost of advertising, at and after the rate above mentioned, and sixpence for every twenty-four hours such slave or slaves shall have been in custody, for maintenance; and two-pence per day for medical care and extraordinary nourishment necessary, the expense of clothing where supplied, and also the charges of advertising above directed, and no other fees whatever; and that the gaoler, workhouse-keeper, or supervisor,

Workhouse or gaol-keeper to advertise weekly, in each county, all runaways in their possession, with full descriptions of them, under penalty of 10*l*.

Charging 3*s*. 4*d*. for each paper per month, which owners are to reimburse.

Printers accounts to be paid annually by treasurers.

Slaves may be detained till advertising is paid for, as well as the reward, with 12½ per cent.

6*d*. per day for maintenance, 2*d*. per day for medical care where necessary, which charges must be attested.

JAMAICA.

Proviso.

supervisor, and no other person, shall attest upon oath, that the charges in the account for mile-money, and the reward for apprehending such slave, were actually paid to the person who brought such runaway, and that the whole of the charges in the said account are strictly conformable to law: Provided always, and it is hereby declared, That the owner or owners of any slave, to be committed by the judgment of any slave court, or by order of magistrates, to any workhouse, by way of punishment, shall not be answerable for or compelled to pay the workhouse fees for the time such slave shall be so committed and confined.

Slaves in confinement to have sufficient provisions, under penalty of 10*l*.
Rations for them.

55th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the keeper of every workhouse or gaol in this Island shall, under the penalty of ten pounds for every neglect, provide and give to every slave confined in such workhouse or gaol, a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome provisions daily; that is to say, not less than one quart of unground Guinea or Indian corn, or three pints of the flour or meal of either, or three pints of wheat flour, or eight full-grown plantains, or eight pounds of cocoas or yams, and also one herring or shad, or other salted provisions equal thereto, and shall also, under the like penalty, provide and supply every such slave, confined as aforesaid, with good and sufficient clothing where necessary.

Public notice to be given by supervisors, &c. of replevins, &c. brought against them for slaves in the workhouse.

56th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the commencement of this Act, every supervisor, intendant, or keeper of any public workhouse in this Island, who shall have any action in replevin, *homine replegiando*, or ejectment, brought against him for any negro, or other slave or slaves in his custody, shall, under a penalty for every offence, not less than five pounds, nor exceeding fifty pounds, as shall be inflicted by the judges of His Majesty's supreme court of judicature, or courts of assize in this Island, immediately after he receives such replevin, *homine replegiando*, or ejectment, give notice to the several county newspapers of such action, and at whose suit it is brought, and the name or names of such negro or other slave or slaves, together with his her or their mark or marks, and the best information he can get concerning the real owner of such slave or slaves, and shall continue such notice for four weeks before the trial shall be had upon such replevin, *homine replegiando*, or ejectment, or such slave or slaves be taken out of the custody of such supervisor, intendant, or workhouse-keeper, by the person who shall recover such slave or slaves: And if any person or persons shall give notice to such supervisor, intendant, or keeper of any workhouse, of his her or their intention to take the defence of any action so brought, such supervisor, intendant, or keeper of a workhouse, shall detain in his custody the slave or slaves, for or by whom such action shall be brought, until the trial of such action or order of the court thereon, under the penalty of one hundred pounds, unless the security offered in cases of *homine replegiando* shall justify, before a judge of the grand court or courts of assize, in such sum as such judge shall think proper; notice of such justification, and the time and place thereof, and the judge before whom the same is to be taken, being given to the person intending to take the defence of such action.

If any person give notice to supervisors, &c. of an intention to defend such actions, supervisors must detain in custody the Slaves in dispute under penalty.

Runaways to be committed to workhouses only.

57th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no runaway slave shall on any account be committed to gaol by any magistrate of a parish where there is any workhouse established, but to such workhouse only.

Slaves attempting to depart this island, or assisting others in such attempts, may be sentenced to death.

58th. And whereas several slaves have found means to desert from their owners and depart from this Island, to the great damage of such owners, in evil example to other slaves, who may be thereby induced to attempt or conspire to do the same: And whereas there is reason to suspect that such slaves have been aided and assisted in such escape and departure by other persons, and there is not any adequate punishment provided by law for such desertion or departure, or attempting or conspiring to desert and depart this Island, or for persons aiding, assisting or abetting such deserters: For remedy whereof, BE it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the commencement of this Act, if any slave shall run away from his her or their owner or owners, employer or employers, and go off, or conspire or attempt to go off this Island, in any ship, boat, canoe, or other vessel or craft whatsoever, or be aiding, abetting or assisting to any other slave or slaves in such going off this Island, he she or they so running away and going off, or conspiring or attempting to go off, or so aiding, assisting or abetting in such going off, being thereof convicted, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as the court shall think proper to direct.

59th.

JAMAICA.

59th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Indian, free negro, or mulatto, shall from and after the commencement of this Act, knowingly be aiding, assisting or abetting any slave or slaves in going off this Island, and shall be convicted thereof, either in the supreme court, or in either of the courts of assize of this Island, such Indian, free negro or mulatto, shall be forthwith transported off this Island by the provost-marshal or his lawful deputy, into whose custody such person or persons shall be committed; and if such person or persons so convicted, sentenced and transported, shall be afterwards found at large in this Island, he she or they, on proof of his or their identity before the said supreme court or courts of assize as aforesaid, shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.

Free people of colour assisting slaves in going off, are to be transported, and suffer death if they return.

60th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any white person or persons shall knowingly be aiding, assisting or abetting any slave or slaves in going off this Island, he she or they, being convicted thereof by bill, plaint or information, in the supreme court of judicature, or either of the courts of assize of this Island, shall forfeit the sum of three hundred pounds for each slave, one moiety whereof shall be to our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, for and towards the support of the government of this Island, and the contingent charges thereof, and the other moiety to the party or parties at whose suit or complaint such person was convicted; and shall also suffer imprisonment, at the discretion of the said court, for any space of time not exceeding twelve months, without bail or mainprize.

If white people do so, they forfeit 300*l* for each;

and may be imprisoned a year.

61st. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to proceed against the person or persons so aiding, assisting or abetting any slave or slaves in going off this Island, whether the principal or principals be convicted or not, any thing in this or in any other Act, law, custom or usage, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Accessaries may be proceeded against, though principals.

62d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no negro or other slave shall be allowed to travel the public roads with dogs, or cutlasses, or other offensive weapons, without a ticket from his owner, or to hunt any cattle, horses, mares, mules or asses, in any part of this Island, with lances, guns, cutlasses, or other instruments of death, unless in the company of his or their master, overseer, or some other white person by him or them deputed, or by permission in writing; and if any negro, or other slave, shall offend, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, he she or they, being thereof convicted before two justices, shall suffer such punishment as they shall think proper to inflict, not extending to life or transportation for life.

If slaves, not authorized, travel with dogs, &c. or hunt with instruments of death, punishment may be awarded by two justices.

63d. And whereas it is necessary to declare, how and in what manner slaves shall be tried for the several crimes which they may hereafter commit; BE it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after this Act shall commence and be in force, upon complaint made to any justice of the peace of any murder, felony, burglary, robbery, burning or destroying of houses, out-houses, negro-houses, or cane, grass or corn-pieces, or breaking into such houses, out-houses, or negro-houses, in the day-time, no person being therein, and stealing thereout; rebellious conspiracies; compassing or imagining the death of any white person or persons, or any other offence whatsoever committed by any slave or slaves, that shall subject such slave or slaves to suffer death, transportation, or confinement to hard labour, such justice shall issue out his warrant for apprehending such offender or offenders, and for all persons that can give evidence, to be brought before him, or any other justice of the peace; and the evidence of slaves against one another, in this and all other cases, shall be received; and if, upon examination, it appears probable that the slave or slaves apprehended is or are guilty, the justice before whom such examination shall be had and taken, shall commit him her or them to prison, and bind over the witnesses to appear at a certain day, not less than ten days from the day on which the complaint shall be made, and at the place where the quarter sessions are usually held, and where there are no quarter sessions held at the place where the parochial business is usually transacted, and shall certify to two other justices of the peace the cause of such commitment, and require them by virtue of this Act, to associate themselves to him, which the said justices are hereby severally required to do, under the penalty of twenty pounds for every neglect or refusal; and the said justices so associated shall issue out their warrant, directed to the deputy marshal of such parish or precinct, to summon eighteen persons, such as are usually warned and empannelled to serve on juries (the master, owner, or proprietor of the slave or slaves so

On complaint of felonies, burglaries, &c. by slaves, justice to issue a warrant.

Slaves to be evidence against each other.

Justices to call in two other justices, (who must attend, or each forfeit 20*l*.) and they are to summon a jury, from which particular persons are excepted.

JAMAICA.

Jurors not attending
to forfeit 5/.

Nine persons to com-
pose a jury.

If slaves convicted,
justices may give
sentence of death,
transportation, &c.

Justices may suspend
execution for thirty
days, if they see
cause;

and must do it on
application of the
jury;

except in cases of
rebellion, when they
may order immediate
execution.

When business of
quarter sessions
ended, justices to
form themselves into
a slave court;

for the purpose of
gaol delivery.

Not less than three
justices to constitute
a court for trial of
slaves in certain cases.
Where slaves are in-
dicted for murder, if
malice prepense do
not appear, verdict
of manslaughter may
be returned.

Jurors summoned for
quarter sessions must
serve in slave courts,
under penalty of 5/.

complained of, or the attorney, guardian, trustee, overseer or book-keeper, always excepted,) personally to be and appear before the said justices, or any three or more of the justices of the peace of the said parish, associated for the same purpose, at the day and place aforesaid, to be expressed in such warrant, and between the hours of eight and twelve of the clock in the forenoon, when and where the said persons so warned by the deputy marshal as aforesaid, are hereby severally required to attend, under the penalty of five pounds on each defaulter, and when and where the said justices shall cause the said slave or slaves so complained of to be brought before them, and thereupon nine of the said persons so summoned as aforesaid, shall compose a jury to try the said slave or slaves, and shall by the said justices (the charge or accusation being first read) be sworn to try the matter before them, and to give a true verdict, according to evidence; and such charge or accusation shall be deemed valid if sufficient in substance; and if the said jurors shall, upon hearing the evidence, unanimously find the said slave or slaves guilty of the offence wherewith he she or they stand charged, the said justices shall give sentence of death without benefit of clergy, or transportation, or confinement to hard labour for life or a limited time, according to the nature of the offence, and shall cause such sentence to be carried into execution at such time and place as they shall think proper, women with child only excepted, whose execution shall be respite until a reasonable time after delivery: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall hinder or prevent the said justices, upon any such trial, where any slave or slaves shall be condemned to die, from respiting the execution of such sentence for any term not exceeding thirty days, or until the pleasure of the governor, or the person executing the functions of governor, shall be known, in case proper cause shall appear to them for so doing; and that if the jury, upon any such trial, shall apply to the said justices to suspend the execution of any sentence until the pleasure of the governor, or the person executing the functions of governor, is known, the said justices shall be obliged to suspend the same for thirty days, and to report the particulars of the trial to the governor, or the person executing the functions of governor, forthwith, under the penalty of fifty pounds on each justice who sat on such trial, except in cases of trial of any slave or slaves convicted of actual rebellion, or for rebellious conspiracy; in all which cases the said justices shall, if they think it expedient, order the sentence passed on such slave or slaves to be carried into immediate execution: And it is hereby declared, that at every court of quarter session held in each and every parish or precinct within this Island, the justices there assembled shall and may, after the usual business of the said court shall be done, form themselves into a court, for the purpose of enquiring into, hearing and determining all manner of offences for which any slave or slaves are liable to be punished with death, or transportation or confinement to hard labour as aforesaid, and shall open the said court by proclamation, declaring the same to be a slave court for such purpose, and shall thereupon, on the like charge in writing, and in like manner in all other respects as the three justices associated, and met as hereinbefore mentioned, are by this Act directed to proceed in trial of slaves for such offences, proceed to try, and deliver the gaol or workhouse within the said parish or precinct of all and every the slave or slaves who or may then be in the custody of the marshal or keeper of the workhouse within each and every parish or precinct as aforesaid, and shall forthwith call a jury, consisting of nine jurors, to be called and taken from the panel returned to the said court of quarter session, and shall cause them to be severally sworn as they shall appear, to try all and every such slave or slaves as shall be brought before them, charged with any such offences as aforesaid, and a true verdict give according to evidence, as in other cases: Provided always, that no less than three justices shall constitute a court for the trial of any slave or slaves for any crime or offence that shall subject such slave or slaves to suffer death, transportation or confinement to hard labour for life as aforesaid: And provided always, that in any case upon an indictment against any slave or slaves for murder, where malice prepense shall not be proved to the satisfaction of the jurors, such jurors shall be and they are hereby declared to be at liberty to return a verdict of manslaughter, if they shall think the nature of the case shall require it, and the person or persons so found guilty of manslaughter shall suffer such punishment as the court shall think fit to inflict, not extending to life or transportation for life.

64th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the jurors who have been returned to serve as jurors at the quarter sessions to be holden

holden as aforesaid, are hereby required, under the penalty of five pounds, to be and appear at the said slave-court, so to be formed and holden as aforesaid, and to serve as jurors thereon as they shall respectively be called; and that upon all trials of slaves under this Act, no peremptory challenges of any of the said jurors, or any exception to the form of the indictment shall be allowed.

65th. And be it further enacted, That all witnesses of free condition legally warned, and who do not attend to give evidence at any trial under this Act or shew by affidavit a sufficient cause for his or her absence, shall be liable to a fine of ten pounds. Penalty of 10*l.* on persons warned to attend trials and neglecting to do so.

66th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all jurors serving at slave courts, and every person or persons whose presence may be requisite at the examination of any slave or slaves, and who shall be required by warrant or summons under the hand and seal of any justice of the peace; and all and every slave or slaves who shall be brought as witnesses, shall be protected in their persons from all mesne or judicial process whatsoever in their going to, attending at, and returning from such examinations or trial, and that such slave shall not be subject to be levied on. Jurors, witnesses, &c. under this act, protected in their persons; and slaves from being levied on.

67th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a record shall be entered up of all proceedings on the trial of slaves for any crime that shall subject any slave or slaves to suffer death, transportation, or confinement to hard labour, in a book to be kept for that purpose by the clerk of the peace, or his lawful deputy of the parish or precinct, who is hereby obliged to attend all such trials, and to record the proceedings within thirty days after such trial, under the penalty of twenty pounds for each neglect; and he shall be entitled to receive from the churchwardens of such parish the sum of five pounds and no more, for attending such trial, entering up the record, and all other business incidental thereto; and further, that the deputy marshal for the said parish, or some proper person acting under him, shall, under the penalty of fifty pounds, warn the jurors and attend the trials of all slaves, and also attend at the execution of such offenders as shall be condemned to die; and that he shall be entitled to receive from the churchwardens of the said parish the sum of five pounds, for warning jurors and attending the trials of slaves at all special slave courts to be held under this Act, and the further sum of five pounds for attending the execution of such offenders as shall be condemned to die. Records to be kept by clerk of the peace, who must attend trials, and record proceedings in thirty days, under penalty of 20*l.* Deputy marshals must warn jurors, and attend at such trials, under penalty of 50*l.*

68th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any slave or slaves shall, with evil intent, give false evidence in any trial had under this act, such slave or slaves, being thereof convicted, shall suffer the same punishment as the person or persons on whose trial such false evidence was given would, if convicted, have been liable to suffer. Punishment on slaves for giving false evidence.

69th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in future whenever a warrant shall be granted by one or more of His Majesty's justices of the peace against any slave, if the said slave cannot be immediately taken on the said warrant, the owner, possessor, attorney, guardian or overseer of such slave shall be served with a copy of the said warrant; and if he she or they do not carry the said slave before a magistrate to be dealt with according to law on the said warrant, and if it should be afterwards proved that the owner, possessor, attorney, guardian, or overseer of such slave wilfully detained or concealed the said slave, he she or they shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds. If slaves, against whom warrants are issued, are concealed by owners, &c. they forfeit 100*l.*

70th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, in all trials of any slave or slaves under this Act, six days notice of such trial shall be first given to the owner, proprietor, or possessor of such slave or slaves, his her or their lawful attorney or attorneys, or other representative or representatives, any law custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. Six days notice of trial to be given to owners, &c. of slaves.

71st. And whereas it may sometimes happen that the owner, proprietor, or possessor of a slave may reside in a different parish or precinct from that wherein such slave may have committed the offence for which he or she is to be tried; BE it therefore enacted, That in such cases the clerk of the peace of the parish or precinct wherein the offence is to be tried, shall transmit the notice of such trial to the clerk of the peace of the parish or precinct wherein the owner, proprietor, or possessor as aforesaid may reside, who shall forthwith thereupon, under the penalty of twenty pounds, deliver such notice, and a copy thereof, to one of the lawful constables How such notices are to be served where owners reside in a different parish to that in which their slaves may have committed offences, and are to be tried.

JAMAICA.

constables of the said parish, to be by him, under the penalty of ten pounds, served on such owner, proprietor or possessor; and the said constable is hereby required to make an affidavit of the manner in which he may have served the said notice, to be sworn to before any justice of the peace, and shall return such notice, so sworn to, to the clerk of the peace from whom he received the same, to be by him transmitted to the clerk of the peace of the parish or precinct where the offence is to be tried in due time; for which duty the clerk of the peace of the parish where the warrant shall be served shall be paid the sum of one pound six shillings and eight-pence, and the constable the sum of one pound six shillings and eight-pence, by the acting churchwarden of the said parish.

Execution must be public and solemn.

72d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where the punishment of death is inflicted, the execution shall be performed in a public part of the parish, and with due solemnity and care; and care shall be taken by the gaoler or deputy marshal that the criminal is free from intoxication at the time of his trial, and from thence to and at the time of his execution, under the penalty of twenty pounds; and the mode of such execution shall be hanging by the neck and no other, and the body shall be afterwards disposed of as the court shall direct.

Slaves sentenced to be executed or transported to be valued by the court.

73d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where any slave shall be put upon his her or their trial, and receive sentence of death, or transportation, or commitment to hard labour for life, the court, at the time of trying such slave or slaves, shall also enquire of the jury, upon their oaths, what sum or sums of money the owner, proprietor, or possessor of the said slave or slaves ought to receive for such slave or slaves, and certify the same, so that sum or sums of money do not exceed the sum of one hundred pounds for each slave so sentenced as aforesaid; and if the conviction be for running away, the value to be set by the jury shall not exceed fifty pounds.

Provost marshal must execute orders of slave courts as soon as possible, under penalty of 200*l*.

74th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where any slave or slaves shall be brought to trial, and sentenced to death or transportation, and valued according to the directions of this Act, the provost marshal or his lawful deputy shall, under the penalty of two hundred pounds, carry such sentence into execution as soon after the passing thereof as an opportunity shall offer; and in case of sentence to transportation, shall forthwith sell such slave or slaves for transportation to the best advantage in his power; and shall under the penalty of two hundred pounds, within the space of one month from the time of such sale, render to the owner, proprietor, or possessor of such slave, or other person legally entitled to receive the same, a just and true account upon oath of the sale or sales of such slave or slaves, and of the legal charges attending the same, and pay over to such owner, proprietor or possessor, or other person legally entitled to receive the same, the proceeds of such sale or sales, after deducting all legal charges as aforesaid; and if it shall happen that the charges due to the provost marshal or his legal deputy for confinement and subsistence of said slave or slaves, shall amount to or exceed the amount of the sales, the same shall be sworn to by the said provost marshal or his lawful deputy, on the back of the certificate of valuation; in which case the receiver general shall pay the whole amount of such valuation.

Valuation of slaves sentenced to death, &c. under this act to be paid by receiver general

75th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where any slave or slaves shall be sentenced to death or confinement to hard labour for life, and be valued according to this Act, such slave or slaves shall be paid for by the receiver general of this Island out of any monies in his hands, upon production of a legal certificate of such sentence and valuation, but not otherwise; and in all cases where any slave or slaves shall be sentenced to transportation, and valued in manner aforesaid, the receiver general shall, in like manner, upon production of a like certificate, together with the account on oath, hereinbefore directed to be made by the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, but not otherwise, pay the amount of the valuation of such slave or slaves, after deducting the amount of such account.

Purchasers of slaves sentenced to transportation to give bond in 500*l*. penalty to transport them in thirty days.

76th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every slave who, under the authority and by virtue of this Act, shall be sold for transportation by the provost marshal, or his lawful deputy, shall, notwithstanding such sale, remain in the custody of the said provost marshal, until the purchaser of such slave shall have

have entered into bond with sufficient security, to our Sovereign Lord the King, under the penalty of five hundred pounds for every such slave so purchased, that every such slave shall be transported off this Island within thirty days after the date of such bond, and shall in the mean time be kept in close confinement on board the ship or vessel in which such slave is intended to be transported; which bond shall be taken by the said provost marshal, or his lawful deputy as aforesaid, (for which the provost marshal, or his said deputy, shall receive from the party entering into the same all expenses incidental thereto) and be filed among the records in the office of the clerk of the peace of the parish or precinct wherein such sale shall be made.

Bond to be lodged in clerk of peace's office.

77th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such purchaser of any slave, so directed to be sold for transportation as aforesaid, shall, at the time of executing such bond as aforesaid, also make oath before the provost marshal, or his lawful deputy, as aforesaid, (either of whom is hereby authorized and required to administer the same) that every such slave so purchased by him shall be transported to (death or danger of the seas excepted), and that the said slave so purchased shall not, with his knowledge, privity or consent, be relanded in this Island.

Purchasers to make oath that slaves shall be transported, and that they shall not be relanded.

78th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the provost marshal or any of his deputies shall not, under the penalty of three hundred pounds for each offence, deliver over to any purchaser or purchasers any slave so sold for transportation as aforesaid, until such bond is entered into, and oath taken as aforesaid; and in case any such slave so sold for transportation as aforesaid, shall be found within this Island after the expiration of the thirty days before limited for his or her transportation, such slave shall become forfeited to the Crown, and be resold for transportation by the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, in the same manner and under the like penalties as are hereinbefore enacted, and the net proceeds of such resale shall be paid over to the receiver general for the use of the public.

No slave to be delivered until bond taken and oath made, under penalty.

79th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every slave sold for transportation, under and by virtue of this Act, who shall be found at large within this Island, at any time after such sale as is hereinbefore directed, may and shall be lawfully apprehended by any person whomsoever, and immediately taken before any of His Majesty's justices of the peace; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of such justice that such slave has been formerly sold for transportation by virtue of this Act, such justice shall, by warrant under his hand and seal, direct such slave to be delivered to the provost marshal or his lawful deputy to be resold for transportation only; and the monies arising from such sale, after deducting a commission of five pounds per centum, and all necessary expenses, shall be paid over, one moiety thereof to the person apprehending such slave, and the other moiety to the receiver general for the time being, for the support of the government of this Island.

Such slaves going at large may be apprehended by any person, and on due proof resold.

80th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any negro or other slave, who shall have been transported from this Island under the direction of this Act, or of any other Act heretofore in force respecting slaves, for murder, rebellion, or being engaged in a rebellious conspiracy, or obeah or arson, shall wilfully return from transportation, such negro or other slave shall, upon conviction, suffer death, without benefit of clergy.

If slaves return from transportation, they are to suffer death.

81st. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the master of any ship or vessel shall knowingly and wilfully bring back to this Island any negro or other slave who shall have been transported from this Island under and by virtue of this Act, or any other Act heretofore in force respecting slaves, such master, being convicted thereof by bill, plaint, or information in the supreme court of judicature, or either of the courts of assize of this Island, shall forfeit the sum of three hundred pounds for each slave so brought back; one moiety whereof shall be to our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, for and towards the support of the government of this Island, and the contingent charges thereof, and the other moiety to the party or parties at whose suit or complaint such person was convicted, and shall also suffer imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, for any space of time not less than three nor exceeding twelve months, without bail or mainprize.

Masters of vessels bringing back transported slaves to forfeit 300*l.* for each, and suffer imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

JAMAICA.

Slaves sentenced to confinement in workhouse for two years, escaping, may be ordered fifty lashes and recommitted.

82d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any negro or other slave, who may be sentenced to be confined in the workhouse for the term of two years, or a less time, shall escape from such confinement before the expiration of his sentence, such negro or other slave being retaken, shall, on proof of his or her identity before two justices of the peace, be adjudged by them to be sent back to confinement, to complete the term for which he or she was sentenced to confinement, and to receive a whipping, not exceeding fifty lashes.

And those sentenced for life escaping, may be transported.

83d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any negro or other slave who may be sentenced to be confined to hard labour for life in any workhouse, shall escape therefrom, every such negro or other slave being retaken, shall, on proof of his or her identity before two magistrates, be adjudged by them either to be recommitted to his or her former punishment, or to be transported off this Island for life.

If marshal, constable, &c. suffer them to escape, they forfeit 50 £ and may be sued for their value.

84th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the provost-marshal or any of his lawful deputies, or any lawful constable or workhouse-keeper, shall willingly or negligently suffer any slave or slaves to escape, who shall be committed to his or their custody for any offence under this Act, such marshal, constable, or workhouse-keeper, who shall suffer such escape, shall, on conviction thereof before two magistrates, forfeit the sum of fifty pounds, to be recovered in a summary manner by warrant under the hands and seals of the said two magistrates, for the use of the parish, and without injury to the rights of the owner to sue for the value of the same.

Fees of slaves discharged by proclamation to be paid by the public, proof being given that they were properly maintained.

85th. And be it further enacted, That where any slave or slaves shall be discharged by proclamation, the deputy marshal or workhouse-keeper shall be entitled to receive all such fees as shall be due to him or them, for such slave or slaves, at the time of such discharge, from the public, upon application and due proof made in the most solemn manner to the assembly, or any committee thereof, that such slave or slaves, during the time they were in the custody of such deputy-marshal or workhouse-keeper, was and were found and provided with proper and sufficient provisions and necessary clothing, agreeably to this law.

Gaol-keepers not to work out slaves sent to them for confinement, under penalty of 50 £.

86th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no gaol-keeper in this Island, or any person acting under him as clerk or deputy, shall on any pretence whatsoever work or employ any slave or slaves sent to his custody upon any plantation, pen or settlement belonging to or in the possession of any such gaol-keeper, nor hire or lend such slave or slaves out to work for any other person or persons, during the time such slave or slaves shall be in his custody, but that all such slaves shall be and remain in the common gaol of the county, parish or precinct, in order to be inspected by any person or persons desiring the same; and in case any gaol-keeper shall offend herein, he shall for every offence forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

Two justices may inquire into inferior crimes, giving notice to owners, &c. of slaves, and order punishment.

87th. And whereas there are many inferior crimes and misdemeanors committed by slaves, which ought to be punished in a summary manner before two magistrates; BE it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all misdemeanors and inferior crimes committed by any slave or slaves, not hereinbefore mentioned and directed in what manner they are to be tried, shall be tried in a summary manner before two or more justices of the peace of the parish or precinct where the offence shall be committed, reasonable notice of the time and place of such trial being given to the owner, proprietor, or possessor of such slave or slaves, or his her or their attorney or attorneys, or the person or persons having the care of such slave or slaves; and the said justices of the peace shall, on conviction of such slave or slaves, order and direct such punishment to be inflicted as they shall think proper, not exceeding fifty lashes, or six months imprisonment to hard labour.

Clerks of peace to attend such summary trials, under penalty of 50 £, for which they are to be paid 2 l. 6 s. 8 d.

88th. And be it further enacted, That the clerk of the peace for attending such summary trial, and making out the order of the magistrates thereat, which he is hereby bound to do under the penalty of fifty pounds, shall be entitled to receive from the churchwardens of the parish the sum of one pound six shillings and eight pence; and the constable for attending at the trial, and at the execution of the order of the magistrates thereon, shall receive the sum of ten shillings.

Justices to enforce this Act as well during martial law as at other times.

89th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the justices aforesaid, and they are hereby required to do their several
226.

and

and respective duties under this Act, when martial law shall happen to be in force, as they might or ought to have done if martial law were not subsisting, any law custom or usage to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

90th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all penalties in this Act mentioned, and not already declared how they shall be recovered and applied, shall, if not exceeding fifty pounds, be recovered in a summary manner before any two of His Majesty's justices of the peace, by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels; and if amounting to or exceeding fifty pounds, to be recovered in the supreme court of judicature, or in either of the courts of assize, by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, wherein no essoign, protection, or wager of law, or *non vult ulterius prosequi* shall be entered, one moiety of which penalties shall be paid to the churchwardens, for the use of the parish where the offence shall be committed, and the other moiety to the informer, or him her or them who shall sue for the same: Provided always, that all proceedings for the recovery of penalties under this Act, shall be instituted within twelve months after the offence be committed.

Recovery and application of penalties not before disposed of.

91st. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all crimes committed by slaves during the time the Act, intituled, "An Act for the protection, subsisting, clothing, and for the better order and government of Slaves, and for other purposes," passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven, was in force, shall be heard, tried and determined, and such slave punished in the manner directed by the said Act, and as if the same were now in full force, and for which purpose only the said recited Act shall be considered as still in force.

Proceedings to be commenced within twelve months.

Offences committed under former Act may be heard, tried, &c. as if it were still in force.

An ACT to enable Persons of Colour, and Negroes of Free Condition, to save deficiencies for their own Slaves, and for the Slaves of each other, [4 December 1813.]

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient that persons of colour and negroes of free condition should be permitted to employ persons of the same class and condition on their respective properties, and that such free persons so employed, as well as such free persons being proprietors, should be allowed to save deficiencies for their own body; and it is also expedient to repeal a certain clause of an Act hereinafter mentioned, relating to free persons: We, therefore, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the assembly of this Your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, do most humbly beseech Your Majesty, that it may be enacted; be it therefore enacted and ordained by the governor, council, and assembly of this Island, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That the fourth clause of the twenty-seventh chapter of the fifty-third year of the reign of His present Majesty be and the same is hereby Repealed.

Preamble.

53 Geo. 3, cap. 27, clause 4, Repealed.

2d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That notwithstanding any thing contained to the contrary in a certain Act of this Island, passed on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, intituled, "An Act to oblige the several inhabitants of this Island to keep a number of white persons serving in the militia, in proportion to the number of slaves they shall possess, or to pay certain sums of money in case they shall be deficient," it shall and may be lawful for every proprietor, being a person of colour or negro of free condition, or other person or persons of the same free condition, holding, possessing, or employing, in any parish within this Island, any slaves, or hiring any slaves by the year, to keep up, employ, and hire one or more person or persons of the same free class or condition, for the several numbers of slaves, and according to the scale and the several proportions set forth in the first clause of the said last above recited Act, which said free persons shall be males, actually doing duty in the militia, and shall live and reside on the plantation or plantations for which they shall respectively be given in, receiving wages or hire for their services on such plantations respectively, at not less than fifty pounds per annum.

Persons of colour, or negroes of free condition, allowed to keep, hire or employ persons of the same free condition, agreeably to the number of slaves they possess, and according to the scale and proportion of the above act, notwithstanding any thing in the said act contained.

3d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases wherein by the said Act, white persons, and their respective descendants, are allowed to save deficiencies for their own slaves, or for the slaves of any other white persons, it shall be lawful in like manner for persons of colour and negroes of free condition to save deficiencies for themselves respectively, or for other persons of colour, or negroes of free

They are to save deficiencies for themselves, or for others, in all cases wherein white persons are allowed by the above act to do so.

JAMAICA.

free condition, on whose properties they shall respectively be employed and hired as aforesaid.

In all other cases not herein mentioned, all duties, &c. and forms, *mutatis mutandis*, to be considered applicable to such persons.

4th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all other cases, not particularly mentioned in this Act, all duties, obligations, and penalties, all subjects of relief, and all forms of giving in, and of affidavits relating to white persons, shall in like manner, *mutatis mutandis*, be deemed and considered as applicable to persons of free condition as aforesaid, of which the commissioners of public accounts, the receiver general, all magistrates, clerks of vestries, and other persons, shall in like manner and under like penalties take due notice.

This act to be in force until 31st December 1816.

5th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall continue and be in force from the passing thereof until the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and no longer.

An ACT to repeal several Acts, and the Clause of an Act of this Island, respecting Persons of free Condition, and for granting to such Persons certain Privileges.—[4th December 1813.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to admit all people of free condition born in this Island, or manumised pursuant to the laws thereof, being baptized and instructed in the Christian religion, to give evidence in all cases, civil and criminal; and also to repeal the several acts, and the clause of an Act of this Island hereinafter mentioned relating to such persons: May it please Your most Excellent Majesty, That it may be enacted; BE it therefore enacted by the governor, council, and assembly of this Your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and immediately after the passing of this Act, a certain Act made and passed in the twenty-first year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, chapter seven, intituled, "An Act for making free Negroes, Indians, and Mulattoes, evidence in all causes against one another, in all the Courts of this Island;" a certain other Act, made and passed in the second year of the reign of His present Majesty, chapter eight, intituled, "An Act to prevent the inconveniences arising from exorbitant Grants and Devises made by white Persons to Negroes, and the Issue of Negroes, and to restrain and limit such Grants and Devises;" a certain other Act, made and passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of His present Majesty, chapter twenty-three, intituled, "An Act for granting certain Privileges to Persons of Colour, and Negroes, being of free Condition and Christians;" and the first clause of a certain other Act, made and passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty, chapter seventeen, intituled, "An Act to prevent the Captains, Commanders, or Masters of Ships and all other Vessels whatsoever from clandestinely carrying off this Island Negro or other Slaves," shall be and stand repealed, annulled, and made void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; any thing in the said Acts, or either of them, or in any Act or Acts contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

21 Geo. 2, cap. 7.

2 Geo. 3, cap. 8.

36 Geo. 3, cap. 23.

and 25 Geo. 3, cap. 17, cl. 1. repealed.

Persons of free condition born in this island, or manumised pursuant to law, and baptized, permitted to give evidence in future in the courts of this island.

Proviso.

2d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act all and every person and persons of free condition, born in this Island, or manumised pursuant to the laws thereof, and who have been baptized and instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, shall and lawfully may be admitted and received to give evidence on any trial or suit, of any nature or kind whatsoever, or on the hearing of any complaint, instituted or exhibited in any of the courts of law or equity in this Island, or before any magistrate or coroner: Provided always, that no such person shall be competent to be admitted or received to give evidence under and by virtue of this Act, unless such person shall have been baptized six months at the least previous to the time of such person being produced to give evidence, and unless such person shall at such time produce a certificate of his or her baptism, and which certificate shall have been produced to, and the production thereof attested by, the custos or some magistrate, and one of the churchwardens of the parish wherein such person shall reside, any thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding: And provided also, that no negro or mulatto who shall be made free shall be admitted to give evidence by virtue of this law, unless he or she has been manumitted, or made free, for the space of twelve months previous to the commission of the offence, or existence of the fact respecting which he or she shall be produced to give his or her evidence.

Proviso.

3d. And

JAMAICA.

3d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every person and persons of free condition, in the several parishes of this Island, shall and they are hereby required to give in their respective names and places of abode in the several parishes wherein they respectively reside, to the mayor, aldermen, and common council, in the city and parish of Kingston, and in the other parishes, to the justices and vestry in open vestry, to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose; and shall then and there produce the certificate of his or her baptism, and also his or her manumission, or prove, to the satisfaction of the justices and vestry, his or her right to freedom; and in default of compliance with the requisition herein contained, each person so making default shall, during such non-compliance, forfeit all benefit and advantage he or she would otherwise be entitled to under and by virtue of this Act: And the clerk of the common council of Kingston, and the clerk of the vestry of each other parish, shall, under the penalty of fifty pounds for each name omitted, record the names of such persons of free condition who may so give in their names to the said mayor, aldermen and common council, and to the justices and vestry as hereby required, and prove their right to freedom, and forthwith grant certificates thereof to such persons who may apply therefore; and which certificate shall be to the effect following:

" These are to Certify, That _____ did, on the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord _____ give in his [or, her] name at a vestry, holden at _____ and did then _____ and there produce the Certificate of his [or, her] baptism, and show how he [or, she] obtained his [or, her] freedom."

And for which certificate the clerk of the vestry shall be entitled to receive a fee of one shilling and three-pence, and no more.

4th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That such certificate, or the record thereof in the vestry book, shall on all and every occasion where a party is tendered as a witness, be received and taken as proof of the freedom of the person producing the same, and shall entitle such person to be received as a witness under and by virtue of this Act, unless it shall be satisfactorily proved to the court, before whom such person is produced as a witness, that such person is not of free condition.

Such certificates, or the record thereof, to be considered good proof of freedom.

5th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person of free condition shall, in any cause where he shall give his or her testimony, commit wilful and corrupt perjury, such person, being thereof convicted, shall be punished according to the laws and statutes of Great Britain in such cases made and provided.

Persons of free condition committing perjury to be punished agreeably to the laws of Great Britain.

6th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the penalty hereinbefore mentioned shall be recovered in a summary manner before any two of His Majesty's justices of the peace of the parish wherein the offence shall have been committed, and to the use of the party or parties complaining thereof.

Penalty on clerk of the vestry mentioned in the third clause, to be recovered summarily.

7th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to navigate all droggers, vessels or boats plying round this Island for hire, by negroes, mulattoes, or by any other description of persons, whether free or slave, notwithstanding any thing to the contrary in any other Act of this Island at any time heretofore made: Provided nevertheless, that the master of such drogger shall be a native subject of free condition.

Droggers plying round the island may be navigated by persons of free condition, or slaves. *Proviso.*

An ACT to enable the Justices and Vestry of the several Parishes of this Island to fit out parties of confidential Slaves.—[4 December 1813.]

WHEREAS it has been found beneficial, in several parts of this Island, to employ confidential slaves for the taking and bringing in or destroying runaway or rebellious slaves; We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the assembly of Jamaica, humbly besecch Your Majesty, That it may be enacted; BE it therefore enacted by the governor, council and assembly of this Your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the governor, or person exercising the functions of government for the time being, on the representation of the justices and vestry of any parish in this Island, that hordes of runaway or rebellious slaves, dangerous to the peace of the community, are confidential slaves to

Preamble.

On representation of justices and vestry of any parish, governor empowered to authorize them to hire and fit out parties of confidential slaves to

JAMAICA.

go in pursuit of run-
aways, and to appoint
officers thereto.

Proviso.

Such officers and
non-commissioned
officers to be ap-
pointed by warrant
under hand of custos
or senior magistrate;
and they are to be
paid agreeably to the
rate allowed by 48
Geo. 3, cap. 4.

Besides their pay and
hire, such parties are
to be allowed the like
rewards as are
granted by the above
act.

All slaves going on
such parties are to
be valued and ap-
praised;
and if any be killed,
the owner to be
allowed such value;
and if any disabled,
adequate compensa-
tion to be given.

Tax to be levied on
each parish for de-
fraying the above
expenses.

Proviso.

In case two parishes
join to fit out parties,
officer whose warrant
is of the oldest date
is to have the com-
mand.

are collected within or in the neighbourhood of the parish, to authorize the justices and vestry of any parish within this Island, when and as often as to the said governor or person exercising the functions of government, it shall on such representation appear necessary or expedient to raise such number of negro and other slaves, or persons of free condition, as to them shall seem meet, and at such hire as can be agreed on between the said justices and vestry and the owners of such slaves, to go in pursuit of, and to take, bring in, or destroy all such runaway or rebellious slaves as may be assembled in the said parish or neighbourhood, and to appoint officers for commanding such parties; and such party so to be sent out, shall be supplied with good arms, accoutrements and ammunition, by the justices and vestry, and at the expense of the said parish: Provided always, that with every such party of slaves there shall be at least one white person for every twenty negro or other slaves.

2d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the officers and non-commissioned officers employed to command and conduct such parties, shall be appointed by warrant under the hand and seal of the custos or senior magistrate presiding at any vestry, on the nomination of the majority of the justices and vestrymen present, when the said officers shall be appointed under the authority to be given by the governor, or person exercising the functions of government as aforesaid; and that such officers, non-commissioned officers, and others employed in any such party, shall be allowed and paid at and after the rate allowed in and by an Act passed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of His present Majesty, commonly called The Party Law, during such time as such officers shall be employed in actual service.

3d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That over and above the said pay and hire of the negroes employed in such parties, the said parties shall be allowed the like rewards for taking or killing rebellious or runaway slaves, as are in and by the said Act allowed to be distributed in the proportions and manner thereby directed.

4th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the slave or slaves who shall be employed in such parties, shall previously be valued and appraised by the said justices and vestry, or any two persons to be appointed by them, such valuation not to exceed the sum of two hundred pounds; and in case any slave or slaves shall be killed, the master or owner of such slave or slaves shall receive for every slave so killed the sum at which the said slave shall have been valued; and in case any such slave or slaves shall be disabled by loss of limb, the master or owner of such slave or slaves shall receive such sum as shall appear, upon a revaluation, to be an adequate compensation, not exceeding one hundred pounds; such revaluation to be made by the said justices and vestry, or two persons to be by them appointed, after such slave or slaves shall become so disabled as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said justices and vestry shall and may and they are hereby authorized and required to raise and levy on the inhabitants of the parish where such party or parties may be fitted out, such sum or sums of money as may be requisite and necessary for the pay, hire, maintenance, and rewards to which such party or parties may be entitled, and as may be required to pay for such slave or slaves as may be killed or disabled in such party or parties, to be received, levied, and enforced as the other parochial taxes: Provided always, that nothing herein contained is meant or intended to interfere with the hereinbefore mentioned Party Law, or Militia Law, or any of the articles, matters, and things therein contained.

6th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case two or more parishes shall join in fitting out parties, the officer whose warrant, signed as aforesaid, shall be of the oldest date, shall take the command of such joint parties; and the other officers shall take rank and command according to the date of the warrants under which they shall be then actually acting and receiving pay.

An ACT for rendering more effectual two certain Acts of this Island, respecting foreign slaves and foreigners of a certain description; one passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and the other passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and one.—[23d November 1814.]

WHEREAS two certain Acts of this Island, the one intituled, “An Act to prevent any intercourse or communication between the slaves of this Island, and foreign slaves of a certain description, and for other purposes, passed in the month of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine;” and the other intituled, “An Act for establishing regulations respecting persons of a certain description arriving in this Island, or resident therein, in certain cases,” made and passed in the month of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, are not sufficient, under the circumstances of the times, to effectuate the purposes thereby intended; We, Your Majesty’s dutiful and loyal subjects, the governor, council and assembly of this Your Majesty’s Island of Jamaica, do humbly beseech Your Majesty, That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the governor, council and assembly of the said Island, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in addition to the declaration mentioned in the third clause of the last-mentioned Act passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, every alien who shall arrive in this Island after the passing of this Act, shall also declare to the naval officer of the port in which such alien shall arrive, the place of his or her birth, and the length of time of his or her residence in the country or countries, place or places in which such alien shall have principally resided previous to his or her arrival, and also the name of the ship or vessel in which such alien arrived, the country to which such ship or vessel belongs, and the name of the master thereof; and every alien who shall neglect or refuse to make such declaration as hereinbefore and in the said third clause of the said Act directed to be made, or shall make a false declaration thereof, shall for every such offence be proceeded against, as in and by the said clause directed, or on conviction thereof before any two justices of the peace, or members of the corporate body of the city and parish of Kingston, upon the oath of one or more credible witnesses, be committed to the common gaol, or some other proper place of confinement, until the pleasure of the governor, lieutenant governor, or person executing the functions of governor, shall be known thereupon.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any alien who shall, upon her or his arrival in this Island, receive the certificate from the naval officer or his deputy, as directed by the fourth clause of the said Act, such alien shall, within the space of twenty-four hours after he or she shall have obtained the same, appear with such certificate before any justice of the peace of the parish wherein such certificate shall have been obtained; and if in the city and parish of Kingston, before one of the members of the corporate body thereof, at their next sitting thereafter; and which said justice of the peace or corporate body shall, if he or they shall see no good cause to the contrary, by endorsement upon the said certificate, grant such alien permission to reside within the said parish or precinct; but if such justice of the peace or corporate body aforesaid shall see cause why such alien shall not be permitted to reside in such parish or precinct, he or they shall commit such alien to the common gaol, or some other proper place of confinement, without bail or mainprize, and report the same forthwith to the governor, lieutenant governor, or person executing the functions of governor.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the governor, lieutenant governor, or person executing the functions of governor, shall and may, if he shall think fit, cause every alien who shall so offend, or be committed as aforesaid, to be sent off this Island.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when and as often as it shall happen that no proclamation shall be issued, as directed by the seventh clause of the said Act, that no master of any ship or vessel shall land, or permit or suffer any person, being an alien, to land in any part of this Island, before the arrival of such ship or vessel in the port or place to which such ship or vessel shall be bound; and any person offending herein shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds for each alien so landed, or permitted or suffered to land as aforesaid, to be recovered before any two justices of the peace of the parish wherein such ship or vessel shall arrive; and if within the precinct of the city and parish of Kingston, before any two members of the corporate body of the said city and parish, the one before

Preamble.

39 Geo. 3. cap. 29.

41 Geo. 3. cap. 17]

Additional declaration to be made by aliens on their arrival in this island.

Punishment in the event of refusal.

Aliens to produce the certificate of the naval officer before a justice of the peace; and in Kingston before the corporate body, within 24 hours after obtaining the same; and permission to reside in the parish is to be granted them, if no good cause to the contrary.

Governor may order off the Island any alien offending herein.

Regulations for the conduct of masters of vessels, in the event of there not being a proclamation in force.

JAMAICA.

half thereof to go to the informer, and the other half to the poor of the said parish; and if any alien shall land in this Island from any ship or vessel, before the arrival of such ship or vessel in the port or place to which she shall be bound, against the wish and without the consent of the master of such ship or vessel, the said master shall immediately upon his arrival, report to the naval officer or his deputy, the names, colour, sex, description of person, the port or place where such alien shall have embarked on board his ship or vessel, and the place where such alien shall have landed; and upon neglect or refusal to make such report, or upon making a false report thereof, such master shall, for every such offence, upon conviction thereof before any two justices of the peace, or corporate body, as aforesaid, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, one half thereof for the informer, and the other half for the poor of the said parish in which such master shall be convicted.

Aliens are to appear with their certificates once a year before the justice of the peace, and in Kingston before the corporate body.

Penalty in case of refusal.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all persons not being natural born subjects of His Majesty, and not naturalized, residing in this Island, shall in and during the month of August in each and every year, appear before any justice of the peace of the parish in which such alien shall reside, and if in the city and parish of Kingston, before the corporate body thereof, and shall then show to such justice of the peace or corporate body, the certificate or passport under which such alien shall have been permitted to reside in the said parish; and if any alien shall refuse or neglect to appear as aforesaid, without a good and sufficient excuse, or shall appear without showing his or her passport or certificate, and without giving good and sufficient reason for not showing the same, such alien shall be committed by such justice of the peace or corporate body, to the common gaol, or some other proper place of confinement, there to remain without bail or mainprize, until the pleasure of the governor, lieutenant governor, or person executing the functions of governor, shall be known thereupon; and which said justices of the peace shall, within one month, lodge in the office of the clerk of the peace of their respective parishes, and the corporate body in the police office, a list of all such persons as shall have so appeared before them respectively, and shall also notify on the back of each certificate the appearance aforesaid of such alien.

Regulations for the conduct of captains commanding companies or troops of militia in regard to aliens.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon any person not being a natural born subject of His Majesty, and not naturalized, enlisting or being enrolled in any company or troop of the militia of this Island, the officer commanding such company or troop at the time of such enlistment or enrolment, shall forthwith take down the name of such person, his place of birth, place of residence in the parish, and length of time of such residence, his occupation and colour, of which he shall immediately make a return to the colonel or officer commanding the regiment to which such company or troop shall belong, under a penalty of ten pounds for each neglect herein, to be recovered before any two justices of the peace of the parish to which such company or troop shall belong, and if in the city and parish of Kingston, before any two of the members of the corporate body; and which said return the colonel or officer commanding the said regiment shall, within twenty days after receiving the same, transmit to the clerk of the peace of the parish in which such person shall be enlisted or enrolled; and if in the city and parish of Kingston, to the police office, under a penalty of twenty pounds for each neglect, to be recovered as last aforesaid; and which said penalties shall be paid to the use of the poor of the parish wherein such conviction shall take place.

Persons having aliens in their employ or resident with them, must give in an account of them to police officer, (if in Kingston), and to clerks of peace in other parishes, under penalty of £

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person and persons whomsoever, who shall have any person or persons, not being natural born subjects of His Majesty, and not having been naturalized, living in his her or their employ, or residing within his her or their houses, shall, on or before the twenty-eighth day of March next, or within twenty days after making a return of all such person or persons not being natural born subjects of His Majesty, and not having been naturalized, to the police officer of the city and parish of Kingston, as to such persons as reside in the said city and parish, and to the clerks of the peace of the several other parishes in which such person or persons reside, or in which his her or their plantation or house may be, whereon such person or persons as aforesaid are employed or reside; and in such return shall be set down the name, colour, country, and occupation of such person or persons, aliens as aforesaid, the length of time such person or persons, aliens as aforesaid, shall have been in his her or their employment, or the length of time of such residence as aforesaid, and also the country from whence such person or persons, aliens as aforesaid, last came; and in every case of neglect or default he she

or

JAMAICA.

or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, to be recovered in a summary manner before any two of His Majesty's justices of the peace of the respective parishes; and if in the city and parish of Kingston, before any two of the corporate body, upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, one half thereof shall be to the informer or informers, the other moiety to the poor of the parish in which such plantation or dwelling shall be.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, all person or persons whomsoever who shall employ or take to reside with him her or them any person or persons, not being natural born subjects of His Majesty, and not having been naturalized, shall, within fourteen days after such employment or residence, give in to the police officer of the city and parish of Kingston, as to such persons as reside in the said city and parish, and to the clerks of the peace of the several other parishes, in which such person or persons, aliens as aforesaid, shall be employed or reside, a return thereof, wherein shall be set down the names, colour, country, and occupation of such person or persons aliens as aforesaid; and in every case of neglect or default therein, he she or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, to be recovered as last aforesaid, one moiety thereof to be for the informer or informers, and the other moiety thereof to be for the poor of the parish as aforesaid.

And those employing any in future must, within fourteen days, make a return of them under the same penalty.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, all person and persons whomsoever who shall now have, or shall or may hereafter have any person or persons not being natural born subjects of His Majesty, and not naturalized in his her or their employ, or residing with him her or them, he she or they shall upon such person or persons, aliens aforesaid, quitting such employment or residence as aforesaid, give a notice thereof in writing to the police officer of the city and parish of Kingston, as to such persons as reside in the said city and parish, and to the clerks of the peace of the several other parishes in which such person or persons, aliens aforesaid, shall have been employed and resided; and in every case of neglect or default, he she or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

The like notice to be given on aliens quitting their employment or residence.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That persons giving in such returns as aforesaid shall pay to the police officer of the city and parish of Kingston, and clerks of the peace of the several other parishes, the sum of two shillings and sixpence for each person in such return so to be made to them respectively, and no more; and that the said police officer and clerks of the peace shall enter such returns so to be made to them respectively, into a book to be kept for that purpose, under the penalty of five pounds for each neglect or default, to be levied by warrant under the hands and seals of any two of the members of the corporate body of the city and parish of Kingston, if such neglect or default shall happen within the precinct of the said city and parish, and by any two justices of the peace of the parish wherein such neglect or default shall happen, and the penalties so levied to be applied to the use of the poor of the city and parishes wherein such penalties shall be levied.

Fee to the police officer and clerks of peace;

and penalty if they neglect to enter such returns.

And be it further enacted, That if any master or commander of any ship, vessel or boat, shall not comply with the regulations contained in the first section of the said recited Act, passed the eleventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, such master or commander, upon proof thereof in manner as directed in and by the said Act, shall not only be liable to the penalty imposed by the said Act, but shall also be committed to gaol for three months, by warrant under the hand and seal of one or more of His Majesty's justices of the peace, or by one or more of the corporate body of the city and parish of Kingston, if within the precinct thereof.

Punishment on masters of vessels neglecting to comply with the regulations contained in the act of 41 Geo. 3. cap. 17.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all negroes or people of colour from the Island of Saint Domingo found on shore here without a special license from the governor or the person executing for the time being the functions of governor, shall be deemed and taken to be persons of a dangerous description, and on conviction under any law respecting persons of a dangerous description shall be transported for life; and that any person who shall apprehend, and have committed to gaol brigand negroes or people of colour of the aforesaid description, shall be entitled to a reward of twenty pounds for every person so apprehended and transported, on presenting to the receiver general a certificate of the fact, signed by the

Negroes, &c. from St. Domingo found here, without a license from the governor, to be deemed persons of a dangerous description.

Rewards to persons apprehending them and to witnesses.

JAMAICA.

magistrates who shall or may pass such sentence of transportation ; and if any person shall be prosecuted and convicted under the eleventh or thirteenth clauses of the said Act, by the information of any witness or witnesses, such witness or witnesses shall be entitled to the sum of twenty pounds, to be paid by the receiver general of this Island, on the production to him of a certificate of such conviction.

Governor empowered to order search to be made for aliens, and to apprehend, secure and send them off the island, if necessary for public safety.

And be it further enacted, That immediately from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the governor, or person executing the functions of governor for the time being, at any time to issue orders to all and every or any person or persons whomsoever to make, search for and apprehend, and keep in safe and secure custody any person whomsoever not being a natural born subject of His Majesty, to the end that such proceeding may be had with regard to every such person respectively, as the safety of the Island may appear to require, and to cause to be kept in confinement on board any ship or vessel, or otherwise, and for such time as he shall deem necessary ; and also to cause to be sent off the Island every such person so to be apprehended as aforesaid, as he shall deem to be a dangerous or suspicious character with regard to the public safety and tranquillity.

Under such orders of the governor, persons may command access for search by force.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for all and every or any person or persons, under any such orders as aforesaid, to break open houses or closes for the purpose of effectually searching for all and every or any such person or persons so to be apprehended as aforesaid, if free access shall not be given, or may not be had for that purpose, and also to use and exercise any force whatsoever that may be necessary or expedient in order to carry into full execution any such orders as aforesaid.

Officers, &c. of militia disobeying such orders, to be tried by a court martial.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any officer or private of the Militia shall not obey any such orders as aforesaid, every such person so offending shall be liable to be tried by a general court martial and to the sentence thereof.

Persons sent off the island under this act, to suffer death if they return.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person sent off this Island under this Act shall afterwards return to this Island, every such person shall suffer death without benefit of clergy, any thing contained in any former Act notwithstanding.

Expenses incurred to be paid by the receiver general, after being audited by the commissioners of public accounts.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, and the commissioners of public accounts are hereby directed to authorize the receiver general to pay all such expenses as may at any time hereafter be incurred in the apprehending and transporting from this Island any person who may be apprehended and transported from this Island by virtue of this or the hereinbefore recited Acts, such expenses being first audited and approved of by the said commissioners of accounts.

Owners, &c. of drogging vessels carrying aliens or foreign slaves from one port to another without a passport, to forfeit 70*l.* for each.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any owner of a drogger or drogging vessel, being the master thereof, or the master not being the owner, shall take or carry any alien or foreign slave from any one part to any other part of this Island, unless such person shall have a passport according to the regulations made by the hereinbefore recited Act of the forty-first year of the reign of George the Third, such master or owner of a drogger as aforesaid shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of seventy pounds for every such alien or foreign slave, who shall have been by him carried from any one port to any other port of this Island as aforesaid, one moiety thereof to the informer or informers, and the other moiety to the churchwardens of the parish wherein the port shall be situated to which the said master or owner of a drogger as aforesaid shall have carried such person or persons, for the use of the poor of the said parish, to be recovered in a summary manner before any two members of the corporate body of the city and parish of Kingston, if the offence shall be committed within the precinct thereof, and any two magistrates of such other parish where the offence shall be committed ; and in default of payment, that such offender or offenders shall be committed to the common gaol, there to remain without bail or mainprize until the same shall be paid.

This act to be in force until 31st December 1817.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act, and every clause, matter and thing therein contained, shall continue and be in force from the thirty-first day of December in the present year, until the thirty-first day

day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JAMAICA.

Passed the Council, twenty-third November one thousand eight hundred and fourteen. (Signed) *R. Robertson, Cl. Com.*

Passed the Assembly, this twenty-third day of November one thousand eight hundred and fourteen. (Signed) *James Lewis, Speaker.*

I Consent,
Manchester.

Twenty-third November, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

NEVIS.

NEVIS ACT.

An ACT to prevent Slaves from selling Sugar, Rum, Molasses, Syrups, Canes, Cane Liquor, Live Stock, Butchers Meat, and other Things; also, from carrying off this Island Live Stock and Butchers Meat, without Tickets from their Owners or Managers.—[11th February 1790.]

WHEREAS the frequent robberies committed by slaves, of sugar, rum, molasses, syrups, canes, cane liquor, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, and several other things, render it necessary for the Legislature of this Island to interpose and endeavour to put a stop to such evil practices, which are promoted by the ease such slaves find in procuring purchasers, from whom they receive great encouragement to rob and steal, to the very great detriment and injury of the inhabitants of this Island: We, therefore, Your Majesty's most dutiful any loyal subjects, the governor and commander in chief of Your Majesty's Leeward Charribbee Islands in America, and the council and assembly of the Island of Nevis, do pray Your most sacred Majesty, That it may be enacted; and be it and it is hereby enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the governor and commander in chief of His Majesty's Leeward Charribbee Islands in America, and the council and assembly of the said Island of Nevis, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the publication of this Act it shall not be lawful for any slave whatsoever in this Island to sell any thing, except "fire wood, grass, vines, herbs, pulse, grain, roots, food made of roots, crabs, sea-fish, and the slaves own particular manufacture," without a ticket from under the hand of the slave's owner or manager, specifying the thing or things to be sold, and the quantity of them, with the name of the slave or slaves, and the day of the month, which said ticket shall only remain good and valid for the day on which it is given; and in case any slave or slaves shall offer any thing (except such things as are before excepted in this Act) for sale without such ticket from his her or their owner or manager, it shall and may be lawful for any white person whatsoever to take away such thing from the said slave and convert it to his or her own use; provided the thing or things so taken from any slave, at the same time, shall not exceed the value of six shillings current money; but if the thing or things so taken are of more than the value of six shillings current money, such thing or things and the slave or slaves in whose custody they are taken, shall be delivered to the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, or to the keeper of the common gaol in Charlestown, who is hereby required to secure such slave or slaves and the thing or things so taken, and to give notice thereof to the owner or managers of the said slave or slaves, for which notice and securing the said slave or slaves the said provost marshal or his lawful deputy shall be paid three shillings current money by the owner or manager of the said slave or slaves; and also the further sum of three shillings current money for the person or persons who shall apprehend the said slave or slaves; and the marshal or his lawful deputy, on receipt of the said sum of six shillings, shall deliver the said slave or slaves, with the goods so taken, to their respective owners or managers: Provided always, nevertheless, that if any person or persons shall claim the goods or any part thereof offered for sale, without a ticket as aforesaid, upon application to the marshal or his lawful deputy, he shall cause the said slave or slaves with the goods so taken, to be carried before any one of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the said Island, who is hereby authorized and empowered to hear and determine all matters

NEVIS.

NEVIS.

matters touching the same, and to order such slave or slaves a public correction, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes : And whereas for want of a law to restrain slaves from selling sugar, rum, molasses, syrups, canes, and cane liquors in the public markets of this Island, frequent depredations are committed, to the great grievance of the planters ; BE it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful, from and after the publication of this Act, for any white person whatsoever to apprehend any slave or slaves that shall or may sell or expose to sale anywhere, or have in their possession out of their owner's or manager's plantation any sugar, rum, molasses, syrups, canes, or cane liquor which shall be suspected to be stolen, without a ticket, as is hereinbefore directed, from their owner or manager, and to carry such slave or slaves, with the sugar, rum, molasses, syrups, canes, or cane liquor as aforesaid, before any justice of the peace in this Island, who is hereby authorized and empowered, according to the intent and meaning of this Act, to award such sugar, rum, molasses, syrups, canes, and cane liquor to the person or persons who shall or may apprehend such slave or slaves as aforesaid, and to order and direct the offending slave or slaves to be publicly whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes ; and if any person or persons shall presume to purchase any sugar, rum, molasses, syrups, canes, and cane liquor, contrary to the intent and meaning of this Act, from any slave or slaves, without a ticket from their owner or manager, such person or persons, notwithstanding the penalty hereinafter mentioned for purchasing without a ticket, be subject nevertheless to be indicted at the court of King's Bench and Common Pleas in this Island, as the receiver of stolen goods.

And whereas it is a practice for slaves to carry stolen stock off this Island to sell at the Islands of Saint Christopher's and Statia ; BE it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any master or commander of any boat or vessel, shall take or permit, or suffer to be taken on board such boat or vessel any live stock or butchers meat to be transported to any place whatsoever for any slave, without a ticket as hereinbefore is directed, such master or commander of such boat or vessel shall for any such offence forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds current money.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any white or free person shall purchase any thing, (except such things only as are before excepted in this Act) from any slave or slaves not having a ticket as hereinbefore directed, such person or persons shall, upon proof made before any justice of the peace in this Island, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds current money.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person whatsoever shall give any slave a ticket in his or her owner's or manager's name, to sell any thing without the privity or consent of such owner or manager, such person shall, upon proof been made upon oath by the owner or manager before any one justice of the peace, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds current money.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any person or persons shall take away any thing from any slave who hath a ticket, or take away the ticket from any slave, (except the goods mentioned in the ticket be all sold) or take away any thing from any slave which the slave is permitted by this Act to sell, without a ticket, such person shall, upon proof made before any justice of the peace in this Island, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds current money, to be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, by warrant from the said justice, directed to the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, or to any constable ; which fine shall be paid, part to satisfy the slave for the value of the things taken away, and the remainder to the poor of the parish where such things are taken away ; and if such person hath no goods and chattels sufficient to satisfy the said fine, such person shall suffer imprisonment in the common gaol of this Island three months, if the fine be not sooner paid : Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to make void any clause, matter or thing contained in an Act made in the eleventh year of the reign of his late Majesty George the Second, intituled, " An Act to amend, explain, and make more effectual an Act made in the fourth year of the reign of King George the First, intituled, ' An Act for the good government of Negroes and other Slaves in this Island ;' " any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And forasmuch as negroes and other slaves are not allowed to give evidence against any white or free person ; BE it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any person or persons shall purchase any thing from any slave, or carry any thing off
this

this Island for any slave, (except as hereinbefore is excepted) without a ticket as aforesaid, or shall take away any thing from any slave who hath a ticket, or take away a ticket from any slave, or take away any thing from any slave which the slave is permitted by this Act to sell without a ticket, and upon complaint made to a justice of the peace, the fact cannot be proved upon such person by any white or other credible free evidence, the justice is hereby required to issue his warrant to apprehend such person, who shall, unless he make oath to the contrary, forfeit and pay, in the same manner as is before directed by this Act, upon full proof made, any law usage or custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines and forfeitures imposed by this Act, and not hereinbefore applied, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, by warrant under the hand and seal of the justice or justices before whom the offender shall or may be convicted, directed to the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, or to any constable in this Island, commanding them and either of them to levy on the offender's goods and chattels; and after the expiration of three days, if the fine or forfeiture be not sooner paid, to expose the same to sale by public auction in the town of Charlestown, the one half of all such fines and forfeitures shall be delivered to the treasurer of this Island for the time being, for the use of His Majesty's forts and fortifications, and the other half to the informer; and if the said goods so levied upon, shall sell for more than is sufficient to pay such fine and forfeiture that shall or may be incurred by a breach of this Act, the overplus, after deducting all reasonable charges, shall be paid to the offender or offenders; and if any offender or offenders shall not have goods and chattels sufficient to satisfy the said fines and forfeitures, such offender or offenders shall be imprisoned three months in the common gaol of this Island, by warrant from the said justice or justices.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if action or suit shall be commenced against any person or persons, in any court whatsoever, for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, the defendant or defendants may plead the general issue, and give this Act or any other special matter thereof in evidence; and in case such defendant or defendants shall be found not guilty, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs be nonsuited, the defendant or defendants shall recover treble costs against the plaintiff or plaintiffs for his or their unjust vexation.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall continue and be in force for seven years from the publication, and from thence until the end of the then sitting assembly of this Island, and no longer.

Dated in Antigua, the first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the thirtieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Passed the Assembly, this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

William Higgins, Speaker.

William Burke, Clerk pro tempore.

Passed the Council, this twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

Roger Pemberton, Clerk of the Council.

Published in Charlestown, by beat of drum, this second day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

Roger P. Bridgwater, D. P. Marshal.

Passed by the Governor in Chief, the first day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the thirtieth year of His Majesty's reign.

Thomas (L. s.) Shirley.

Nevis:—February eighth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety. I do hereby Certify, That the Act as aforesaid is a true Copy, as taken from the original recorded in the Secretary's office of this Island.

Roger Pemberton, Dep. Secretary.

NEVIS.

An ACT for the encouragement of such Negroes and other Slaves as shall behave themselves courageously against the Enemy in time of Invasion.—
[4th June 1795.]

FORASMUCH as there are many negroes and other slaves in this Island who are worthy of being trusted and having confidence reposed in them, and therefore may be of great service to this Island, should the same be invaded; To the end therefore that encouragement may be given for every negro or other slave to behave themselves courageously against an enemy, We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commander in chief for the time being in and over all Your Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands in America, and the council and assembly of Nevis, do pray Your most sacred Majesty, That it may be enacted; and be it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every negro or other slave within this Island, who in time of invasion by His Majesty's enemies, or other attempt to be made on this Island, shall engage and courageously conduct himself in time of battle, and behave with fidelity to his master, so as to be particularly distinguished, the said negro or other slaves, and every of them, upon due proof thereof made to the satisfaction of the council and assembly of this Island, shall be rewarded either with freedom, or with a sum of money, as they may judge proper.

And to the end that the owners of every such negro or other slave who shall gain their freedom by virtue of this Act, may receive a full recompense for the loss which they shall sustain thereby; BE it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every negro or other slave who shall happen to be set free by this Act, shall be valued and appraised on oath by two of the neighbouring freeholders to the place where the owners of such negro or other slaves may live, before one of His Majesty's justices of the peace in the said Island, which justice of the peace shall give a certificate of the value to the owner or owners of such negro or other slaves, who are to produce the same to the commander in chief on the Island; and thereupon the said commander in chief, by and with the advice and consent of the council and assembly, shall issue his order or orders on the public treasurer of this Island for the time being, forthwith to pay the same; and in case it shall so happen, that at the time of the issuing of such order or orders, there shall not be money sufficient in the treasury to discharge the same, then, upon the treasurer's certifying the same on the back of such order or orders, the respective owners or holders thereof shall be allowed interest at and after the rate of eight pounds per cent. per annum, from the time of the said certificate, until the full value of every such negro or other slave shall be paid and satisfied.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any negroes or other slaves, at the time of invasion or appearance of an enemy, shall happen to be killed or maimed, the owner or owners of such negro or other slaves shall be paid the full value of every such negro or other slaves, out of the public treasury of this Island, such valuation to be ascertained and paid as hereinbefore mentioned with respect to the valuation, appraisement, and payment of any negro or other slave who shall be freed in consequence of their good conduct and behaviour against an enemy, and the negro or other slaves so maimed shall be made free, and be entitled to receive from the public treasury five pounds per annum, during his or their natural life or lives, as a maintenance.

Dated in Saint Christopher's, the fourth day of _____ in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth; and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

Wm. Higgins, Speaker.

Passed the House of Assembly this thirtieth day of May one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

John Huggins, Clerk of the Assembly.

Passed the Council, this thirtieth day of May one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

Wm. Burke, Clerk of the Council.

Passed by the Commander in Chief, at Saint Christopher's, the fourth day of June one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

John (L. S.) Stanley.

Published by beat of drum, in Charlestown, this sixth day of June one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

C. Simpson, D. P. M.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER.

An ACT for raising a tax of fifteen shillings per poll on all Negro and other Slaves, and six pounds per centum on the yearly value of all Houses, Warehouses, Stores, Shops, and Tenements within the several Towns of this Island, to be applied for and towards the purchase of a certain number of Negroes and other Slaves, for the use of the Public of this Island ; and for directing and appointing in what manner such Negro and other Slaves shall be employed.

[20th December 1789.]

WHEREAS it is eligible for the colony, and approved of by government, that a certain number of negroes should be purchased for the fortifications on Brimstone Hill and other defences of the Island, and employed on the same, and in lieu of all aids that might otherwise be expected, or that have hitherto been granted by the colony for that purpose ; We, therefore, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the governor in chief in and over all Your Majesty's Leeward Charribbee Islands in America, and the council and assembly of the Island of Saint Christopher, do pray Your most excellent Majesty, That it may be enacted ; and be it and it is hereby enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the governor in chief in and over all His Majesty's Leeward Charribbee Islands in America, and the council and assembly of Saint Christopher, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the publication of this Act, the commissioners hereinafter named shall and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to contract for the purchase of any number of male slaves not exceeding one hundred and twenty, in manner hereinafter mentioned ; and the said commissioners are hereby required and directed in no case whatever to contract for the purchase of any slaves but such as are healthy, able, and of good characters ; for which purpose the said commissioners are hereby required to procure and demand from the master or mistress of such slaves, and every one of them, a certificate under his or her hand, of the health, ability and character of such slaves ; which certificate the said commissioners are hereby required from time to time to lay before the council and assembly of this Island, before whom, or before a committee thereof, the master, mistress or seller of such slaves shall be obliged to answer upon oath all such questions as the council and assembly or either of them, may think proper to put concerning the ability, age and character of such slaves ; nor shall any contracts or agreements for the absolute purchase of such slaves be made, until such negro or other slave or slaves be produced before the council and assembly, and by them approved of ; after which, the said commissioners shall and they are hereby required to procure from such master or mistress an absolute sale of such slave or slaves to them the said commissioners, the survivor and survivors of them, and the executors, administrators, and assigns, to and for the use of the public of this Island, to be employed in manner as hereinafter mentioned.

SAINT
CHRISTOPHER.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners shall and they are hereby directed to contract for the purchase of the slaves in manner as hereinafter is limited ; (that is to say) that every owner, renter and possessor of a plantation in this Island, shall have a power to sell one negro or other slave, according to the limitations hereinafter mentioned ; and in case the owners, renters, and possessors of plantations shall not be willing and desirous to sell their negroes or other slaves in manner as hereinbefore is directed, and the commissioners shall be unable to get a sufficient number from such owners, renters and possessors, that then it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners to contract for the purchase of as many such slaves from any other person or persons whatsoever, as shall be sufficient to make up the number of one hundred and twenty, according to the directions and limitations hereinbefore directed ; and the said commissioners are hereby directed to conform to the regulations of this Act, in the contract for the purchase of slaves, in manner as herein is directed and in no other manner whatsoever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the slaves so purchased in manner aforesaid, shall be employed on the works and fortifications of Brimstone Hill and other defences of the Island, subject to the immediate supervision of the chief

SAINT
CHRISTOPHER.

chief engineer stationed on the Island for the time being, who shall take care that the said negroes and other slaves be solely employed on the fortifications and works of defence of the said Island within the engineers' department, and in no other department whatever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners hereinafter named, or any three or more of them, shall and they are hereby authorized from time to time, as often hereafter as they shall judge necessary, to examine in what manner the said slaves have been employed ; and in case the said chief engineer shall refuse at any time hereafter to give full information to the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, or shall employ the negroes contrary to the directions of this Act, the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, are to report the same to the council and assembly of this Island ; and it shall and may be lawful to and for the council and assembly of this Island, at any time that it shall appear to them that the said slaves or any of them are employed in any other manner than directed by this Act, to make a representation of the same to the commander in chief of His Majesty's troops for the time being ; and in case the said misemployment shall not immediately on such representation be rectified, then it shall and may be lawful for the said council and assembly, by a resolution of both houses, to sell and dispose of all the said slaves, and to pay the money arising from such sales into the public treasury of this Island, for the use of the public thereof, and to be applied in such manner as the council and assembly and the governor or commander in chief for the time being shall direct ; and it shall and may be lawful to and for the council and assembly, at any time that it shall appear to them that any steps shall be taken for the removal of any of the said slaves from this Island, by a resolution of both houses to sell and dispose of all the said slaves, and to pay the money arising from such sales into the public treasury, for the use of the public of this Island, to be applied in such manner as the council and assembly and the governor or commander in chief for the time being shall direct.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners hereinafter named, or the survivors or survivor of them, and the executors, administrators and assigns of such survivor, are hereby required and directed to sell and dispose of all such slaves hereinbefore directed to be purchased for the use of the public, as soon as the fortification of Brimstone Hill and the other defences of the Island shall be completed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the monies arising from the sale of such slaves shall be paid into the public treasury of this Island, within ten days after the day of such sale, by the said commissioners, or the survivors or survivor of them, and the executors administrators and assigns of such survivor, under the penalty of treble the amount of the sum that they or either of them shall retain in their or either of their hands, to be applied in such manner as the council and assembly and the governor or commander in chief for the time being shall direct and appoint.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the council and assembly of the Island for the time being, or any seven of them, shall be and they are hereby named and appointed commissioners for executing the several duties enjoined by this Act.

And for raising a fund sufficient for the purchasing of the slaves hereinbefore mentioned ; BE it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every owner, renter, or possessor of negroes and other slaves within this Island, shall stand charged and is hereby charged with the payment of fifteen shillings per poll for every negro or other slave of which he or she shall be severally owner, renter or possessor ; and every owner, renter, or possessor of any houses, warehouses, stores, shops or tenements within the several towns of this Island, shall be chargeable, and is hereby charged at and after the rate of six pounds per centum on the yearly value of all such houses, warehouses, stores, shops and tenements of which he or she shall be owner, renter or possessor ; which said tax or duty of fifteen shillings per poll on all negroes and other slaves, and of six pounds per centum on the yearly value of all houses, warehouses, stores, shops and tenements within the several towns of this Island, shall be paid at such times and in such manner as is hereinafter mentioned, (that is to say) five shillings per poll on all negroes and other slaves, and two per centum on the yearly value of all houses, warehouses, stores, shops and tenements, part thereof at or upon the first day of

June,

407

SAINT
CHRISTOPHER.

June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety; five shillings more per poll, and two per centum on the yearly value on all houses, warehouses, stores, shops and tenements; other part thereof, at or upon the first day of June which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one; five shillings per poll, and two per centum on the said yearly value of all houses, warehouses, stores, shops and tenements, residue thereof, at or upon the first day of June which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, to be paid and applied for the payment of the slaves hereinafter directed to be purchased for the use of the public of this Island.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the owners, renters, and possessors of negroes and other slaves, and in their absence from the Island, their attornies and managers, guardian, executor, or administrator, shall deliver to the respective persons hereinafter named, on or before the first day of May in each and every year during the continuance of this Act, in such places as they by their several precepts shall direct and appoint, a true and exact list or account upon oath of all and every the slaves of which he she or they are owners, renters, or possessors, or of which they are the attornies or managers, guardians, executors or administrators, at the several times prescribed for delivering such list or account; which oath the said persons hereinafter appointed to take and receive such lists or account, and every of them, is and are hereby empowered and authorized and required to administer; and if any owner, renter, possessor, attorney, manager, guardian, executor or administrator, shall neglect or refuse to deliver in such list or account upon oath, at such days and times as by this Act is directed, such person or persons so neglecting or refusing shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred pounds current money of this Island, to be recovered and applied in manner as hereinafter is mentioned and declared.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several persons, or any two of them, in and by this Act nominated and appointed to take the lists of negroes and other slaves, and assessments of houses, warehouses, stores, shops and tenements, twenty days at least in each and every year during the continuance of this Act, before such poll and assessment are to be taken, shall cause to be inserted in the public papers of the said Island a notice addressed to all owners, renters and possessors of negroes and other slaves, and of any houses, warehouses, stores, shops or tenements within the several towns of this Island, to appear on the day and at the place appointed by the said notice, and to give in upon oath such list of negroes and other slaves, and likewise the yearly value of their houses, warehouses, stores, shops and tenements aforesaid, which notice shall be deemed as valid and effectual as a personal summons.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several persons hereinafter named, or either of them, are hereby nominated and appointed to take the lists of slaves and assessment of houses, warehouses, stores, shops and tenements, for the several parishes hereinafter mentioned, (that is to say) for the parish of Saint George Basseterre, the honourable Archibald Esdaile, Webbe Hobson, and Alexander Fraser, esquires; for the parish of Saint Peter Basseterre, the honourable Samuel Crooke, James Tyson and John Tyson, esquires; for the parish of Saint Mary Bayon, the honourable John Smith, Thomas Clement Caines and George Akers, esquires; for the parish of Christ Church Nicola Town, the honourable Abraham Charles Adye, James Ottley and Nicholas Richards, esquires; for the parish of Saint John's Capisterre, the honourable Robert Thomson, John Woodley, Thomas Caines and John Hutchinson Wallwin, esquires; for the parish of Saint Paul's Capisterre, the honourable Lewis Brotherson, Benjamin Markham Brotherson and Joseph Rawlins, esquires; for the parish of Saint Ann Sandy Point, the honourable Edward Parson, Richard Rawlins, Ralph Adye and William Digby Lawler esquires; for the parish of Saint Thomas Middle Island, the honourable John George Goldfrap, Stedman Rawlins and Henry Rawlins, esquires; for the parish of Trinity Palmetto Point, the honourable Archibald Esdaile, William Tyson, George Tyson and John Rawlins, esquires: Which said several lists and assessments as aforesaid the said several persons are hereby required duly to return and deliver to the treasurer of this Island, or to such persons as he shall for that purpose appoint, within ten days after taking such list and making such assessment as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said treasurer shall and is hereby obliged and authorized forthwith to prosecute all such persons

SAINT
CHRISTOPHER.

as shall refuse or neglect to give in a list of their negroes and other slaves, or the yearly value of their houses, warehouses, stores, shops and tenements, within the several towns of the said Island, agreeable to the notice inserted as aforesaid, and the directions of this Act, under the penalty of five hundred pounds, to be recovered and applied in manner as by this Act is hereinafter declared.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case of the death or absence from the Island of any of the persons nominated to take and receive such lists, and to make such assessments aforesaid, in the times hereinbefore mentioned, then the first person in command in this Island shall and he is hereby authorized and empowered, by warrant under his hand and seal, to appoint others in the stead of such as are dead or absent; which said persons, after the appointment, shall be enjoined and obliged to follow the directions of this Act, and upon neglect or default so to do, shall be liable to the penalty of two hundred pounds current money, to be recovered and applied as hereinafter is directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the treasurer shall, within the space of eight days next before the day of each payment, affix or cause to be affixed in every parish of this Island, at the church door, or other most conspicuous place, notices in writing, and shall advertise such notice also in the public newspapers in this Island, that all and every person or persons, being owners, renters, or possessors of slaves, or, in their absence, their attornies or managers, guardians, executors and administrators, and all owners, renters or possessors of any houses, warehouses, stores, shops or tenements within the several towns of this Island, are required and enjoined, on such days of payment, to come to such place as the said treasurer shall direct or appoint, and to discharge and pay such said taxes according to the list of negroes and other slaves, and the assessment of the yearly value of all houses, warehouses, stores, shops and tenements within the several towns in this Island, that shall be delivered to him by the several persons by this Act appointed and directed; and the said treasurer is hereby required to do and advertise in like manner yearly and every year during the continuance of this Act, for payment of the taxes and assessments as aforesaid; and in case any the persons above mentioned should neglect or make default in payment of the said taxes on the days for that purpose hereinbefore limited, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the first person in command in this Island, and he is hereby required, upon oath made by the said treasurer, what sum of money is due and in arrear from such defaulter or defaulters, under his hand and seal, forthwith to issue his warrant or warrants, directed to the provost marshal of this Island, or his lawful deputy, directing him forthwith to distrain on the goods and chattels of such defaulter or defaulters, and for want thereof, to levy on the lands and tenements of such defaulter or defaulters, sufficient to pay and satisfy such sum or sums of money so due and in arrear; which said goods and chattels, lands and tenements so distrained or levied on, shall be sold within twenty days next after such distress or levy, rendering the overplus, if any be, after deducting all reasonable and accustomed fees, to the owners of such said goods and chattels, lands and tenements: Provided always, that such sale shall be made in the nearest town to the place the said goods and chattels, lands and tenements shall be so distrained or levied upon, in the presence of six credible white persons at the least; any thing in this Act contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case the provost-marshal, or his lawful deputy, shall refuse or neglect to make such distress or levy in ten days after the aforesaid warrant or warrants shall be delivered to him by the treasurer aforesaid, or shall refuse or neglect well and truly to pay to the treasurer aforesaid, in gold or silver money, as he by such warrant or warrants shall have distrained or levied for, in ten days after such distress or levy, for each and every such refusal or neglect, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred pounds current money, to be recovered and applied as hereinafter is expressed and declared: And further, that the said provost marshal or his lawful deputy, their heirs executors and administrators, shall not be discharged or acquitted, but they and every of them shall to all intents and purposes be liable to make good all deficiencies proceeding from such neglect or refusal as aforesaid, and also all such fines and forfeitures as the said provost marshal or lawful deputy shall incur by virtue of this Act; any thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the sum or sums of money which shall be collected and raised by virtue of this Act, shall be applied towards making payment to all such persons as shall have sold and disposed of any slave or slaves to the use of the public of this Island, in manner as herein-after is directed; (that is to say,) the treasurer shall pay to each and every person who shall have sold and disposed of one or more slaves, one-third of the amount of his or her demand against the public of this Island for the sale of such slave or slaves, within three months after the first payment of the taxes raised and imposed by virtue of this Act, and which will become due and payable on the first day of June one thousand seven hundred and ninety, one-third of the balance arising to the person or persons aforesaid, for or on account of such slave or slaves as aforesaid, shall be made within three months after the second payment of the said taxes hereby raised and imposed, and which will become payable on the first day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one; and the remainder or residue of such amount as aforesaid, shall be made to such person or persons as aforesaid, within three months after the last payment of the taxes hereby laid and imposed, and which will become payable on the first day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two; and the residue of all monies arising by virtue of this Act, not herein disposed of, shall be paid and applied in such manner as the governor in chief or commander on the Island, with the consent of the council and assembly, shall direct and appoint.

And for the better ascertaining the exact sums due to the said before-mentioned persons, BE it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the first person in command in this Island shall and is hereby required to issue orders on the treasurer for the several sums which shall become payable as aforesaid, which orders the said treasurer is hereby directed to register and pay in manner as hereinbefore is directed, to the several persons aforesaid in rotation, according to the date of the registry of their several orders: Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful to and for any person or persons having demands against the public as before mentioned, to discount with the treasurer any tax or taxes he she or they or any other person or persons whatsoever may have to pay into the treasury from time to time by virtue of this Act, as far as the amount of the sum or sums of money they are so entitled to receive, according to the limitations of payment hereinbefore directed, any thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the treasurer shall at any time or times during the continuance of this Act neglect or delay for the space of twenty days to apply to the chief person in command in this Island for his warrant or warrants of distress against all and every person who shall refuse or neglect to make payment of their said taxes; or if he shall neglect or delay to deliver the said warrant or warrants of distress to the provost marshal or his lawful deputy three days after the same is granted, or shall employ, convert or dispose of any of the money arising or to arise by virtue of this Act, to any other uses or purposes than such as are herein directed and appointed, or if he shall neglect or refuse yearly and every year, or oftener if required, to lay before the council and assembly of this Island, or a committee of both, or either, for that purpose to be appointed, and to render and give to them a just and regular account of all and singular receipts, disbursements and dispositions of money arising by virtue of the same, in order to their being by them viewed and examined, the said treasurer, his heirs executors administrators and securities, shall not be discharged and acquitted, but he they and every of them shall to all intents and purposes be liable to make good the same, until such time as his said accounts shall have been viewed and examined in manner aforesaid, and also in every and each of the said cases he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand pounds current money of this Island, to be recovered and applied in manner as hereinafter is declared.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the penalties and forfeitures in and by this Act laid and imposed, shall go and be disposed of in manner following; (that is to say) two third parts thereof to go and be applied to the use of the public of this Island, and the other third part thereof to such person or persons who shall inform and sue for the same, to be recovered in any of His Majesty's courts of record in this Island, by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, in which no essoign, protection or wager of law, or any more than one imparlance shall be allowed.

And

SAINT
CHRISTOPHER.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any action, suit or information shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person or persons for any matter or thing by him or them done in pursuance or execution of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the defendant or defendants in any such suit or action, to plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial thereupon to be had; and if the plaintiff in such suit be non-suited, discontinue his action, or verdict be found against him, or judgment be awarded against him, or demurrer, in each and every of the said cases such plaintiff shall pay treble costs of suit.

Dated the day of in the year of the
reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great
Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth; and in
the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and

Read, and passed the Assembly, this 29th day of October 1789.

John Garnett, Speaker.

James Ward, Clerk of Assembly.

Read, and passed the Council, this 18th day of November 1789.

E. Morre, Clerk of Council.

Thomas  *Shirley.*

SAINT CHRISTOPHER'S:

Published in the town of Basseterre, on Monday the twenty-first, and in the towns of Old Road and Sandy Point, on Tuesday the twenty-second days of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

George Berkeley, Deputy P. Marshal.

AN ACT to restrain Thefts committed by Negro and other Slaves; and to prevent the dishonest Traffick carried on by such as deal with them.—
[4th May 1790.]

WHEREAS it is become highly necessary, in order to restrain the thefts committed by negro and other slaves, and to prevent the dishonest traffick carried on by such as deal with them, that the present laws should be put in force, and further regulations added to them; We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the governor in chief of all Your Majesty's Leeward Charribbee Islands in America, and council and assembly of the said Island of Saint Christopher, pray Your most excellent Majesty, That it may be enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any negro or other slave shall have in his possession in any of the towns in this Island, or in any of the roads leading to the same, any sugar, syrup, cotton, molasses, rum, canes, sprouts, pewter, brass, copper, iron, oats, lumber of all kinds, plantation articles or utensils, or any kind of merchandize, except such provisions as may have been given them for allowance, without a ticket or paper from his master or mistress containing an account of the same, in his possession, or without his master or mistress being present, every such negro or other slave shall be apprehended and carried before some justice of the peace of the said Island, who shall by his warrant commit such negro or other slave to the public gaol or cages of the said Island, there to remain until the said justice or some other shall try the said negro or other slave; provided that such trial shall be had within the space of forty-eight hours after commitment, otherwise the negro or other slave shall be convicted by such justice of such possession as aforesaid, then such negro or other slave shall be publicly whipt at such time or times as the said justice shall think proper; and every person apprehending and carrying before such justice any negro or other slave who shall be convicted as aforesaid, shall receive the sum of eight shillings and three-pence for his reward, in so doing, as a charge incident to the said conviction, and to be paid by the owner or possessor of such slave so convicted; and that such sugar, syrup, cotton,

cotton, molasses, rum, canes, sprouts, magoss and oats, which such negro or other slave shall have in his possession, shall be forfeited to such informer, and all such other articles hereinbefore mentioned to be returned to the owner, he or they proving their property in such articles.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any white or free person or persons shall treat for, cheapen or bargain or purchase, or cause to be treated for, cheapened or bargained for, or purchased from any negro or other slave, any sugar, syrup, cotton, molasses, rum, canes, sprouts, magoss, pewter, brass, copper, iron, lead, oats, lumber of all kinds, plantation articles or utensils, or any kind of merchandize, except such provisions as may have been given to them for allowance whatsoever, without such ticket as aforesaid, such person or persons shall upon conviction for the first offence against this Act be subject to the penalty of ten pounds current money, or if the goods shall exceed ten pounds in value, then to pay double the value of such goods, and suffer one month's imprisonment. And in case of neglect or refusal to pay the penalty, be subject to a further imprisonment of two months. And for the second and every other succeeding offence be subject to the penalty of twenty pounds, and three months imprisonment, or double the value of the goods, should the same exceed the sum of twenty pounds, and suffer the like imprisonment. And in case of refusal or neglect to pay the said penalty, be subject to a further imprisonment of three months; the one-fourth part of such penalty to be paid to the person or persons who shall discover such offence, and the other three-fourths to be paid into the treasury of the said Island, for the use of the public of the said Island. And if any negro or other slave shall be convicted before one or more justices of the peace of having purchased from any other slave any of the articles before mentioned, such negro or other slave so convicted, shall be publicly whipped, at the discretion of such justice or justices, not exceeding fifty lashes.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That in case any white or free person shall upon oath declare that he has cause to suspect and verily believes that any sugar, syrup, cotton, molasses, rum, canes, sprouts, magoss, pewter, brass, copper, iron, lead, oats, lumber of all kinds, plantation articles or utensils, or any kind of merchandise, except such provisions as may have been given to slaves for allowance, has been purchased from any negro or other slave, and is concealed in any place or places whatsoever, it shall and may be lawful for any justice, on such oath as aforesaid, to issue his warrant or warrants to search such place or places. And if any sugar, syrup, cotton, molasses, rum, canes, sprouts, magoss, pewter, brass, copper, iron, lead, oats, lumber of all kinds, plantation articles or utensils, as may have been given, or any kind of merchandise, except such provisions as may have been given to for allowance, shall be found in such place or places, and the person or persons inhabiting therein, or having the command of the same, shall not be able to give a satisfactory account of the manner in which the said sugar, syrup, cotton, molasses, rum, canes, sprouts, magoss, pewter, brass, copper, iron, lead, oats, lumber of all kinds, plantation articles or utensils, or other merchandise, except such provisions as may have been given to slaves for allowance, came into such place or places, that then the person or persons inhabiting or having such command as aforesaid, shall be considered as having purchased such sugar, syrup, cotton, molasses, rum, canes, sprouts, magoss, pewter, brass, copper, iron, lead, oats, lumber of all kinds, plantation articles or utensils, or other merchandise, except such provisions as may have been given to them for allowance from some negro or other slave, and be subject to the penalties imposed by this Act for so doing.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for the better execution of this Act, and all other Acts of a similar nature, there shall be appointed by the governor or commander in chief for the time being, at the recommendation of the council and assembly, two persons as supervisors of the town of Basseterre, one person for the town of Old Road, one person for the town of Sandy Point, and one person for the town of Deep Bay, each of which supervisors shall receive from the public treasury of the said Island the annual sum of fifty pounds, by even quarterly payments, as long as they shall continue in the said . And such supervisors shall from time to time be removable, and others be appointed in their stead, by the governor or commander in chief aforesaid, on the recommendation aforesaid, and not otherwise. And the said supervisors and every of them are hereby required

SAINT
CHRISTOPHER.

and commanded to be watchful and diligent in endeavouring to detect, and apprehend and bring to justice, all offenders against this Act, and all other Acts of a similar nature, and they are required and commanded, at any meeting of the council and assembly, when summoned or required by any member of the council and assembly, to appear and answer all such questions upon oath as shall be put to them, or any of them, either in the council or assembly, respecting their conduct in their said offices; and such of the said supervisors as shall neglect to appear as aforesaid, or shall be declared by any resolution of the council and assembly not to have been watchful and diligent in the execution of their offices, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of fifty pounds, to be paid into the treasury of the said Island for the use of the public of the same; and in case of refusal or neglect to pay the same, such supervisor so neglecting or refusing shall suffer three months imprisonment; and such supervisor offending as aforesaid shall forfeit his office, and be rendered incapable of holding the same at any time thereafter, and the said supervisor shall also forfeit all such sum or sums of money as shall be due to him for such salary at the time of being convicted, in manner as hereinbefore directed, for having offended contrary to the directions of this Act; and from and immediately after such forfeiture of office aforesaid, the governor or commander in chief for the time being, at the recommendation of the council and assembly of this Island, shall appoint some person to act as supervisor in the stead of such person so removed as aforesaid.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no negro or other slave belonging to this Island shall be permitted to be in any of the streets, or alleys of the towns thereof, between the hours of ten o'clock and five in the morning, without a ticket or note, or a lighted candle in a lantern, from his or her master or mistress. And the supervisors herein before appointed are directed to use due diligence in apprehending such negro or other slaves offending as aforesaid, and committing him her or them to any cage that shall be erected for the purpose of confining negroes, for which the said supervisor shall have and receive nine pence per day for providing each negro with provisions; or to the common gaol of this Island, to be examined and punished in such manner as any two justices of the peace shall direct for that purpose, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes. And the owner or owners of such negro or other slave are hereby directed to pay the expenses attending the apprehending, commitment and conviction of such slave or slaves.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any white or free person shall beat or ill treat, or take away from any negro or other slave, by force, or without his or her consent, any article or articles for which such negro or other slave shall produce a ticket, or shall beat or ill treat, or take away from such negro or other slave, by force, without his or her consent, any articles whatsoever, which the said negro or other slave is authorized to sell and dispose of, that then and in such case, upon complaint made to any justice of the peace in this Island of the same, by the master or mistress of such negro or other slave, such justice shall and is hereby directed to order such person or persons before him, and any other justice of the peace, in order to examine into such complaint; and in case such justices shall think it necessary, they shall examine such person or persons upon oath with respect to the said complaint, who shall then be compelled to answer upon oath such questions as the justices may put; and if he or she do not *make it appear* to the satisfaction of such justices *that he or she did not beat or ill treat, or take away by force, or without the consent* of such negro or other slave, any of the articles for which he or she are charged in such complaint, he or she refusing shall be fined at the discretion of the said justices any sum not exceeding ten pounds, current money, for each offence, to be recovered by warrant under the hands and seals of the said justices of the peace, directed to any constable of this Island, commanding him to levy on the goods and chattels of such offender or offenders sufficient to pay such fine, with all costs and charges attending the same; and for want of such goods and chattels to commit such offender or offenders to the common gaol of this Island for any time not exceeding thirty days. And in case any person shall refuse to attend such justice or justices of the peace when thereunto required, to answer any complaint made against him or her in manner as above directed, such person shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds current money, to be levied and recovered in like manner as is directed in the case of beating, ill-treating, or taking away any of the articles from any negro or other slave, *in manner as herein before is directed*; and for want of sufficient goods and chattels to pay such fine, the person so offending as aforesaid

aforesaid shall be committed to the common gaol of this Island for the space of three months.

SAINT
CHRISTOPHER.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every white or free person who shall be found selling by retail sugar, syrup, rum or molasses, shall be obliged, as often as required by any two justices of the peace, to produce a certificate under the hand-writing and with the signature of the person or persons from whom they purchased the same, and upon refusal thereof they shall be considered as having purchased the same of negroes without license or ticket, against the regulations of this Act, and suffer the fines and penalties as is hereby directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines and penalties laid and imposed by this Act, and not hereinbefore particularly applied, shall be paid into the hands of the public treasurer of this Island, to be applied in such manner as the first person in command in this Island, by and with the advice and consent of the council and assembly, shall direct and appoint.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any action, suit or prosecution shall be commenced or carried on against any justice or justices, supervisor or supervisors, or other person or persons, for any matter or thing done under or by virtue of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for every such justice or justices, supervisor or supervisors, or other person or persons, defendant or defendants in such action, suit or prosecution, to plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and in case any plaintiff or plaintiffs, prosecutor or prosecutors in such action, suit or prosecution, against any such justice or justices, supervisor or supervisors, or other person or persons as aforesaid, be nonsuited, or that judgment shall go against such plaintiff or plaintiffs, prosecutor or prosecutors, by default, discontinuance upon verdict or demurrer, that then such plaintiff or plaintiffs, prosecutor or prosecutors, shall pay to such defendant or defendants treble costs and damages sustained by such action, suit or prosecution as aforesaid.

Dated in Antigua the fourth day of May, in the thirtieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

Read, and passed the assembly, the 15th day of April 1790.

John Garnett, Speaker.

James Ward, Clerk of the Assembly.

Read, and passed the council, this 27th day of April 1790.

E. Moore, Clerk of Council.

Passed by the governor in chief the 4th day of May 1790, and in the thirtieth year of His Majesty's reign,

Thomas



Seal.

Shirley.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER.

Published in the town of Basseterre on Thursday the 6th, and in the towns of Old Road and Sandy Point, on Friday the 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

Geo. Berkeley, Deputy P. Marshal.

An ACT more effectually to provide for the Support, and to extend certain Regulations for the Protection of Slaves, to promote and encourage their Increase, and generally to meliorate their Condition. [April 21, 1798.]

YOUR Majesty's loyal and obedient subjects the commander in chief of your Majesty's Leeward Charribbee Islands in America, and the general council and general assembly of the said Islands, duly convened and assembled at the town of Basseterre in the Island of Saint Christopher, having taken into their most serious consideration the resolution of the Honourable the House of Commons of Great Britain, of the sixth

SAINT
CHRISTOPHER.

sixth day of April in the thirty-seventh year of your Majesty's reign, recommended to their attention by your Majesty's said commander in chief of your Leeward Charribbee Islands, in obedience to your Majesty's order, communicated by his grace the duke of Portland, one of your Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and having maturely deliberated upon the measures which appear to them best calculated to obviate the causes which hitherto may have impeded the natural increase of negroes already in these Islands, gradually, as they hope, to diminish the necessity of the slave trade, and ultimately to lead to its final termination, and desiring to grant unto the slaves in these your Majesty's Leeward Charribbee Islands every indulgence and encouragement which may tend to their moral and religious improvement, and to secure to them the certain, immediate and active protection of the law, as far as the same can possibly be extended to them consistently with that good order, discipline and obedience, which is absolutely necessary to preserve and maintain in all places where, from inevitable local circumstances, slavery must, with some restrictions, be tolerated, and desiring also to prevent as much as possible any instances of cruelty or oppression, and to compel all persons to treat their slaves with that humanity which is generally prevalent in these Islands; Do humbly pray your Most Excellent Majesty that it may be enacted and ordained,

1st. And be it, and it is hereby, enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That every owner or director of any slave or slaves within the Leeward Islands shall weekly and every week, under the penalty of ten shillings per head, for each and every slave under his or her direction, for every omission, purchase or provide, at the rate of the following quantities of provision, that is to say, for every slave at the rate of nine pints of corn or beans, or eight pints of pease, or wheat or rye flour, or Indian corn meal, or nine pints of oatmeal, or seven pints of rice, or eight pints of Cassava flour or farine, or eight pounds of biscuit, or twenty pounds of yams or potatoes, or sixteen pounds of eddoes, tancias or tyres, or thirty pounds of plantains or bananas, and also one pound and one quarter of herrings, shads, mackarel, or other salted provisions, or double the quantity of fresh fish, or other fresh provisions, all which said provisions to be of good and wholesome quality; provided nevertheless, that every such owner or director shall have the absolute and uncontrollable right of distributing and dividing all and every such quantities of provision so to be divided as aforesaid, unto and among all and every his slave or slaves, in such proportions, shares and allowances as he shall think proper, according to the different labour, size, age and strength, or otherwise, of all and every such slave and slaves, and as the same shall appear to him in his discretion eligible or right; but notwithstanding such discretionary power such owner or director shall actually distribute, weekly and every week, among all his slaves the whole quantity of provisions herein before directed to be purchased or provided, under the penalty aforesaid for every omission; provided also, that every aged, infirm or sickly slave, and every slave afflicted with any loathsome or contagious disorder, or every slave being incapable of labour, shall receive weekly and every week at least one full rate or rates of allowance aforesaid, notwithstanding the general and discretionary power of dividing the same herein before permitted to the owner, and notwithstanding any other power which he may have: And if any owner or director of any slave or slaves within the Leeward Islands shall omit or neglect, under any pretext whatever, especially under pretext of absence from the said plantation, or that the said slave is wandering about the towns, or other parts of the Island, or that he cannot be found, to distribute and share weekly and every week to any of his aged, infirm or sickly slaves, or to any of his slaves afflicted with any loathsome or contagious disorder, or incapable of labour, such full rate or rates of provisions as aforesaid, he shall forfeit for every such neglect or omission the sum of twenty shillings, unless such slave shall be provided for in the hospital or sick-house.

2d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for every owner or director of any slaves employed on any plantation in the Leeward Islands, to reduce and diminish, when he shall be actually making sugar, or cutting canes on such plantation, for the whole week in which he makes such reduction, the quantity of provisions hereinbefore directed to be distributed among his slaves in the proportion which one fifth part of the said provisions bears to the whole thereof, but on no account in a larger proportion; provided nevertheless, that inasmuch as it is necessary for ensuring the subsistence, which is the principal object of this Act, that in some of the Leeward Charribbee Islands, the provisions given to the slaves in crop-time should be increased, and may
without

without derogating from such subsistence be out of crop, diminished, that no owner or director of any slave within the Virgin Islands shall be permitted to make the aforesaid reduction, in any week in which he shall be or have been actually employed in the manufacturing sugar, or grinding canes; but every owner or director of every slave worked on any plantation within the said Virgin Islands, shall be permitted out of crop to make a reduction of one fifth part of the dry provisions hereinbefore directed to be given to his or her slaves, whenever he or she shall give and allow to each and every of his or her slaves as much land and time as shall, with his or their labour on such land, for such time, be likely to produce the value of such dry provisions; and provided also, that if the value of such dry provisions shall not be produced by such land, every such owner or director shall make good to every slave whose land shall be less productive, the difference between its produce and the value of the dry provisions to which such slave under this act would otherwise be entitled.

3d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That money shall on no account be given to slaves in lieu of the provisions hereinbefore directed to be purchased or distributed, unless in case of absolute and unequivocal necessity; and that if any owner or director of any slave or slaves within the leeward islands shall offend against this clause he shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds.

4th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever, or as often as any owner or director of any slave or slaves within the Leeward Islands shall commute or exchange for money, the provisions hereinbefore directed to be purchased or provided for such slaves, or any part of the same, he shall give and pay to and among his slaves at the rate of four shillings per week for each and every slave with whom he shall make such commutation, and also give and allow two half days in each week to such slave, to resort to the best market for laying out to the best advantage such commutation-money; provided nevertheless, that it shall and may be lawful for every owner or director, to divide distribute and share such commutation money among all and every of his slaves with whom he makes such commutation, and exchange in the same manner, and with the same discretionary power as is hereinbefore vested in him with respect to the provisions he is hereinbefore directed to purchase, procure and distribute.

5th. And whereas from the situation and local circumstance of many estates in the Leeward Islands, the owners or directors of such estates are enabled to allot portions of land to their slaves, more than sufficient for their support and maintenance, and from which such slaves grow rich, and it would therefore not only be unnecessary, but even unjust and ruinous to such planters, to compel them to give the same allowance with others who have not the benefit of such provision-grounds; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever the quantity of provision-land under cultivation with the owners time upon any estate in the Leeward Islands, shall be in the proportion of one acre of land for every ten slaves worked and employed upon such estate, and the produce of such land shall be in proportion to one half of the quantity of provisions, or in any larger proportion, by this Act directed to be purchased or procured for all the slaves so worked or employed, that then it shall and may be lawful for the owner or director of such plantation to diminish by one half, or in any other proportion, the quantity of dry provisions according to the quantity of provisions produced from such land, directed by this Act to be purchased or procured for and distributed among such slaves; provided the whole produce of the land so under cultivation, or the proportion hereby prescribed, is appropriated to the use of the slaves so employed; and provided also, that the owner or director distributes or causes to be distributed among them their full allowance or rates of salt or fresh provisions aforesaid; and provided further, that such owner or director shall attend the board of council in the Island, where such plantation shall be situate once in every twelve months, and then and there take the following oath, "videlicet."

" I do swear, that there are now slaves upon or
 " belonging to the plantation under my direction, in the parish or division
 " of , and that there is, under the cultivation of provisions
 " upon the said plantation, at least in the proportion of one acre of land for
 " every ten slaves thereon; and that the produce of the said land has been
 " for twelve months last past, or for as much of the said twelve months last
 " past as I have been owner or director thereof, together with the quantity of
 " provisions

SAINT
CHRISTOPHER.

“ provisions appropriated or distributed among the said slaves, fully adequate to the ratio of provisions directed by this Act to be purchased or procured, distributed and shared among them, and every other slave for the time aforesaid ; and that the said produce has been appropriated, and the said provisions have been shared and distributed agreeable to the directions of this Act, to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God.”

6th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every owner or director of any plantation within the Leeward Islands shall allot and give to every slave of which he is owner or director, and who is capable of working the same, a piece or spot of good well laying land of forty feet square at least, immediately round or close to his house, if the same can be done without pulling down or injuring any other negro house, and if it cannot be so done, then every such owner or director shall allot and give to each and every such slave, the same quantity of land in some part of the said plantation on which such negro resides, and commodious for his working the same, under the penalty of five pounds for every offence against this clause, provided there is so much land as is hereby required to be allotted as aforesaid, on the plantation of which he is such owner or director, not usually planted in canes ; and if there is not, he shall give and allow to every such slave as aforesaid, in lieu of the same, an annual compensation which shall be equal to the annual value of the land usually allotted as aforesaid, under the like penalty of five pounds for every instance in which he shall omit or neglect to make such compensation.

7th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every owner or director of any slave within the Leeward Islands shall twice in every year, that is to say, on the first day of January and the first day of August, provide for and give to each and every of his male slaves one jacket made of good sound woollen cloth, and one pair of trowsers made of good sound Osnabrigs ; and to each and every of his female slaves one wrapper of such woollen cloth, and one petticoat of such Osnabrigs : provided always, that in case any such owner or director shall think proper to furnish such slave with a good and sufficient blanket, and a hat or cap, with the consent of such slave, the same shall be in lieu of one suit of such clothes as aforesaid.

8th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That once in every twelve months each and every owner or director of slaves shall, under the penalty of one hundred pounds, appear before the court of King's Bench, or Common Pleas of the Island where such owner or director shall reside, and shall then and there take the following oath, viz.

“ I, A. B. do swear upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that I have truly and fairly distributed, or caused to be distributed or appropriated, for the last twelve months past, [or for so long as the said owner or director has had the direction of such slaves,] between and among the slaves under my direction, the full ratio of provisions and clothing as directed by an Act, intituled, “ An Act more effectually to provide for the support, and to extend certain regulations for the protection of slaves, to promote and encourage their increase, and generally to ameliorate their condition ; to the best of my knowledge, judgment, and belief, and without any fraud or intent to evade the said Act. So help me God.”

9th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every owner or director of any slave or slaves within the Leeward Islands shall give and allow to every such slave who shall be employed in any field-work, or any plantation, or in the carrying, digging, removing, or making up manure, or in the picking grass, or in any plantation labour, in the performance of which breakfast and noon-time is now usually allowed, at least one complete half hour for every such slave to eat his breakfast, and at that time to rest and refresh himself ; but no slave shall at such time be permitted to quit the field or place in which he is at work without the particular leave of such owner or director, or of the overseer, or driver acting under him ; and every such owner or director shall also give and allow to every such slave two full and complete hours at noon or dinner-time, to rest and refresh himself, or to procure, dress, and eat his dinner, during which two hours no such slave shall be employed in any work, labour, business, or manner whatever ; and any person offending against this

this clause shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not less than twenty shillings, nor more than five pounds.

10th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no owner or director of slaves belonging to any plantation within the Leeward Islands shall call or turn out to his work any such slave before the hour of five in the morning, nor shall any such owner or director continue any such slave at work after the hour of seven o'clock in the evening, except in crop-time, or from some evident necessity, under the penalty of five pounds.

11th. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whereas many slaves who have no owners or directors who can be discovered and compelled to provide for them, become incapable, from contagious disorders, old age, sickness, or other infirmities, of labouring to procure a subsistence for themselves, that in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for the vestry of any parish within the Leeward Islands, or the president of the council, or speaker of the assembly, or any justice of the peace, where there is no vestry, to provide, in a suitable manner, for the support and maintenance of such slave or slaves, and to prefer the accounts for the same against the public of the Island in which such slave shall be found or discovered; and the said public is hereby charged with and made liable for the payment of such account out of its treasury, or such other funds as it may choose to apply in payment of the same.

12th. Whereas to avoid the inconveniencies that do sometimes arise from persons manumitting and setting free their slaves when they are rendered incapable of service, by age, infirmity, accident, or calamity, to avoid the expense of providing a proper subsistence for such slave; be it and it is hereby further enacted, That if any proprietor of a slave shall manumit or set free any slave in his or her possession, who shall be rendered incapable of service from any of the causes aforesaid, that such proprietor shall be obliged to pay into the hands of the treasurer of the Island where such slave shall be so manumitted and set free, the sum of three hundred pounds currency, from which sum such slave shall be entitled to draw, half yearly, an interest arising upon such sum, according to the rate of interest in each respective Island, for his or her subsistence, during the life of such slave; and that upon the death of such slave so manumitted and set free the said sum of three hundred pounds currency shall be appropriated to the use of the public.

13th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every owner or director of any slave or slaves within the Leeward Islands shall keep and produce, whenever legally required, a full, true, plain, and weekly account of all the provisions purchased for or distributed or shared out among all or any of his slaves, and also of all commutation-money paid in lieu of the same; and also a full, true, and weekly account of the number of his slaves, under the penalty of five pounds for each and every week in which he shall neglect or omit to keep such account; and also an account of all clothing given to his slaves, with the times of his giving the same, and the number of slaves of which he is the owner or director at such times, under the penalty of twenty-five pounds; and if he shall refuse to produce such account or accounts whenever he shall be thereunto legally required, he shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five pounds.

14th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any white or free coloured person, who is not the owner or director of any slave ill treated as hereinafter mentioned, shall beat or ill treat any slave, or shall take away, or cause to be taken away from any slave, any article or thing whatsoever, for which such slave shall produce a ticket or note from his or her owner or director, authorizing him or her to sell or possess such article or thing, or shall take away or cause to be taken away from any slave any stock, vegetables, provisions, grass tops, voura, or any article or thing which such slave shall be authorized by any present or future existing laws, usages or customs of the Island wherein he resides, to sell or possess, or shall, after purchasing from any such slave any of the articles or things aforesaid, refuse or omit to pay him or her the price agreed upon for the same, or shall knock off from the head of, or pull away from, any slave, into the dirt or street, or trample on the ground, or scatter about on it, any such article or thing whatever aforesaid, or cause the same to be done, in any of such cases, on complaint made by the owner or director of the said slave, though it may be without oath, to any justice of the peace in or near the parish where the offence is committed, such justice shall and is hereby

SAINT
CHRISTOPHER

hereby authorized and directed, by an order in writing under his hand, stating the complaint made by such owner or director, to command such person or persons against whom such complaint was made to appear at a time and place to be specified in such order before him, and any other justice who may be then and there present, that such complaint may be examined into; and such justices are hereby authorized to take the examination of such person complained of upon his or her own oath, with respect to the said complaint, who shall be compelled to answer on oath such questions as the said justices may put to him or her; and if such person shall not fully answer such questions, or having been duly summoned shall refuse to appear as aforesaid, he or she shall be considered as convicted of the said complaint; or if such person, having fully answered such questions, shall not fully exculpate him or herself, or shall be otherwise convicted before the said justices, he or she shall be fined by the said justices, in any sum not exceeding ten pounds current money, to be recovered by warrant under the hands and seals of the said justices, directed to any constable, commanding him forthwith to levy on the goods and chattels of such offender, sufficient to pay such fine, with all costs and charges attending all the proceedings aforesaid; and for want of such goods and chattels to commit such offender to the common jail, for any time not exceeding one month; and such constable shall execute such warrant under the penalty of twenty pounds current money aforesaid; and the said justices shall and may, if they think proper, dispose of the fine to the slave so ill treated, as a compensation for the injuries he or she may have sustained.

15th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in order to remove any doubt which may arise as to the legality or propriety of punishing the owners or directors of any slave for any cruel conduct towards such slave, it is hereby expressly declared and enacted, that if any person shall cruelly whip, maltreat, beat, or imprison, or keep in confinement, without sufficient support, any slave under his or her direction or care, such person shall be indicted for the same in the superior court of criminal jurisdiction for the Island wherein such offence shall be committed; and upon being legally convicted thereof shall suffer such punishment, by fine or imprisonment, or both, as the judges or justices of said court shall think proper to inflict, and the said judges or justices are hereby authorized, if they shall deem it necessary for the further protection of the said slave, to order the marshal, or his deputy to sell and dispose of such slave to any person (except the owner) at public outcry, and at the best price that can be procured for such slave; and the monies arising from such sale, after payment of the fees, shall be paid to the person having the first lien thereon, and in case of no such prior lien, then to the owner of the said slave.

16th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall beat or maltreat any slave not belonging to himself or herself, such offender shall not only be indicted and punished for the same in like manner, but any punishment inflicted by the court of criminal jurisdiction for such offence shall not be considered as a bar to any action or suit at law which may be commenced by the owners of such slave, or be considered in mitigation of any damages which may otherwise be given or recovered for such trespass or injury.

17th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any justice of the peace shall receive any complaint or intelligence, which he in his own discretion shall think probable, that any slave hath been mutilated, cruelly punished, or otherwise maltreated, or confined without sufficient support, it shall be lawful for such justice of the peace to call to his assistance some other justice, and then such two justices shall be and are hereby authorized to order any constable to bring such slave before them, or, if the case shall require it, they are hereby authorized to go to such place where such slave shall be and direct such slave to be produced and shown to them, that such inquiry and other proceedings may be made and had as shall be necessary for the further prosecution of the offence; and that if such justice shall think it proper or necessary, they shall be and they are hereby authorized to send such slave to some public place of security, or to the workhouse, if any is provided in the Island where such slave shall live, to be there kept and detained, and supported at the expense of the owner or director of such slave until further inquiry shall be made into the fact according to law.

18th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any owner or director of any slave within the Leeward Islands shall fix round the neck of any slave any iron collar, with projecting bars, hooks, or any collar with a chain or weight thereto,

thereto, or shall put or fix upon any slave any chain, or any piece or ring of iron, either round the leg or any other part of the body of such slave, other than such as are absolutely necessary for securing the person of such slave, it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace, on information or view of the same, to order such collar, chain, weight, hooks, bars and rings, other than such as are necessary as aforesaid, to be taken off such slave, at the expense of such owner; and it shall also be lawful for such justice to issue his warrant to bring such owner before him; and if he is of opinion that such owner or director has acted wantonly and cruelly in the putting on or fixing as aforesaid any such collar, chain, weight, hooks, bars or rings, or that he was not influenced solely by the motive of preventing the future desertion of such slave, such justice shall and may bind over every such owner or director to appear at the next court of King's Bench to be held for the Island where such offence shall be committed, then and there to answer for the same; and, upon conviction thereof, to be fined at the discretion of such court, in any sum not exceeding one hundred pounds current money.

19th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any owner or director of any slave within the Leeward Islands, who may from sickness or any other cause stand in need of medical assistance, shall without loss of time procure such assistance for such slave; and also shall provide for and furnish such slave with all such food, wine, nourishment, and with all and every such other necessary and necessaries of every kind as the medical person, whose assistance he may call in, shall order or direct, under the penalty of fifty pounds for every omission.

20th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever any slave not under the age of six years, nor from natural decay, who shall die suddenly without having been visited at least forty-eight hours before his or her decease by some medical person duly qualified to practise physic, it shall and may be lawful for the coroner, or where there is no coroner, for some justice of the peace, and he is hereby authorized and commanded to hold an inquest, not consisting of less than three persons, on the body of such slave, to enquire into and return the cause of his or her death; and if any owner or director of any slave within the Leeward Islands, shall omit to give notice to the coroner or justice aforesaid, of the decease of any such slave under the circumstances aforesaid, within six hours after such decease, or shall bury any slave so dying, before he shall have given such notice, or within eighteen hours after the same, he shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of one hundred pounds; provided that the person taking such inquest shall in no case receive more than the sum of three pounds six shillings, to be paid by the public of said Island.

21st. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every white or free person charged with the murder or maiming of any slave, whether such slave belong to such person or not, shall be tried and punished for such murder or maiming, in the same manner, without any sort of distinction or privilege, as if he or she were charged with the murder or maiming of any white or free person whatever; provided nevertheless, that if he or she shall be convicted, such conviction shall not extend to or occasion any corruption of blood or forfeiture of lands or tenements, goods or chattels.

22d. And whereas the marriage of slaves cannot give any particular right either to the contracting parties or to their children, and it being unnecessary and even improper to enforce the celebration of any religious rites among the slaves in order to sanctify contracts, the faithful performance of which can be looked for only by a regular improvement in religion, morality, and civilization, and should not be immediately enforced by any compulsory methods, lest the violation of sacred vows be too often added to the crime of infidelity: And whereas it seems more eligible to encourage than compel such improvement in religion, morality, and civilization among such slaves, for the purposes aforesaid, and for other good purposes; BE it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every owner and director of any slave on any estate within the Leeward Islands, shall within two months after the publication of this Act, and also on the first day of January every year, convene and assemble together the slaves under his direction, and enquire which of them have a husband or wife, or more than one, and if an acknowledgment be made, in consequence of such enquiry, of more than one husband or wife, then such owner or director shall compel such slave making such acknowledgment, to elect some one slave only as his or her husband or wife; and when such election is made, such owner or director shall enter the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, and make the same as public as possible,

SAINT
CHRISTOPHER.

possible, by convening once in every twelve months all the slaves upon such plantation, and reading to them the same in a distinct and audible voice, at the same time extolling the good behaviour of those who have been faithful to their engagements, and reprobating the misconduct of those who have acted to the contrary, doing his utmost to keep together in harmony the parties who have made such election, and to encourage all the other slaves of which he is manager, master, or director, as they shall arrive at the age of maturity, to make such election as aforesaid, and adhere as strictly as possible to the same; and every owner or director of any female slave who shall have a child while she preserves her fidelity to such engagement as aforesaid, or is reputed so to do, shall in six weeks after the birth of such child, if the same be then living, pay and give to the mother of such child four dollars, and the same sum, with one dollar more, for every other child she shall bear and have under the same circumstances; and if any owner or director shall omit in any respect to comply with and fulfil the directions of this clause, he shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds for every such omission.

23d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every owner or director shall give to every male and female slave who shall live together faithfully and peaceably as aforesaid as man and wife, one dollar each for every year that they shall so live together.

24th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That as soon as any female slave shall have six children living, and who have been born during such cohabitation as aforesaid, the youngest of which shall be seven years of age, the owner or director of such female slave shall not oblige such female slave to do any other than light work, under the penalty of twenty pounds.

25th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no owner or director of any slave, nor any overseer, nor any other description of white men on any plantation, shall weaken the effect of the exhortations and enquiries enjoined by this law, by his own irregular conduct in cohabiting or having criminal commerce with any female slave who shall have elected her husband as aforesaid; every such person, for every such offence, being thereof convicted by legal testimony before any two or more justices of the peace, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds.

26th. And whereas it appears to be impracticable and ineffectual to endeavour to compel any slaves to adopt and conform themselves to any religious establishment, although they may be brought gradually to a considerable degree of religious knowledge by attention on the part of their owners and directors and the clergy; BE it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any owner or director shall in any manner whatever restrain or prohibit, or cause to be restrained or prohibited any slave (excepting such whose services are necessary on a Sunday) under his or her direction, from receiving religious instruction by attending on Sunday at any church or chapel, or any other place of worship held by the regularly established clergy of any religious christian sect tolerated in the Leeward Islands, or by receiving baptism according to the rites of the regularly established church or other tolerated christian church, such owner or director, for every such offence, shall forfeit the sum of five pounds; and in case any regular clergyman who has any living in any of the Leeward Islands shall refuse or neglect, when thereto reasonably required, to baptize any slave without fee or reward, on any Sunday immediately after divine service, such clergyman shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal and neglect the sum of thirty shillings; provided that such clergyman shall not be compelled so to do in case of the ignorance or ill character of such slave so requiring to be baptized, but that in all such cases such clergyman shall endeavour, by exhortation and instruction, to qualify such slave as he may so reject, to be there- after baptized and received into the faith of Christ's church.

27th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any slave shall be sick, or unable from any accident or cause whatsoever to perform his usual duty or labour, his or her owner or director shall cause such slave to be visited by some person duly qualified to practise physic and surgery, according to the laws of the respective Islands where such slave shall live, and shall cause such medicines, food and other necessities, as such qualified practitioner shall from time to time reasonably order or direct, to be duly administered to such slave, under the penalty of five pounds.

226.

28th. And

28th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every medical man so qualified as aforesaid, or a proper white assistant, shall attend each estate, to the care of which he shall be appointed, at least two days in every week, whether thereto especially called or not, unless he has notice in writing from the proprietor or director of such estate that his presence is not required; and such medical man or white assistant as aforesaid shall further attend at all times when especially called upon so to do by proprietor or director of the slaves respectively; and if any medical man shall offend against this clause, he shall forfeit the sum of five pounds.

29th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said practitioner, or his assistant, shall attend within eight hours after the call has come to his or their knowledge, under the penalty of ten pounds.

30th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every owner or director of slaves shall have, under the penalty of one hundred pounds, on the estate or place where the slaves usually reside, a commodious hospital or sick-house, furnished with proper conveniences for the sick, and a sufficient number of attendants; and shall, under the penalty of twenty shillings, either in his own person or by some white person under his direction, attend as often as may be requisite, at the hospital or sick-house, to see that the sick are furnished with the medicines that may be ordered for them by the said practitioner or his assistant in the manner so ordered, and also with such diet as the said practitioner or his assistant shall reasonably direct to be given.

31st. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a book or register shall be provided and kept on every such estate by the owner or director, under the penalty of forty shillings, in which the practitioner or assistant shall also, under the penalty of forty shillings, write in English language, opposite to the name of each slave so being sick, his directions as to the time or times of administering the medicines he intends to prescribe, stating the form in which they are to be sent, whether in pills, powder or mixture, or in whatsoever other form, and also as to the diet to be provided for the slave; and at the end of the same directions he shall write his prescriptions, in the form usually followed by medical practitioners.

32d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever any owner or director of any slaves shall have occasion to send a special call to the practitioner who shall have the care of the slaves under his direction, he shall send the same in writing in the said book or register, stating the time of the day or night when he sends for the same, to the best of his knowledge, and the name, age, sex, and bodily appearance of the slave or slaves on whose account such call is made, together with the most material or urgent symptoms which such slave exhibits, and any other circumstances that he may think will assist the said practitioner in forming a judgment of the case, and may enable him to carry with him such medicine as he may from such statement judge to be proper, if he can go immediately to visit the said slave, or to send such medicines or directions as may be of use, until he can visit him or her, or cause him or her to be visited by his assistant or some other practitioner, if he has such other urgent medical business to attend as to prevent his visiting the said slave immediately; and that the said practitioner, his assistant, or some other free person who may be kept to make up and dispense medicines for him, shall insert in the same book or register, immediately after the statement hereinbefore directed to be made by the owner or director of the slave, the time as nearly as he can when the said call shall arrive at the dwelling or other house of the said practitioner as aforesaid, under the penalty of forty shillings.

33d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every practitioner shall keep, under the penalty of five pounds, on every estate under his respective care, a small quantity of such medicines as may with safety be left in the hands of a person unskilled in the science of medicine, to be at hand in case of sudden emergency, with such directions as to their use as he may judge sufficient for the information of the owner or director of the slaves, which directions ought to be inserted in the first page of every new book or register so to be provided and kept as aforesaid, under the penalty of forty shillings.

34th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every proprietor of an estate shall employ some medical gentleman properly qualified, by the year, provided the proprietor of the said estate is not a medical man himself, and provided

SAINT
CHRISTOPHER.

provided such medical assistance can be procured upon reasonable terms, under the penalty of ten shillings for every slave upon such estate.

35th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon the first day of January in every year, or at the first meeting of the council and assembly of the Island wherein the estate hereafter mentioned may be situated, the owner or director of every plantation within the Leeward Islands shall, under the penalty of one hundred pounds, return upon oath before the council and assembly of the said Island a just and true account of all the births and deaths of the slaves on such plantation, and also of the manner in which, to the best of his opinion and judgment, the said slaves have been attended and provided for when sick for the preceding year, or during such time as he hath had the possession or management of such plantation; and if any proprietor, manager, or director shall quit a plantation where he has resided at any time between the first of January in one year and the first of January in the ensuing year, such proprietor, manager, or director, shall within ten days after he has so quitted such plantation, make out such return as before directed, up to the time when he does so remove, under the penalty last aforesaid.

36th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the doctor or surgeon of every plantation, shall on the first day of January in every year, or at the first meeting of the council and assembly of the Island wherein such estates shall be situated, return as aforesaid upon oath an account of the slaves who have died upon such plantation in the preceding year, or during such time as he hath had the care of such slaves, with the real causes of such deaths, to the best of his knowledge, judgment and belief, and also of the manner in which, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the invalid and sick slaves have been treated and attended to, under the penalty of one hundred pounds for every such offence against this clause.

37th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every owner or director of any female slave within the Leeward Islands, who shall be five months gone with child, shall keep and detain such female slave upon the estate to which she belongs, at all times when the other slaves are at work, but not employ her otherwise than in taking care of the children on the estate or other light work, and such owner or director shall upon no account suffer such female slave to quit the said estate at the times the other slaves are at work and employed thereon, nor shall any such female slave be punished in any other manner than by confinement, and if any owner or director as aforesaid shall offend against this clause in any respect, he shall forfeit for the same the sum of five pounds.

38th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever a negro woman slave shall be pregnant with her first child, every owner or director of such negro woman slave shall erect and build for her a roomy and commodious negro house of two rooms, provided she has no such house, and such proprietor shall not ~~chuse~~ to compel her to lay-in in the ward or hospital for lying-in women hereafter mentioned, under the penalty of twenty pounds.

39th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where the number of female slaves in any of the Leeward Islands in which a cargo of slaves shall be imported, shall not exceed the number of males, the sum of ten shillings shall be paid for every male so imported, and also that the sum of fifty pounds shall be paid for every aged and infirm negro slave imported into any of the Leeward Islands in any cargo, after the expiration of two years from the publication of this Act.

40th. And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every penalty and forfeiture imposed by this Act, not otherwise recoverable, shall be recovered by warrant under the hands and seals of any two or more justices of the peace directed to the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, who is hereby authorized to levy the same on the goods and chattels of every person or persons offending against this Act, and who shall be convicted thereof before such justices, and shall bring the same to sale within ten days after such levy, and for the want of such goods and chattels such offender shall be committed to the common gaol of the Island where such offence shall be committed, for any time not exceeding six months nor less than five days, at the discretion of such justices, and all such penalties and forfeitures shall go and belong to the persons informing against such offender: Provided nevertheless, that every person so convicted may appeal to the next superior court of criminal jurisdiction, if he conceives himself aggrieved.

41st. And

41st. And whereas many persons have often been prevented from supplying their slaves with sufficient food and clothing by the encumbered state of their property, their plantations and slaves being sometimes charged with mortgages or other encumbrances to so great an amount, as upon a levy and sale thereof to leave no surplus or fund for the satisfaction of debts due for provisions or clothing furnished for the necessary subsistence of their slaves, and merchants have therefore been discouraged from selling provisions or clothing to persons in doubtful or embarrassed, to the very great distress and danger of the slaves, and also to the manifest prejudice of mortgagees, or other creditors whose securities may either wholly or in a very great measure depend upon the lives or good condition of such slaves; BE it therefore also enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all debts which from and after the publication of this Act, shall be contracted by the proprietor or possessor of any piece or parcel of land cultivated and carried on as a sugar, cotton or coffee plantation, or by any proprietor or possessor of slaves, not less than twenty in number, generally employed as a task-gang, or by the lawful attorney or agent of such proprietor or possessor, for any species of provisions or clothing hereinbefore mentioned and directed to be provided for slaves, shall be deemed and considered as specific or prior liens or incumbrances upon all and every slave and slaves belonging to such plantation or task-gang, as far as the estate or interest of the proprietor or possessor of such slaves doth or can extend to pay and satisfy the same; and that all and every such debt or debts shall be paid and satisfied in preference to any other debt or incumbrance whatsoever, although existing before the passing this Act, except debts now due or hereafter to become due to His Majesty, his heirs or successors; provided such provisions or clothing shall have been actually sold and delivered within the space or term of twelve calendar months next before the commencement of any action or suit for recovering or enforcing payment for the same, and that such action or suit be commenced, proceeded upon, tried and determined in the manner and form hereinafter mentioned.

42d. And in order to prevent persons in distressed and embarrassed circumstances from fraudulently disposing of, or otherwise misapplying any negro provisions or clothing which they have procured in consequence of this Act, to the prejudice of their former or other creditors; and that such frauds may the more easily be detected and punished; BE it also enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That whenever any negro provisions or clothing shall be sold, and the person or persons selling the same is or are desirous that the slaves of the person or persons to whom or for whose use such provisions or clothing are sold and delivered, should be specifically bound for the payment of the monies due or owing for the same, a memorandum in writing of such sale and delivery, shall upon the same day be made and entered in a book to be kept for that particular purpose, and such memorandum or entry shall be signed by the person or persons to whom or for whose use the said provisions or clothing were sold and delivered, or by his her or their lawful attorney or attorneys, or known agent or white servant; and if the person or persons to whom or for whose use such provisions or clothing have been so sold and delivered, or his her or their attorney or known agent or servant shall sell, give away or exchange the said provisions or clothing, or any part or parcel thereof, then and in such case the person or persons so offending, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred pounds; and if such fine shall not be paid during the sitting or session of the court before whom the said offence shall be prosecuted, such offender or offenders shall suffer one year's imprisonment without bail or mainprize, in lieu of the said fine.

43d. And be it also enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That whenever any complaint or information in writing of or concerning the selling, giving away or exchanging any negro provisions or clothing, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, shall be made or exhibited to any justice of the peace, it shall and may be lawful to and for such justice, and he is hereby required to order and direct any person or persons, having in his her or their custody, possession or power, any book or books wherein any memorandum or acknowledgment in writing, of the sale and delivery of any negro provisions or clothing, shall be made or entered in pursuance of this Act, to produce before him such book or books, and also to examine upon oath such person or persons, or any other person or persons whom he in his discretion shall think proper touching the said book or books, or the entries made or contained therein, so far as the same shall appear to be necessary or material for the proof or support of the said complaint or information, and also to require or

SAINT
CHRISTOPHER.

take from the person or persons having in his her or their custody, possession or power, such book or books, a recognizance in and for the sum of five hundred pounds current gold or silver money, conditioned for the appearance of such person or persons at the court wherein such complaint or information is intended to be further prosecuted, and for his her or their producing before the grand jury and petit jury of the said court, such book or books or writings as in the said recognizance shall be particularly mentioned and specified, and for his her or their duly attending to give evidence or testimony at or upon the trial of any indictment or information, which shall be preferred or prosecuted for the selling, giving away or exchanging any negro provisions or clothing contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, or to the like purport or effect; and if such person or persons shall refuse to produce such book or books, or to be examined touching the same as aforesaid, or to enter into a recognizance to the purport or effect aforesaid, he she or they shall, by warrant under the hand and seal of such justice, be committed to the common gaol, there to remain without bail or mainprize, until he she or they shall submit to produce such book or books, and be examined touching the same, and to enter into such recognizance as aforesaid.

44th. And be it further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if upon the trial of any indictment or information which may be prosecuted for the said offence, it shall appear to the court and jury before whom such indictment or information shall be tried, that within the space of three calendar months next before the commission of the fact charged in such indictment or information, any negro provisions or clothing have been sold and delivered in pursuance of this Act, for the use of the slaves belonging to the plantation or task-gang in the possession or under the care or direction of the defendant or defendants to such indictment or information, and that a memorandum or entry of such sale and delivery in manner and form hereinbefore mentioned hath been duly made, and the said defendant or defendants shall not be able to prove that the negro provisions and clothing, for the sale, gift or exchange whereof the said indictment or information is prosecuted, were not purchased and delivered in pursuance of this Act, but upon the credit of the person or persons to whom and for whose use the same were sold and delivered, such omission or want of proof by or on the part of such defendant or defendants, shall be deemed and taken as sufficient evidence or proof to the grand jury and petit jury, that such negro provisions and clothing have been sold, given away or exchanged, contrary to the intention of this Act.

45th. And be it also enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That when any action or suit shall be commenced and prosecuted for the payment or recovery of any monies due or owing for negro provisions or clothing, and it is intended that such action or suit shall operate or take effect as a prior charge or lien upon the slaves of the defendant or defendants to such action or suit, or of his her or their testator, testatrix or intestate, under or by virtue of this Act, the declaration or counts in such action or suit shall not mention or contain any article, consideration or cause of action whatsoever, other than the sale and delivery of such provisions and clothing; nor shall the jury upon the trial of such action or suit find or assess any other or greater damages, by way of interest or otherwise, than the amount or value of the provisions or clothing actually sold and delivered to such defendant or defendants, or his her or their testator, testatrix, or intestate within the said term of twelve calendar months next before the commencement of such action or suit; nor shall any damages whatsoever be found or assessed in such action or suit, unless a particular account of the several quantities of the said provisions or clothing, and the price or prices at or for which the same were actually sold and delivered, be produced and proved in open court, and it be also proved that a memorandum or acknowledgment in writing of the sale and delivery of such provisions or clothing was duly made and entered in the manner and form hereinbefore mentioned and required; nor shall any other admission, acknowledgment or confession of the defendants or defendant in such action or suit, or of any other person or persons on his her or their part or behalf, be received or admitted as proof of the sale or delivery of such provisions or clothing or any part thereof, any law usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

46th. And be it also enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That immediately after the verdict of the jury shall be given in such action or suit, the secretary or clerk of the court shall add to the entry of such verdict the following words, viz.
220. " according

“ according to the form and effect of the Act of the general council and general assembly of the Leeward Charribbee Islands,” and the same words shall also be mentioned in the entry of any judgment which shall be obtained upon such verdict, and in any writ of execution issued upon such judgment, and also in the entry or notice of such execution in the books of the provost marshal, deputy provost marshal or other person to whom the the said writ of execution shall be delivered.

47th. And be it also enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all slaves belonging to the person or persons to whom or for whose use such provisions or clothing were sold and delivered shall be bound and be liable for the payment or satisfaction of any writ of execution which shall be issued upon any judgment obtained in such action or suit, in the manner and form hereinbefore mentioned ; provided such judgment shall be obtained within the space or term of nine calendar months next after the commencement of such action or suit ; and that when any writ or writs of execution have been already issued against the defendant or defendants in such action or suit, or his or their ancestor, testator or intestate, the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such action or suit, or some other person or persons on his her or their behalf, shall make oath before any judge or justice, of the writ wherein such action or suit shall be commenced of the monies which according to the best of his her or their knowledge and belief, are really and bonâ fide due or owing unto such plaintiff or plaintiffs, and deliver a true copy of such affidavit or deposition, after the same hath been filed in the proper office, unto the provost marshal or other officer whose duty it may be to levy the said writ or writs of execution, together with a notice in writing signed by such plaintiff or plaintiffs or his her or their counsel or attorney, requiring the said provost marshal, deputy provost marshal or other officer, if any money should be received by him under or by virtue of the said writ or writs of execution, to keep and retain so much of the said monies as will be sufficient to satisfy any judgment which may thereafter be obtained in such action or suit.

48th. And be it also enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all judgments recovered against any executors or administrators for monies due or owing for negro provisions and clothing sold and delivered to their testator or intestate in pursuance of this Act, shall be paid and satisfied in preference to any other judgment, incumbrance or debt whatsoever, other than debts due to His Majesty, his heirs or successors ; provided that an action or suit for the recovery of the said monies so due and owing for negro provisions and clothing be commenced within one calendar month next after the will of the person to whom or for whose use the said provisions or clothing were sold and delivered hath been proved and recorded, or letters of administration of the goods and chattels, rights and credit of the person to whom or for whose use such provisions or clothing were sold and delivered hath been obtained, and that such suit be prosecuted to judgment with effect, and without any improper or unnecessary delay whatsoever.

49th. And be it also enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any doubt or difficulty shall arise upon the construction of any section, clause or sentence contained in this Act, such section, clause or sentence shall always be favourably construed in such manner and form as will best tend to promote and secure the protection and comfort of slaves, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act.

50th. And be it also enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any action, suit, or prosecution shall be commenced or prosecuted against any justice or justices, or any other person or persons, for any matter or thing done or performed under or by virtue of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the defendant or defendants in such action, suit, or prosecution, to plead the general issue, and to give the Act and the special matter in evidence ; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, prosecutor or prosecutors in such action, suit or prosecution, shall be nonsuited, or discontinue such action, suit or prosecution, or judgment shall be given against such plaintiff or plaintiffs, or prosecutor or prosecutors, upon verdict, demurrer or otherwise, such plaintiff or plaintiffs, or prosecutor or prosecutors, shall pay to such defendant or defendants treble costs of suit, for which such defendant or defendants shall have the like remedy as any other defendant or defendants have or may have in any other actions or suits.

51st. And be it also enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent or hinder

SAINT
CHRISTOPHER.

hinder the Legislature of any Island or Islands within the government of the Leeward Charribbee Islands from making and passing any law or laws which may be thought necessary or proper for the better subsistence or protection of the slaves in such Islands, or for explaining or amending any of the clauses or sentences in this Act hereinbefore mentioned and contained; so as such law or laws do not contain any clause, matter or thing which shall in any degree lessen or restrain any protection, privilege, or indulgence provided or granted to slaves by this Act according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

52nd. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all penalties hereby imposed and not hereinbefore provided for, shall be recoverable by indictment or information, in any of His Majesty's courts of record, within any of the said Islands where such penalties may be incurred; and that such penalties, when so recovered, shall be paid into the public treasury of the said Island, to be appropriated for the public uses thereof.

Provided always, and it is hereby expressly declared, That this Act shall not be in force or have any effect or operation whatsoever, until approved and confirmed by His Majesty, and such approbation and confirmation shall have been duly signified and published.

Dated in Saint Christopher, this twenty-first day of April, in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth; and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

Read and passed the General Assembly, this sixteenth day of April one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

O. Y. Ash, Speaker.

Jas. Ward, Clerk of General Assembly.

Read and passed the General Council, this twentieth day of April one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

E. Moore, Clerk of General Council.

An ACT for Regulating the Manumission of Slaves. [19 July 1802.]

WHEREAS serious inconvenience arises from a custom (which of late years has been very prevalent,) of bringing slaves from other colonies, and manumitting them in Saint Christopher, augmenting thereby most considerably the number of free negroes and of free persons of colour, and often turning loose upon the public very suspicious and improper characters: And whereas many frauds and abuses are daily practised by the production of false and forged instruments of manumission; We, therefore, Your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the chief governor of all Your Majesty's Leeward Charribbee Islands in America, and the council and assembly of the Island of Saint Christopher, do most humbly pray Your Majesty, That it may be enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of the chief governor, council and assembly aforesaid, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, every proprietor of any negro or other slave, or the attorney for such proprietor, as may be disposed to manumit any negro or other slave, must apply for permission so to do by petition addressed to the president of the council and the speaker of the assembly, to be laid before the legislature for approbation and consent, on the next ensuing meeting after the receipt thereof, unless such proprietor or attorney for such proprietor, shall lodge in the public treasury of this Island the sum of five hundred pounds current money, as hereinafter is directed by this Act.

2nd. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That unless the proprietor of any negro or other slave, or the attorney for such proprietor, do within the space of thirty days record such permission and manumission in the register's or secretary's office of this Island, the manumission shall be *ipso facto* void, and the person intended thereby to be set free shall remain a slave.

3d. And

SAINT
CHRISTOPHER.

3d. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every proprietor of any negro or other slave, or the attorney for such proprietor, on registering the manumission of any negro or other slave, being a native of or who has resided on this Island two years previous to the date of his or her manumission, shall pay into the public treasury the sum of five hundred pounds current money, unless he or she hath obtained the permission of the council and assembly as aforesaid; but if such negro or other slave so to be manumitted, be not a native or a resident as aforesaid, the proprietor of such slave shall pay into the public treasury the sum of one thousand pounds current money, on registering such manumission.

4th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the secretary of register shall record any letter or instrument of manumission without the treasurer's receipt for the sum or sums hereinbefore directed to be paid be produced to him or the permission of the council and assembly as aforesaid, he shall forfeit to the public the sum or sums which the proprietor is directed by this Act to pay on registering such permission.

5th. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no negro or other slave, to whom his or her freedom may after the first day of March next be by the will of his or her master or mistress bequeathed, shall enjoy the same, unless the aforesaid sum of five hundred pounds current money shall have been devised by such testator or testatrix, and be paid by his or her executor or executors, executrix or executrixes, into the public treasury of this Island, within six months after the death of such master or mistress.

Provided always, that such executor or executors, executrix or executrixes may have leave to apply to the legislature for their consent to such manumission, which being obtained, such negro or other slave shall possess his or her freedom, without paying such sum of five hundred pounds as hereinbefore is directed to be paid into the public treasury of this Island.

And provided further, That in case any proprietor of any negro or other slave or slaves, shall, by any contract in writing or otherwise, dispense with the service of such slave or slaves, and it shall be duly proved before any one justice of the peace that such person or persons has not exercised any right of ownership over such slave or slaves, and maintained such slave or slaves at his or her own expense, within one month, such justice is hereby authorized and empowered to direct the provost marshal of this Island, or his lawful deputy, to sell such negro or other slave or slaves at public vendue, and that the highest bidder shall be the real proprietor of such slave or slaves, and that the purchase money shall be paid into the public treasury of this Island, allowing the said provost marshal or his lawful deputy five per cent. and all necessary expenses.

Dated at Antigua, this nineteenth day of July, in the forty-second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith; and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two.

Read, and passed the Assembly, this twenty-fourth day of April 1802.

John Garnett, Speaker.

James Ward, Clerk of Assembly.

Read, and passed the Council, this 30th day of June 1802.

Samuel Tudor, Clerk of Council.

Passed by the Captain General, this nineteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and two.

AN ACT to explain and render more effectual an Act, intituled, "An Act to restrain thefts committed by Negro and other Slaves, and to prevent the dishonest traffick carried on by such as deal with them."—[10th June 1808.]

WHEREAS it will greatly increase the advantages derived to this colony by the appointment of supervisors, if such officers were rewarded with things and articles which they detect in the possession of negroes; now therefore, We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commander in chief of all Your Majesty's Leeward

**SAINT
CHRISTOPHER.**

Charribbee Islands in America, and the council and assembly of Your Majesty's Island of Saint Christopher, pray it may be enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by and with the advice and consent of the said commander in chief, and the council and assembly of this Island, and by the authority of the same, That from the publication of this Act every supervisor who shall detect and take from any negro or other slave any article which has been stolen, and shall apprehend and deliver up to justice such negro or other slave, shall retain such article for his own use and as his own property, unless the value of the said articles shall exceed the sum of five pounds current money, or such article shall have been stolen from a slave.

That every supervisor who shall take up and apprehend any slave who has been guilty of any robbery, burglary, theft or other crime or offence whatever, shall carry such criminal or offender to the common cage, and as soon as convenient carry him before a magistrate, to be disposed of according to issue.

That every supervisor shall and is hereby commanded to be particularly vigilant in the apprehension of all negroes and other slaves who he shall detect with any articles that have been stolen, or who have in their possession any article that is prohibited to be sold without a ticket, and also all runaways and deserters from the service of their masters, and all negroes who are drunk, or who have rum in their possession; and for the apprehension of every such offender the superior shall receive the sum of one dollar; and in case of his omitting to perform his duty in any such respect, shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds current money.

Dated in Saint Christopher, the sixteenth day of June, in the forty-eighth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third. by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith; and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

Read, and passed the Assembly, this third day of May 1808.

Jas. Ward, Clerk of Assembly.
John Garnett, Speaker.

Read, and passed the Council, this first day of June 1808.

W. J. Woodcock, Clerk of Council.

SAINT VINCENT.

SAINT VINCENT ACT.

An ACT to punish those who shall murder or maim Slaves in the Island of Saint Vincent and its Dependencies.—[23 September 1801.]

Preamble.

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, Drewry Ottley, esquire, commander in chief for the time being in and over the Islands of St. Vincent, Bequia, and such other the Islands, commonly called The Grenadines, as lie to the northward of Carriacou in America, and the council and assembly of the same, have enacted and ordained; and be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the maliciously killing a slave by any person or persons whomsoever shall be deemed murder, and the person or persons guilty thereof shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.

Clause I.

Maliciously killing
slave deemed
murder.

Clause II.

Maliciously wound-
ing a slave, a mis-
demeanour.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons whosoever shall severely, wantonly or maliciously wound, bruise, cut or any ways maim, disable or dismember any slave or slaves within this government, such offender or offenders shall be and are hereby declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and thereof indicate, and upon conviction of such offence before any court, to be held by virtue of a commission of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, or before the court of grand sessions of the peace, shall be fined, imprisoned or suffer corporal punishment, at the discretion of such court, any law to the contrary thereof in any-wise notwithstanding; and such fine, imprisonment and corporal punishment to be imposed is hereby declared in no manner to divest or do away the civil remedy or

Offenders, how pu-
nished.

423

remedies; which the owner or owners of any slave or slaves, or person or persons claiming the same in any right or manner whatsoever, shall have or take for such treatment of such slave or slaves.

SAINT VINCENT.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines arising by this Act shall be paid to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the public uses of this Island, and the support of the government thereof.

Clause III.
Fines vested in His Majesty for the public.

Dated in Kingstown, this twenty-third day of September, in the forty-first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth; and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

John Kearton, Speaker.
Edward Sharpe, President.

Passed the Assembly, this fifteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and one.

Herbert P. Cox, Clerk of Assembly.

Passed the Council, this twenty-third day of September one thousand eight hundred and one.

John Gloster, Deputy Clerk of the Council.

Assented to by his honour the Commander in Chief, this fifteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and one.

John Gloster, Deputy Clerk of the Council.
Drewry Otley.

Duly published in Kingstown, the eleventh day of November one thousand eight hundred and one, in the forty-second year of His Majesty's reign.

William Alexander, Provost Marshal.

An ACT to oblige Proprietors and Possessors of Slaves in their own Right, or Rights of others, Managers and Conductors of Estates, to give in Returns of Runaways, and punishing Obeah Men. [10 August 1803.]

WHEREAS there are many slaves wandering through the country under various pretences, many of whom claim to be free, and others to be in the execution of their duty, and from the want of an account of runaway negroes published by authority, it is absolutely impossible to detect the imposition, and to distinguish between those on their duty or those deserted; therefore, to facilitate the apprehension of such evil-disposed persons, We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, Henry William Bentinck, esquire, captain general and governor in chief in and over the Islands of Saint Vincent, Bequia, and such other the Islands, commonly called The Grenadines, as lie to the northward of Carriacou in America, and the council and assembly of the same, have enacted, and be it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every proprietor, possessor, renter, manager or overseer of slaves, shall, on the twentieth day of August, the twentieth day of November, the twentieth day of February, and the twentieth day of May, in every year, give in on oath to a justice (where any slave or slaves is or are run away) an account of such slave or slaves as may have run away, or be absent from the estate or their duty at that time, stating how long each slave has been absent, their sex, country and age, as nearly as can be ascertained, description of person, and also an account of any thing taken away by the runaway that may lead to detection; and every justice of the peace shall be obliged to receive every such return without fee or reward, and shall within seven days thereafter deliver the same to the provost marshal, or his lawful deputy, who shall cause the same to be published in the gazette, and shall charge the sum of three shillings and six-pence in his account with the public, for the returns of each period, which shall be allowed him, and shall be paid out of the public treasury of these Islands; and if any justice of the peace shall refuse to receive any such returns, he shall, on the oath of one white person before the court of sessions, forfeit the sum of fifty pounds current money for each and every such offence; and if after receiving the return or returns he shall neglect to transmit the same to the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, he shall, on like proof, in like way, forfeit the sum of fifty pounds current money, over and above paying all such fines, forfeitures and charges as may be incurred by any person or persons prosecuted for neglect, or refusal of return, to be recovered in the same court; and the decree of the court against the defaulter or defaulters shall be sufficient

Preamble.

Clause I.
Returns to be made of runaways.

Justice of peace obliged to receive returns and deliver them to provost marshal.

Penalty in cases of repeal or neglect.

**SAINT
VINCENT.**

Statement of pos-
sors of slaves to
be furnished by
provost marshal.

sufficient evidence for the said defaulter or defaulters to recover the amount of the fines and forfeitures and charges he she or they may have suffered by the neglect or refusal of such justice of the peace; and every person neglecting or refusing to give in such return, at such periods, to any of the justices of the peace in their neighbourhood, shall forfeit the sum of thirty-three pounds current money for each and every offence, to be levied by the provost marshal, or his lawful deputy, on the goods and chattels of the offender or offenders; and the provost marshal, or his lawful deputy, shall, on the first day of every session of the council and assembly, lay before them a statement of the persons resident in the Island possessing slaves, as delivered in according to an Act, intituled, "An Act for compelling Owners of Slaves to keep a proportionable number of White Protestant Servants, and a Statement of those who have made the aforesaid Returns on oath;" and those who appear to have neglected or refused to comply with the provision of this Act shall be deemed defaulters, and the amount of their fines shall be charged against the marshal, and be deducted from his account with the public, the same as though they had been received by him.

Clause II.
Punishment for the
harbouring of run-
aways.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any runaway be found harboured or concealed by any coloured free person, or if any runaway slave be apprehended in their house or out-house, or be employed in any manner by them, they shall, over and above the penalties inflicted by the fourth clause of the Act, "for making slaves real estate, &c. &c." stand two several times in the pillory in the public market place, from the hours of nine to eleven in the forenoon, proof thereof been made before two justices of the peace by one free witness; but if any free person shall be charged with the above offence by a slave, or on the confession of the runaway, the justices shall then admit the accused to prove their innocence on oath; but if the person accused refuse to prove his or her innocence by oath, or shall stand mute, they shall be deemed guilty and punished accordingly; but if they shall clear themselves on oath from the charges, the justice shall inflict such punishment on the accuser by moderate whipping, as may to him seem proper from the circumstances of the case.

Clause III.
Proceedings in case
of runaways dis-
covered on estates.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any runaway be found to have been concealed in any negro-house or watch-house, or employed in any negro ground of any estate, and the owner or director of the runaway shall give information to any justice of the peace within forty-eight hours, the justice shall then summon the proprietor or manager of such estate, and tender an oath to him, that of his certain knowledge the negro houses of the estate had been searched by a white man, in conformity to the ninth clause of the said Act, "for making slaves real estate, &c. &c." and within the time directed by that clause; and if he shall neglect to appear to the summons, or appearing shall refuse to take the said oath, or shall stand mute, he shall be considered as guilty of a breach of the aforesaid clause, and shall incur the penalties thereby inflicted; and every runaway so found, shall be deemed a separate offence, and incur a separate penalty, and the provisions of the aforesaid clause shall be extended to the negro grounds as well as negro houses.

Clause IV.
Providing against
Obeah practices.

And whereas much mischief arises from the practice of a certain description of people, known by the name of Obeah men or Obeah doctors; BE it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person, either white, coloured, or a slave, shall be convicted (if white or free, on the oath of a free person before the court of sessions, and if a slave, on the evidence of any slave before any two justices of the peace,) of practising any obeah, conjuration, incantation or divination, by any charm, ceremony, cards, sieve, bible and key, or by or with any means or instruments whatever, for the curing of any disease, or for the protection or injury of any person or thing, or for the discovery of any hidden matter or thing, or recovery of any stolen or lost goods, or shall administer any love potions or philtres, he she or they shall suffer punishment in the public market place by whipping, at the discretion of the court, if a free person; or the justices, if a slave; and in case it shall be proved that any person has died from apprehension or administration of any potion or drug, the offender or offenders shall be judged guilty of felony without benefit of clergy, and shall suffer death accordingly.

Dated in Kingstown, the tenth day of August, in the forty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender
of

of the Faith, and so forth; and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.

David Miller, Speaker.

SAINT
VINCENT.

Passed the Assembly, the tenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and three.

Herbert P. Cox, Clerk of the Assembly.

Passed the Council, this sixth day of September one thousand eight hundred and three.

Michael Reilly, Dep. Clerk of the Council.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, this ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and three.

Michael Reilly, Dep. Clerk of the Council.

Henry William Bentinck.

Duly published in Kingstown, the tenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and in the forty-third year of His Majesty's reign.

William Alexander, Provost Marshal.

An ACT to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of obtaining an exact account of the number of the Coloured free People, and number of Negroes within this Government and its Dependencies. [9th January 1805.]

WHEREAS Lord Camden, one of His Majesty's principal secretaries of state, hath, by command of His Majesty, transmitted a letter to his excellency Henry William Bentinck, esquire, governor and commander in chief in and over this Island and its dependencies, requiring "the exact number of negroes imported into and exported from this Island since one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight; and also the number of negroes now in the government, dividing them into classes of male and female, children from one to twelve, youths from twelve to twenty, full grown men and women from twenty to sixty, and the aged; also an account of the total number of coloured free people." In order therefore to comply as effectually and correctly as possible with the above request, and that henceforth the same account may be taken annually in the first month of every year, We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, Henry William Bentinck, esquire, captain general and governor in chief in and over the Islands of Saint Vincent, Bequia, and such other the Islands, commonly called The Grenadines, as lie to the northward of Carriacou in America, and the council and assembly of the same, have enacted; and be it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners hereinafter named for the purpose of carrying the intention of this Act into effect, shall, within fifteen days after the publication of this Act, issue this warrant to one or more of the constables for the Island, parish or town, which such commissioners represent in the house of assembly, requiring all owners, renters, or possessors of slaves within such Island, parish or town, to appear before them at a certain time and place within the Island, or town or parish therein to be specified, such time not to exceed ten days from the date of such warrant, and to be served at least five days before the time when such appearance shall be required, then and there to make a return in writing upon oath of the number of negroes belonging to or in the possession of such owners, renters or possessors, distinguishing in such return the number of males and females separately, from one year old to twelve years old; males and females separately, from twelve years old to twenty years old; males and females separately, from twenty years old to sixty years old; and males and females separately, from sixty years old and upwards; and any person refusing or neglecting to comply with the warrant, shall upon the oath of any one commissioner, before any one of His Majesty's justices of the peace, forfeit the sum of twenty pounds current money, for every five days he shall refuse or neglect to make his returns, to be recovered by warrant under the hand and seal of such justice, directed to any constable of the said parish.

Preamble.

Clause I.
Instructions to
Commissioners for
taking account of
negroes.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners hereinafter named, shall within fifteen days after the publication of this Act, issue their warrant to one or more constable or constables within the parish, town or island, which

Clause II.
Instructions to
Commissioners for
taking account of
free, black or
coloured people.

**SAINT
VINCENT.**

which they represent in the House of Assembly, requiring all free, black and coloured people to appear before them at a certain time and place within the parish, town or island therein to be specified, such time not to exceed ten days from the date of the said warrant, and to be served five days before the time such appearance shall be required, then and there to answer upon oath such questions as shall be tendered to them respecting their ages, occupation and means of living, and of their families, their and each of their ages and sexes respectively, that their number may be fully ascertained; and all free, black and coloured people being duly summoned, who shall refuse or neglect to appear before the said commissioners, and give in their names, and answer all such questions as shall be tendered them as aforesaid, shall be liable and subject to be apprehended by warrant from any magistrate, directed to any constable, and to be by such magistrate, upon complaint of any one of the said commissioners, committed to the common gaol for any time not exceeding fifteen days, and shall also be subject to a fine of five pounds current money, to be levied by warrant under the hand and seal of any magistrate, directed to any constable, upon the goods and chattels of such free, black or coloured person so refusing or neglecting as aforesaid.

Clause III.
Respecting persons
on whom warrant
to appear may not
have been served.

And whereas it may happen that free, black, or coloured persons may conceal themselves, or may not be found by a constable to serve a warrant, and their place of residence may be unknown; BE it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all free, black, or coloured persons, not served with a warrant as aforesaid, shall within fifteen days after the publication of this Act, give in their his or her name to the commissioners of the parish, town or island in which such free, black or coloured person or persons reside, and shall then and there, or at any other time specified and directed by such commissioners, answer upon oath all such questions as aforesaid, under the like penalties, in case of refusal or neglect.

Clause IV.
Security for good
behaviour to be
given.

And whereas by an Act, commonly called The Alien Act, no free, black or coloured person can resort to or reside in this government, without entering into certain securities therein specified, within ten days after granting said permission; BE it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all persons whatsoever renting lands, messuages or tenements to free, black or coloured people, shall within fifteen days after the publication of this Act, give in the names, ages and sexes of their respective tenants, and the number of the families of such their tenants, to the commissioners of the parish, town or island in which such lands, tenements or messuages lie, and shall enter into security for their good and orderly behaviour; and shall also give notice to any one of the commissioners of the removal of any of the before-mentioned tenants, under the penalty of twenty pounds, to be levied as hereinbefore directed; and every magistrate granting permission of residence upon security given, according to the above-mentioned Act, shall give unto the Commissioners, or any one of them, of the parish, town or island, a copy of the permission granted.

Clause V.
Commissioners ap-
pointed.

Instructions to
them.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the representatives in the house of assembly for the different parishes in this Island, or any two of them, and the representatives and town wardens for the Town of Kingstown, and the representatives for the Grenadines, shall be commissioners for carrying this Act into effect; and the said commissioners are hereby required, within seven days after taking the returns, to deliver the same to the clerk of the house of assembly, who shall make one general return of the same, to be by him laid before the said house at their first meeting, after one copy thereof shall be delivered to his excellency the governor, for the purpose of being transmitted to His Majesty's principal secretary of state for this department, and another to be lodged in the secretary's office of this Island.

Clause VI.
Provides for like
returns being made
every year.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the returns herein directed to be taken and made, shall in like manner and form (and the same proceedings be had,) under the same penalties and forfeitures to all intents and purposes, be taken and made in the first month of each and every succeeding year; and that all free, black or coloured persons coming within the meaning and disposition of the third clause of this Act, shall be and appear before the commissioners of the town, or parish, or island in which they reside, on some day between the fifth and tenth days of January in every year, and the commissioners shall have the same powers as are vested in them by the said third clause, or any other clause of the said Act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines and forfeitures incurred by virtue of this Act, shall be to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, and shall be paid into the treasury of this Island, for the public uses of the government thereof.

SAINT
VINCENT.

Clause VII.
Disposing of Fines.

Dated in Kingstown, the ninth day of January, in the forty-fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth; and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five.

William John Struth, Speaker.

Passed the Assembly, the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and five.

Herbert P. Cox, Clerk of the Assembly.

Passed the Council, this ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and five.

Michael Reilly, Dep. Clerk of the Council.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, this tenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and five.

Michael Reilly, Dep. Clerk of the Council.

Henry William Bentinck.

Duly published in Kingstown, the eleventh day of January one thousand eight hundred and five, and in the forty-fifth year of His Majesty's reign.

Wm. Alexander, Provost Marshal.

An ACT to revive an Act, intituled, "An Act to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of obtaining an exact Account of the numbers of Negroes in this Government and its Dependencies." [4th September 1811.]

WHEREAS an Act, intituled, "An Act for appointing Commissioners to obtain an exact account of the number of Coloured free People, &c." has been dormant, and become in some measure obsolete; We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, Robert Paul, esquire, commander in chief in and over the Island of Saint Vincent, Bequia, and such of the Grenadines as lie to the northward of Carriacou in America, and the council and assembly of the same have enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the above-mentioned Act shall be revived, and it is hereby revived accordingly. Clause I.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners therein named and appointed, shall issue their warrants as therein directed, within the space of one month from the date hereof, and shall take a return of the numbers of the population; which return shall be transmitted to the clerk of assembly within ten days after taking it, and be by him laid before the legislature at their next succeeding meeting.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners shall issue their warrants in like manner in their respective parishes, to summon the white inhabitants to appear on a certain day, and give in on oath a return of the names and sex of all and every white person, of his her or their family or families, at that time resident within this government and its dependencies; and all and every neglect, refusal or default, shall be liable to and punished by the like pains and penalties as directed by the second clause of the afore-mentioned Act. Clause III.

Dated in Kingstown, the fourth day of September, in the fifty-first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, King, Defender of the Faith; and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Edward Sharpe, Speaker.

Passed the Assembly, this 4th day of September one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Herbert P. Cox, Clerk of the Assembly.

Passed the Council, the 17th day of October one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Daniel P. Barnard, Deputy Clerk of Council.

Assented

**SAINT
VINCENT.**

Assented to by his Honour the President, commanding in chief, the twenty-second day of October one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Daniel P. Barnard, Deputy Pub. Secretary.
Robert Paul.

Duly published in Kingstown, this twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and in the fifty-first year of His Majesty's reign.

William Alexander, Provost Marshal General.

An ACT to explain and amend an Act, intituled, "An Act for making Slaves
"real Estate, and the better government of Slaves and free Negroes."

[19th June 1813.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS by an Act, intituled, "An Act for making Slaves real Estate, and
"the better government of Slaves and free Negroes," it is enacted, That if any slave
shall steal goods or chattels to the value of six pounds current money, he shall be
guilty of felony, but does not add, without the benefit of clergy: And whereas it
is expedient and proper that the law upon this subject should be clearly defined,
and that other regulations should be made concerning slaves than are contained in
the said recited Act; We, therefore, Your Majesty's dutiful, loyal, and obedient
servants, Charles Brisbane, Knight, captain general and governor in chief in and
over Your Majesty's Islands of Saint Vincent, Bequia, and such other the Islands
commonly called The Grenadines, as lie to the northward of Carriacou in America,
and the council and assembly of the same, have enacted and ordained; and be
it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any
slave shall feloniously and forcibly take from the person of another, whether slave
or free, goods or money to the value of twenty shillings current money, by violence,
or putting him or her in fear, he or she shall be guilty of felony, without the benefit
of clergy.

Clause I.
Any slave feloniously taking goods or money to the value of twenty shillings from any other person.

Clause II.
Or stealing in a house to the amount of *6l.* guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.

Clause III.
Slave setting fire to any dwelling guilty of felony.

Clause IV.
Providing for the trial of all slaves guilty of crimes which affect their lives, in the court of session.
Court to appoint counsel; and in cases of conviction, owner to be paid the value of such slave.

Clause V.
Fees upon prosecution of slaves in the court of sessions, how paid.

Clause VI.
Larcenous thefts, and other offences not affecting the life of a slave, to be tried and punished accordingly by two justices.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave shall by night break and enter into any mansion-house, shop, store, works, negro-house, or other out-house, and take and carry therefrom goods or money to the value of six pounds current money, he or she shall be guilty of felony without the benefit of clergy.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave shall wantonly or maliciously set fire, or cause or procure any other slave to set fire to any cane-piece, dwelling-house, works, magoss-house, out-house, or any other building whatever, he or she shall be guilty of felony without the benefit of clergy.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave or slaves, charged with any or either of the said offences, or any other offence whatever, which may render him or her liable to the punishment of death, shall be tried in all respects in the same manner as free persons at the court of sessions; and upon such trial the court are hereby required to appoint a barrister to act as counsel for the prisoner, and the jury shall, if they find the prisoner guilty, ascertain the value of him or her, and the owner of such slave shall be paid the same, as heretofore provided by the above recited Act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the fees upon such prosecution shall be the same as are payable on the prosecution of free persons, and that the court may order the same to be paid by the prosecutor, if the prosecution be frivolous or vexatious; or by the owner or owners of the slave, if he she or they shall have endeavoured to obstruct or prevent the course of justice against such slave; or if no such cause or causes exist, the court may order the same to be paid by the public treasurer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for all or any larcenous thefts or robberies, not hereinbefore mentioned, committed by any slave, he or she shall be tried before any two of His Majesty's justices, and upon conviction shall suffer such punishment as they deem proper, by whipping, imprisonment or pillory; provided such whipping shall not exceed one hundred lashes, not more than fifty whereof to be inflicted at one time; such imprisonment not to exceed the term of one year, and

and such standing in the pillory not to exceed twice for the same offence, or for the space of two hours at each time.

Whereas doubts have arisen whether, as the law now stands, manumissions executed in this Island, where both parties reside, and the same have been recorded in Tobago, Nevis, Antigua, and other Islands, are valid and effectual; and as many persons are now reputed free by virtue of such manumissions, it is reasonable that the law respecting them be declared and understood; BE it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all manumissions executed in this Government before the operation of this Act, and recorded in any of the said Islands, although both parties reside within this government, shall be valid to every intent and purpose whatever.

Clause VII.
Explaining doubts respecting manumission registered in other colonies.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in order to remove any doubt which may arise as to the legality or propriety of punishing the owner or director of any slave, for any cruel conduct towards such slave, it is hereby expressly declared and enacted, That if any person shall cruelly or wantonly whip, maltreat, beat or imprison or keep in confinement, without sufficient support, any slave under his or her direction or care, such person shall be indicted for the same at the court of sessions, and upon being legally convicted thereof, shall suffer such punishment, by fine or imprisonment, or both, as the judges or justices of the said court shall think proper to inflict; and the said judges or justices are hereby authorized, if they shall deem it necessary for the further protection of the said slave, to order the marshal or his deputy to sell and dispose of such slave to any person, except the owner, at public outcry, and at the best price that can be produced for such slave; and the monies arising from such sale, after payment of the fees, shall be paid to the person having the first lien thereon; and in case of no such prior lien, then to the owners of the said slave; and that such slave shall not directly or indirectly become the property of the former owner.

Clause VIII.
Providing for the punishment of proprietors maltreating their slaves.

Authorizing the court to dispose of such slaves, if they see fit; and to order the proceeds to be paid to the owner, or otherwise.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall beat or maltreat any slave not belonging to herself or himself, such offender shall not only be indicted and punished for the same in like manner as mentioned in the preceding clause, but any punishment inflicted by the court of sessions for such offence shall not be considered as a bar to any action or suit at law which may be commenced by the owner of such slave, or be considered in mitigation of any damages which may otherwise be given or recovered for such trespass or injury.

Clause IX.
Persons maltreating slaves not their property, punished by this Act; and liable, moreover, to prosecution at civil law.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any justice of the peace shall receive any complaint or intelligence which he in his own discretion shall think probable, that any slave hath been mutilated, cruelly punished, or otherwise maltreated or confined without sufficient support, it shall be lawful for such justice of the peace to call to his assistance some other justice, and then such two justices shall be and are hereby authorized to order any constable to bring such slave before them; or if the case shall require it, they are hereby authorized to go to such place where such slave shall be, and direct such slave to be produced and shown to them, that such enquiry and other proceedings may be made and had as shall be necessary for the further prosecution of the offence; and that if such justices shall think it proper or necessary, they shall be and they are hereby authorized to send such slave to some public place of security, or to the cage, if any, provided in the Island, to be there kept and detained, and supported at the expense of the owner and director of such slave, until further enquiry shall be made into the fact according to law; provided further, that all and every clause, matter and thing herein contained, be and are hereby suspended, until His Majesty's royal pleasure be known.

Clause X.
Requiring justices to take cognizance of complaints respecting cruelty exercised upon any slaves.

And to provide a place of security for them, when in particular cases they shall think it necessary. Provided, that every thing in this

Act contained do first receive the approbation of His Majesty.

Dated at Kingstown, this nineteenth day of January, and in the fifty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth; and in the year of our Lord God one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Edward Sharpe, Speaker.

Passed the Assembly, the nineteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Herbert P. Cox, Clerk of the Assembly.

Passed the Council, the tenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Daniel P. Bernard, Dep. Clerk of the Council.

SAINT
VINCENT.

Assented to by his Excellency the Governor in Council, this third day of February one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Daniel P. Bernard, Public Secretary.
Charles Brisbane.

Duly published in Kingstown, this fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's reign.

J. G. Nanton,
Acting Provost Marshal Gen.

An ACT to repeal the fourth Clause of an Act, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend an Act, intituled, 'An Act for making Slaves real Estate, and the better government of Slaves and free Negroes,' and to amend and re-enact the same."—[20th March 1815.]

WHEREAS the fourth clause of the Act, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend an Act, intituled "An Act for making Slaves real Estate, and the better government of Slaves and free Negroes," is imperfect as to the evidence to be given by any slave or slaves on oath; For remedy whereof, We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, Sir Charles Brisbane, knight, commander of the most honourable order of the Bath, captain general and governor in chief in and over the Island of St. Vincent and its dependencies, and the council and assembly of the same, have enacted; and be it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said fourth clause be and it is hereby repealed, and instead thereof, be it enacted, That as any slave or slaves charged with any of the offences named or mentioned in the before recited Act, or any other offence whatever, which may render him or her liable to the punishment of death, shall be tried in all respects in the same manner as free persons at the court of sessions (save and except that the evidence of any slave or slaves on oath shall, in such case, be taken for and against slaves, but in no other case whatever be admissible); and upon such trial the court are hereby required to appoint a barrister to act as counsel for the prisoner, and the jury, if they find the prisoner guilty, ascertain the value of him or her, and the owner of such slave shall be paid the same as heretofore provided by the above recited Act.

Clause I.

Clause II.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave or slaves shall be convicted of perjury, he she or they shall be liable to suffer any or all the punishment inflicted on free persons in such cases.

Dated in Kingston, the twentieth day of March, in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith; and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Alexander Cruikshank, Speaker.

Passed the Assembly, this twentieth day of March.

Hubert P. Car, Clerk of the Assembly.

Passed the Council, this twentieth day of March one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Andrew Rose, Clerk of the Council.

Assented to by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, this twenty-third day of March one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Andrew Rose, Public Secretary.

Charles

Great
Seal.

Brisbane.

Duly published in Kingston, this twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

J. Y. Nanton, Provost Marshal General.

St. Vincent, 22d April 1815.

A true Copy.

Andrew Rose, Secretary and Register.

T O B A G O.

An ACT for the good order and government of Slaves, and for repealing an Act of this Island, intituled, "An Act for the good order and government of Slaves, and for keeping them under proper restraint; for establishing the method of Trial in capital cases, and other Regulations for the greater security of that part of the Inhabitants property."—[Revived, 15th March 1794.]

W H E R E A S the plantations and estates in this Island cannot be fully managed and improved, without the labour and service of great numbers of slaves; and forasmuch as the slaves brought into this Island for that purpose are of a barbarous, wild and savage nature, and such as renders them wholly unfit to be governed by the laws of Great Britain; it is therefore become absolutely necessary that such other laws should be in this Island framed and enacted for the preserving of good order and government among them, as may restrain the disorders and disturbances to which they are naturally prone and inclined, and for keeping them under due subordination and subjection, as well as for granting them such allowances and encouragements as may be fit and useful for their support, to the end that the lives and fortunes of His Majesty's subjects in this Island may be preserved and secured, and the peace and happiness of the colony thereby established; for the more effectually accomplishing these good and necessary purposes, BE it enacted by Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the governor in chief of the Southern Charribbee Islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Saint Vincent and Tobago, and the council and assembly of this Your Majesty's Island of Tobago, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the publication of this Act any slave who shall maim, wound, hurt, or strike, or who shall attempt to maim, wound, hurt, or strike any white person, under any pretence whatsoever, unless in the lawful, immediate and necessary defence of his owner and employer's person or goods, shall suffer death, transportation, or other punishment, at the discretion of the persons hereafter appointed to try and determine all capital offences committed by slaves in this Island; and any slave who shall personally insult, abuse, threaten, or in any other manner contemptuously treat any white person, shall be punished with a public whipping, at the discretion of any one justice of the peace; and if any slave or slaves shall compass, imagine or contrive the death of any white person, and be thereof convicted before the persons hereafter appointed to try slaves for capital offences, every such slave or slaves shall suffer death, transportation, or any other punishment which the said persons so appointed, or the major part of them, shall think necessary for the public welfare and safety, although the wicked purposes of such slave or slaves be prevented before any murder shall have been committed.

Preamble

Clause I.

Any slave maiming, &c. or attempting to maim, &c. a white person shall suffer, death, transportation, or other punishment.

Any slave who shall insult, &c. a white person, shall be whipped.

Compassing the death of a white person shall suffer death, transportation or other punishment.

Clause II.

Any slave murdering, maiming, &c. any other slave; setting fire to canes, &c.; giving poison; running off the Island; stealing to the value of 6*l*.; maiming or destroying cattle; shall suffer death, or arbitrary punishment.

Clause III.

Slaves absenting themselves for a certain time shall suffer death, or arbitrary punishment.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all slaves and their accessaries guilty of murder, rapes, maiming or wounding any other slave, or wilfully setting fire to canes, works, dwelling-houses, negro-houses or other buildings, or who shall be convicted of giving or attempting to give poison, although the poison shall not be taken, or death do not ensue; and all slaves running off or attempting to run off this Island, or inveigling others so to do, or who shall steal the property of any person or persons whatsoever to the value of six pounds current money; or who shall maliciously kill or attempt to kill by poison, or otherwise maim or destroy any horse, mule, ass, camel or horned cattle, shall suffer death as felons, or such other punishment as the persons hereafter appointed to try slaves for capital offences shall think proper to inflict.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any slave who hath been upon, or shall hereafter be upon this Island for the space of one year, and shall absent or withdraw, or being now run away, absent or withdrawn from his or her master, owner or renter's service, shall continue so absent or withdrawn for the space of six weeks or forty-two days from the day of the first publication of this Act, or from the time such slave shall first absent, withdraw or run away hereafter; or if any slave or slaves having been, or that shall be upon this Island for the space of one year, shall absent, withdraw or run away from his or her

master,

TOBAGO.

Clause IV.
 Proviso: the slave must be a year in the Island, or absent a certain time.

Clause V.
 Slaves of the age of sixteen absenting themselves in gangs for a limited time.

Greatest offenders shall suffer death.

Clause VI.
 Any slave knowing of a runaway, and harbouring and receiving such, shall suffer death or arbitrary punishment.

White or free person harbouring and receiving shall forfeit 20*l.* for first offence, 50*l.* for second offence, 100*l.* for third offence.

If cannot pay fines to be imprisoned, first offence thirty days, second ditto, three months, third ditto, six months.

Prosecution to be commenced within one month after offence of concealing, &c.
 Prosecution for running away to be commenced within three months after return.

Clause VII.
 No slave shall have in his custody or carry fire arms, unless in pursuit of runaways, or under the direction of a white man, without a ticket from his owner or manager.

master, owner's or renter's service, at several times within the space of one year, amounting in all to two months, (the months to be computed at twenty-eight days each) all and every such slave or slaves shall be and are hereby adjudged and declared to be guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as felons, or such other punishment as the persons appointed to try slaves for capital offences shall think proper: Provided always, that any slave who hath been or may hereafter be a less time than one year in this Island, shall not be liable to suffer the same punishment, unless such slave shall have been withdrawn, absent or run away at one time for the space of two months, to be computed as aforesaid, or at different times within the space of one year, shall have been four months withdrawn, absent or run away as aforesaid; any thing hereafter to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

And whereas slaves run away and absent themselves in gangs from the service of their masters, owners, or renters, to the ruin and impoverishing of them, and to the terror and danger of the inhabitants of this Island; BE it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave or slaves, being of the age of sixteen years or upwards, shall hereafter absent themselves or run away in any number or gangs amounting to ten or upwards, from any one plantation to which such slaves belong, and shall continue run away or absent from their duty as aforesaid for forty-eight hours; or if any slaves, not being under the age of sixteen years as aforesaid, shall absent or run away at different times from any one plantation, or from different plantations, and shall have been severally absent for the space of twenty-four hours or more, and shall afterwards associate together in any number or gang amounting to ten or upwards, and continue so associated for any space of time, be it ever so short, then one or more of the said slaves, such as shall appear to be the greatest offenders, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as the persons appointed to try slaves for capital offences shall think proper.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That after any slave is or shall be run away from his or her master, owner, or renter's service, every other slave knowing of such run away, who shall entertain, harbour, receive, and conceal, or any other ways assist such slave so runaway, shall, upon conviction thereof suffer death, or such other punishment as the persons appointed to try slaves for capital offences shall think proper; and if any white or free person or persons, knowing any slave to be run away from his or her master, owner or renter, shall entertain, harbour, receive, and conceal any such slave, such person, for the first offence, shall forfeit twenty pounds current money of this Island; for the second offence, fifty pounds current money; and for the third offence, one hundred pounds like current money; and shall be liable besides to be prosecuted, and pay to the owner of such slave at and after the rate of fifteen shillings for each and every day such slave shall have been so run away, with full costs of suit; and if such white or free person or persons cannot immediately pay the fines hereby imposed for entertaining runaway slaves, he she or they shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of this Island, in lieu of fines, for the first offence thirty days, for the second offence three months, and for the third offence six months, unless the person or persons so offending shall redeem him her or themselves sooner, by paying the fines and all costs and fees due; provided that no slave shall be punished, by virtue of this clause, for harbouring, concealing or entertaining any runaway slave, unless prosecution for the same be commenced within one month after the discovery of the said offence; provided also, that no negro or other slave shall be punished by virtue of this Act, for running away or absenting himself or herself from the service of his or her owner or employer, unless prosecution for such offence be commenced within three months after his or her being taken or returned to his or her owner or employer.

And be it hereby further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That no slave within this Island shall be permitted to have in his custody or carry a musket, fusil, pistol, or any other fire arms, unless such slave be in pursuit of a runaway slave or slaves, under the order and direction of a white or free person duly authorized, or shall be attending upon his master, or the manager, or some other white person employed on the plantation to which such slave shall belong, without a ticket from the owner or the manager of such plantation, dated the very hour, as near as the same can be ascertained, that the said fire arm or fire arms is or are delivered to such slave, and the quantity of powder, ball, or shot, if any be given him therewith; which ticket shall require the return of the slave to whom it is given within six hours after the date thereof, excepting negroes watching stores and provision ground, who shall be

TOBAGO.

be weekly furnished with a ticket from their master or manager, expressing the nature of their arms, and that they are only furnished with two rounds of powder and ball; and if any fire arm or fire arms be found with any slave after the expiration of the time limited in the ticket for his return, any free person, or any slave who is not himself a runaway, is hereby authorized to take the same away; and if the person so taking be a free person, he is hereby authorized and allowed to keep and retain the same for his use; and if a slave, then the owner of the slave, so taking, is authorized and allowed to keep and retain the same for his use; and any slave who shall run away or absent himself from the service of his owner, renter or employer, having carried off with him any piece of fire arms as aforesaid, or who having had a ticket to carry any piece of fire arms, shall absent himself for twenty-four hours after the expiration of the time therein limited for his return, such slave shall suffer death, or such other punishment as the persons appointed to try slaves for capital offences shall think proper to inflict; and any slave found with any piece of fire arms after the time limited for his return, who shall not have been absent for twenty-four hours as aforesaid, such slave shall be punished with whipping, in such manner as any one justice of the peace for the said Island shall think fit.

Any runaway carrying off fire arms,

shall suffer death;

if not absent for twenty-four hours, shall be whipt.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any crime hereinbefore mentioned shall be committed, or attempted to be committed by any negro slave or slaves, the said criminal or criminals shall be apprehended and brought before any one of His Majesty's justices of the peace within this Island, who is hereby authorized to commit the said slave to the common gaol, by virtue of his warrant, directed to the provost marshal, or his lawful deputy; and the said justice, or any other justice, shall also, within the space of ten days thereafter, associate to himself one other justice of the peace, and these two shall, by their warrant or precept, summon to join them three respectable freeholders of the place nearest where the crimes were perpetrated, to whom the justices shall administer the following oath; viz.

Clause VIII.
Any criminal slave shall be apprehended by a justice, and tried within ten days by two justices and three freeholders.

"You shall, to the best of your judgment and knowledge, impartially try the prisoner or prisoners before you, and judgment give according to evidence."

Oath to be administered.

And these five persons (the freeholders being sworn as above mentioned) shall constitute, and are hereby declared to be a court, with full power to hear and determine all evidences, proofs, and testimonies (the testimony of one slave against another being always to be admitted); and if by positive or circumstantial proof they shall find such negro or other slave guilty thereof, they shall give sentence of death or other punishment upon them accordingly; and in case sentence of death be passed upon any one or more prisoners, then they shall forthwith issue their warrant to the provost marshal, or his lawful deputy, to cause execution to be done on such slave or slaves, at such time as they shall appoint, not being before the fourth day after condemnation; and the said justices are hereby required to give notice of the sentence so passed, to the commander in the Island for the time being, within thirty-six hours thereafter: Provided nevertheless, that in case of the insurrection of six or more negroes, the court is hereby authorized immediately to issue a warrant, directed to the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, or in his absence, to any constable for that purpose to be appointed, for the instant execution of the judgment of the said court, who shall immediately execute the same; and in case they do not find evidence sufficient to condemn him or her to death, but to receive corporal punishment, they shall then enquire into the damages sustained, and after the same shall be ascertained, the criminal or criminals shall be delivered to the owner or owners, upon his her or their paying the amount of the damages to the party injured; but if such owner or owners refuse to pay the amount of such damages, it shall and may be lawful for the said court to adjudge the said criminal or criminals to be the property of the party or parties injured, his her or their heirs for ever: Provided always, that the said recompence shall be given in evidence upon any action that may be brought for the same matter, and shall be held as a sufficient bar thereto in any court of record in this Island.

Testimony of slave against slave to be admitted; if found guilty, shall receive sentence of death or other punishment.

Justices to give notice of the sentence to the Commander in Chief.

Proviso: In case of an insurrection, the court to issue a warrant to the provost marshal, &c. who shall execute the sentence.

If evidence not sufficient to condemn, shall receive corporal punishment.

If owner will not pay damages, criminal to be adjudged the property of the party.

And that the magistrates and freeholders of this Island may not refuse or neglect, on application made, to sit, hear or determine cases of negroes, as they are by this Act directed to do; BE it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any justice of the peace of this Island, upon application to him made, or any freeholder after he shall be duly summoned, shall refuse or neglect immediately to take and use proper measures for the trial of any slave or slaves, and effectually to finish such

Clause IX.
If any justice or freeholder shall refuse or neglect to try any slave, he shall forfeit 20*l*.

TOBAGO.

Not reporting the sentence, shall forfeit 10 l.

Clause X.
If any free person shall be convicted of carrying off, or attempting to carry off any slave, shall suffer death.

Clause XI.
If any proprietor shall bring back any slave whom he knew to be transported, such slave shall be forfeited and sold for public uses.

Purchaser to give bond to transport such slave within one month.

Clause XII.
No slave shall carry a cutlass or offensive weapon, except upon the occasions mentioned in this clause,

without a ticket from his owner, under the penalty of being whipped.

Clause XIII.
Any slave convicted of gaming, shall be whipped.

Clause XIV.
All slaves found off their owners plantation without permission in writing, to be deemed runaways; any person may apprehend, and carry them to their owner,

Apprehender to receive a dollar, if absent one day; 30 s. if absent more than two days; and 9 d. per mile.

trial in ten days after required, for any felony or other offences herein expressed, committed by or charged upon any slave whatsoever, such justice and freeholder shall severally forfeit twenty pounds current money of this Island, to be recovered by action of debt in any of the courts of record; and one half of such penalty shall be paid to any informer who shall sue for the same; and the justices not making a report of the sentence, as above directed, shall severally forfeit ten pounds current money, to be recovered as above mentioned.

And whereas slaves are so valuable a part of the property of the inhabitants of this Island, and are so extremely necessary for the cultivation and improvement of their lands, that every attempt to steal or carry them off should be punished in the most exemplary manner; BE it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, that any white or free person or persons, who shall be, on the oath of one or more creditable witnesses, duly convicted at a court of Oyer and Terminer, or Grand Sessions, of carrying off, or attempting to carry off from this Island any slave or slaves, without a license or permission from the owner, or persons having the care and charge of such slave or slaves, he she or they shall be and are hereby declared and adjudged to be guilty of felony, and shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon information being given to any justice of the peace in this Island, of the return of any slave or slaves transported by authority of any court in this Island, he shall associate to himself any other justice of the peace, and they shall forthwith issue their warrant to any constable, to bring such slave or slaves, and his or their proprietor, or the person who brought such slave or slaves back, before them; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said justices (who are hereby empowered to summon witnesses), that the proprietor or person who brought back the slave or slaves he she or they knew to have been transported from this Island, then the slave or slaves shall be forfeited, and the two justices are hereby required to issue this warrant to the provost marshal, or his lawful deputy, to take the said slave or slaves into custody, and him her or them, within ten days, to expose to public sale; and the money arising therefrom, after deducting charges and the usual fees, shall be paid into the public treasurer of this Island for the public uses thereof: Provided always, that the person purchasing such slave or slaves shall give bond, under penalty of fifty pounds, for each slave, to transport such slave or slaves within one calendar month from the day of sale for ever from this Island.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no slave whatever in this Island shall carry a cutlass, or other sharp-edged or sharp-pointed weapon, or a stick with a knot or knots, or pointed with a nail, or fusil, or any other offensive weapon, except such slaves be actually in pursuit of a runaway slave or slaves, under the order and direction of a free person duly authorized for that purpose, or shall be attending upon his master or the manager, or some other white person employed upon the plantation to which such slaves shall belong, or shall be upon a message or errand, or doing the necessary business of the plantation, without a ticket from his owner, or the manager of such plantation, under the penalty of being publicly whipped, or otherwise punished, at the discretion of any one justice of the peace.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any slave who shall be convicted of gaming, shall be publicly whipped at the discretion of any one justice of the peace.

And it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all slaves found off, from or out of their owner's plantation, without a permission in writing from his her or their owner, renter or employer, or some white person residing on the same plantation, shall be deemed runaways, and it shall and may be lawful to and for any person or persons to apprehend or take up such slave or slaves; and the person apprehending is hereby required to conduct, or cause to be conducted, within forty-eight hours thereafter, the slave or slaves so apprehended, to his her or their owner, renters or employers, or to the plantation to which such slave or slaves belong, if such owner, renter or employer, or plantation, be known to such apprehender; and such owner, renter or employer of such slave or slaves, or the manager of the plantation to which he she or they belong, shall pay the apprehender one dollar for each slave so taken up, if such slave shall have been absent from his or her duty for two days, or a less space of time, and thirty shillings for each slave so taken up, if such slave shall have been absent more than two days; and nine-pence per mile for each slave, for every

TOBAGO.

every mile he she or they shall be so conveyed; and if such owner, renter or employer, or the plantation or plantations to which such slave or slaves belong, shall not be known, then he she or they shall be delivered to the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, who is hereby required to pay the apprehender of the said slave or slaves the reward, and the mile-money before mentioned, and the said provost marshal or his lawful deputy, to keep the said slave or slaves in safe custody, and shall advertize him her or them in the public gazette of this Island; but if no public gazette, then at Scarborough, George Town and Plymouth, in this Island, for six weeks, describing as near as may be the name, age, size, complexion or any other external mark, whereby he she or they may be more readily known, together with the country of the said slave or slaves, if the knowledge thereof can be obtained; and shall also, in a list on the door of his office, insert the names, age, size, complexion, external mark or country as above expressed; and in case the provost marshal or his lawful deputy fail in performing the several matters in this clause required, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds current money of this Island to the person injured through his neglect or refusal, to be recovered before one justice of the peace in the manner hereafter expressed; and if the said slave or slaves thus advertized are not claimed within six weeks from and after the day in which he she or they were delivered into the hands of the said provost marshal or his lawful deputy, then it shall be lawful for the said provost marshal or his lawful deputy, and he is hereby empowered and required to sell the said slave or slaves at public outcry between the hours of ten and twelve mid-day; and the money arising from such sale, after deducting the several charges, and the gaol fees, shall be deposited in the hands of the treasurer of this Island for the time being, to remain to the use of the public until the owners shall appear; and the provost marshal is hereby obliged once a year to render in an account upon oath, and pay into the said public treasurer for the time being, all monies in his hands arising from the sale of runaway negroes; and whatsoever slave or slaves take up any runaways, he she or they shall have the benefit thereof, and if any person shall deprive any such slave of any such benefit, he she or they shall forfeit treble the value.

If owner not known, to be delivered to the provost marshal, who shall advertize them in the gazette.

If no gazette, then at Scarborough, George Town and Plymouth, for six weeks.

If provost marshal fail so to do, shall forfeit 5 £.

If slave so advertized, not claimed within six weeks, to be sold by outcry, and after deducting charges price to be deposited in the hands of the treasurer of the Island, to the use of the public until the owner shall appear. provost marshal to render an account upon oath.

Any slave taking up a runaway shall have the benefit of it; any person depriving a slave of such

benefit to forfeit treble the value.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person whatsoever, except the provost marshal at the gaol of Scarborough, shall keep any runaway slave or slaves above ten days, nor shall the provost marshal or any other person whatsoever employ any of them, or suffer him her or them in custody, to want convenient food, water and lodging, on penalty of fifty pounds currency for every such offence, to be recovered by the owner; and if the provost marshal or any other person shall suffer such slave to die in his or their custody for want of food and water, or dry or convenient lodging, the provost marshal, or any other person in whose custody such slave was, shall forfeit to the owner or owners double the value of the negro so dying, for such slave or slaves, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record within this Island; and the provost marshal is empowered, in case any slave committed to his custody should be dangerously ill, to call in a surgeon to the assistance of the slave, whose bill the owner is to pay if claimed, or the provost marshal to deduct out of the value if sold, and the provost marshal may require of the person claiming such slave to make oath to the property of such slave, or to give sufficient security for the value of such slave, that he or she is the property of the person for whom he or she is claimed; and it shall be lawful for the marshal to detain and keep in custody the body of such runaways so brought unto him, until the owners of them or their assigns shall pay unto him what he so paid to them who took them up, with two shillings and sixpence per pound for laying out the money, and so proportionally for a greater or lesser sum, and also one shilling and six-pence for every four-and-twenty hours the said slave or slaves hath been in custody; and if the said provost marshal shall willingly or negligently suffer any slave or slaves to escape, or by any ways or means through his negligence, or the neglect of any person or persons employed by him, to be out of his custody before he she or they shall be duly delivered to the owner, his her or their assigns, then the marshal shall forfeit to the owner the value of every slave so escaping, employed, or being out of their custody as aforesaid, to be recovered as aforesaid: Provided always, that when such negro is taken, he or she shall be returned to his or her owner, who shall return the value paid him by the marshal as aforesaid; and if the provost marshal or his deputy, or any other person under them on their behalf, shall at any time presume to dispose of any slave or slaves, not having been six weeks in his or their custody, or in any other place, manner or times than by public outcry, between the hours of ten and twelve mid-day,

Clause XV. No person, except provost marshal, shall keep runaways above ten days; nor shall he or any other person employ them, nor suffer those in custody to want proper food, &c. under the penalty of 50 £.

And if any of them shall die for want of food, &c. the provost marshal to forfeit double the value to the owner.

A surgeon to be called to the slave dangerously ill, to be paid by the owner.

Persons claiming slaves to swear to the property.

Marshal to keep runaways till paid for taking them up, with 2 s. 6 d. per pound for laying out the money, and 1 s. 6 d. for every twenty-four hours the slave hath been in custody.

Marshal to forfeit to the owner the value of the slaves allowed to escape.

Marshal disposing slaves not having been six weeks in custody, to forfeit the value.

Slaves to be sold by public outcry at

TOBAGO.

Scarborough between the hours of ten and twelve.

Clause XVI.

Any person may destroy plantations deserted for six months.

at the town of Scarborough, he shall forfeit the value of the negro sold, to be recovered as aforesaid: Provided always, any actions, as directed in this clause, be brought within twelve months after the offence committed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any person to destroy any plantation deserted for the space of six months, lest it become a receptacle for fugitives, and the justices in sessions, upon complaint made, whereby it shall appear to them that any such deserted plantation doth remain undestroyed, to the encouragement and maintenance of runaway slaves, are hereby empowered to issue out their warrant to the commissioners of the highways in that parish, for the destroying the provisions on the said plantation, who are hereby required and empowered to cause the same to be done, upon the same account and in the same manner as if it were upon the repairing the highways, which shall be allowed in the way-warden's account of labour expended on the public roads.

Clause XVII.

Owners of plantations to have one acre of ground in provisions for every five slaves, under the penalty of 10*l.* for every acre wanting.

Justices at the quarter sessions in January and July to direct two freeholders to inspect the provision ground, and to inspect upon oath the sufficiency or insufficiency thereof.

The justices, upon report of the ground being insufficient, to issue a precept to a constable to summon the proprietor to appear at the next quarter sessions, to shew cause why the penalty of 10*l.* should not be levied; and failing to appear, or appearing not shewing sufficient cause of excuse, the penalty to be adjudged to the treasurer for the public uses of the Island, to be levied on the goods of such proprietor.

Proprietors of plantations not cleared for two years, neglecting to feed their negroes properly, to forfeit 10*l.* for every slave on the plantation, to the use of His Majesty.

And that slaves may have no pretence for absenting themselves from the service of their owners or renters, from the scarcity of provisions in the respective plantations, be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all masters and owners of plantations which are already settled, or which shall be hereafter settled, or whereof any part has been or shall hereafter be cleared for two years, are hereby required to have at all times one acre of ground well planted with provisions, for every five slaves he she or they have in his her or their plantations, under the penalty of ten pounds for every acre wanting; and the justices of the peace in their quarter sessions, held respectively in the months of January and July, shall issue their order, directed to two of the inhabitants, being freeholders, in each and every parish, to inspect the provision ground of the plantations in the parish, and to report upon oath their opinion of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the ground, or other provisions of the said plantations, for the support and maintenance of the slaves belonging thereto; and the several persons to whom the said order shall be directed, are hereby authorized and required to enter upon the said plantations respectively, and to examine the said provision ground and the other provisions on the said plantations, within forty days, and to make a return upon oath, on the said order, to any neighbouring justice of the peace, with their opinion of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the said ground, and other provisions, for the support and maintenance of the slaves belonging to each plantation respectively; and if it shall, upon such return, appear to the justices that such ground or other provisions are insufficient for the support and maintenance of the slaves belonging to any settled plantation, or to any plantations whereof any part shall have been cleared for two years, then the said justice to whom the said return shall be made, shall immediately issue a precept under his hand and seal, directed to any constable of this Island, requiring him to summon the proprietor or renter of such plantation, or their or either of their attornies; if none such on the Island, then the manager to appear at the next court of quarter sessions to shew cause why the said penalty of ten pounds should not be levied; and if such proprietor, renter, attorney, or manager, upon being duly summoned ten days before the meeting of the sessions, do not appear, or appearing do not show sufficient cause of excuse, the justices in sessions are hereby empowered to adjudge the owner or renter of such plantation to pay the penalty aforesaid to the treasurer, for the public uses of the Island; and by warrant, in the nature of an execution, under the hand of the chairman, directed to the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, to cause the same to be forthwith levied on the goods and chattels or slaves of such proprietor or renter; and in case any owner or renter of a plantation whereof no part shall have been cleared for the space of two years, shall fail to feed, maintain, and support his her or their negroes properly, then such justice shall issue his warrant, directed to any constable, to summon the owner, renter or manager, overseer, book-keeper or other free servant employed thereon, or as many of them as may be necessary, before the next quarter sessions, to be held respectively in the months of April or October following, and the said justices, in their quarter sessions, shall on oath examine them how the slaves have been fed; and if it shall appear to the said justices that the slaves have not been properly fed and maintained, owing to the default or neglect of the proprietor or renter, such owner or renter shall forfeit ten shillings currency for each and every slave on the plantation of such owner or renter, to the use of His Majesty, to be paid into the hands of the treasurer for the public uses of the Island, to be levied in manner aforesaid.

And

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all slaves shall have good and sufficient clothing once in every year, or on or before the twenty-fifth day of December, under the penalty of thirty shillings for every slave really wanting clothes, to be recovered before any justice of the peace, upon the evidence of any white person, one half to the informer, and the other half to purchase clothes for the slave so wanting.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall willingly or wickedly kill a negro or slave, he she or they so offending, being thereof convicted by verdict or confession, shall be adjudged guilty of murder, and the offender suffer death for the said crime, according to the laws of England, forfeiture of lands and tenements, goods and chattels only excepted; and in case any slave or slaves shall be thought by his her or their master or mistress, owner or renter, or by the chief manager, or other person having the care and direction of any slave or slaves deserving punishment, it shall be lawful to chain such slave or slaves, and punish him her or them by a moderate whipping of, or some other moderate correction suitable to the fault; but it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever to torture or mutilate slaves, or punish them with cruelty; and every person offending herein may be punished with fine and imprisonment in any court of oyer and terminer, or other court of criminal jurisdiction in this Island: Provided nevertheless, that if any person shall kill a slave stealing or running away, that shall by night be found out of his owner's ground, road or path, and refuse to submit, such person shall not be liable to any damage, prosecution or action for the same, any law custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any slave shall be put to death for running away, or for any other felony whatsoever, the person or persons owning and entitled to such slave, shall receive out of the public treasury of this Island the value of such slave so put to death, to be settled upon oath by the freeholders who shall have sat upon his or her trial, to be sworn before some justice of the peace of this Island; and such oath and value to be certified by the justice of peace before whom taken, under his hand and seal, so as the same doth not exceed fifty pounds current money of this Island.

And be it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where one slave shall murder another, the price paid by the public on executing the murderer shall be equally divided between the owner of the offender and the owner of the slave slain, any thing herein to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

divided between the owners of the murderer and murdered.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for all capital offences whatsoever committed by slaves after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the justices and freeholders, before whom such negro or other slave shall be tried, to adjudge such and so many of the said slaves that shall be convicted before them to death, as the said justices and freeholders shall think proper for the public safety, or to order such negro or other slaves as they shall think proper to be transported at the expense of the owner or owners of such slave or slaves, or inflict such other punishment as they in their discretion shall think fit; and that when only one, or less than the whole of the criminals, shall suffer death, as exemplary to others, the rest shall be returned to the owner or owners, after having received such corporal punishment as the said justices and freeholders shall think fit to inflict; which owner or owners of the slave or slaves so delivered back shall bear proportionably the loss of the slave or slaves so put to death; and the owner of the slave or slaves so put to death, with the owner or owners of the slave or slaves not executed, shall pay proportionally the damage done by the said criminals to the party or parties injured as shall be allowed them by the justices and freeholders as aforesaid, not exceeding the value of the slave executed.

to death and returned, to pay proportionally the damage done by the criminals, not exceeding the value of the slaves executed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave shall commit felony, (running away excepted) and the same be made known to the master, mistress, owner or renter of such slave, and such master, mistress, owner or renter of such slave being on this Island, shall conceal such crime, and shall neglect to prosecute such slave for the space of six weeks next after the crime shall be made known to him her or them as aforesaid, and the slave being in his master's, mistress's, owner's or renter's service, custody or power as aforesaid, after such crimes committed, that then and in such case, if any other

226.

3 B

person

TOBAGO.

Clause XVIII.
Slaves to have clothing once a year, under the penalty of 30s. for every slave unclothed.

Clause XIX.
Persons wickedly killing negroes to be adjudged guilty of murder, and suffer death according to the laws of England, forfeiture of lands and chattels only excepted.

Slaves deserving punishment may be chained and moderately whipped; but not to be tortured, mutilated, or punished with cruelty. Persons killing slaves stealing or running away, and by night, out of their owners ground, and refusing to submit, shall not be liable to fine or perfection.

Clause XX.
Slaves killed running away, &c. to be paid for out of the public treasury

Clause XXI.
One slave killing another, the price paid by the public on executing the murderer, to be equally

Clause XXII.
Slaves committing capital offences, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as the justices and freeholders shall think fit.

When only one, or less than the whole of the criminals shall suffer death, the rest to be returned to the owners, after receiving corporal punishment; the owners of the slaves so returned, shall bear a proportional share of the loss of the slaves put to death; and the owners of those put to death, shall pay proportionally the damage done by the criminals, not exceeding the value of the slaves executed.

Clause XXIII.
Owners concealing negroes guilty of felony, (running away excepted) and neglecting to prosecute for six weeks after notice of the crime, shall be debarred from receiving any consideration for the slave so convicted; and the price

TOBAGO.

allowed by the public shall be paid to the informer.

person or persons shall prosecute such slave, and the slave be thereof lawfully convicted, the owner or renter of such slave shall be, and is and are hereby debarred from having or receiving from the public treasury of this Island any sum or sums of money or other consideration for the slave so convicted; and the price, which should otherwise be paid for such negroes by the public, shall be paid to the informer out of the public treasury; any former law or anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding; provided such information and prosecution be given and begin within thirty days after the said six weeks.

Clause XXIV.

Any person sending off the Island any slave belonging to him who hath killed another slave, shall pay the price of the slave killed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall hereafter send off, or cause to be sent off this Island, any negro or other slave belonging to him her or them, who hath killed or shall kill another negro or negroes, slave or slaves, he she or they shall pay unto the owner of such slave so killed as aforesaid, the value of the slave so killed, to be recovered by the owner of the slave killed, from the person sending the murderer off the Island, in any court of record in this Island.

Clause XXV.

Any free person who shall sell, or give to a slave fire arms, to forfeit a sum not exceeding 50*l.* for each offence; and refusing to pay, to be levied on his goods.

And be it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That any free person whatsoever, who shall hereafter sell, barter or give to a slave any fire-arm, cutlass, or other offensive weapon, he she or they shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty pounds for each offence, to be recovered before any two justices of the peace, which justices are hereby authorized to hear and examine into the merits of the same, and upon neglect or refusal to pay the said forfeiture, they are hereby required and directed to issue their warrants under their hands and seals, in nature of an execution, directed to the provost marshal of the said Island, to levy the same on the goods and chattels of the offender; and the goods and chattels so levied upon, the provost marshal is hereby authorized and required to sell at public outcry, between the hours of ten and twelve mid-day, first giving ten days notice in the most public manner, if the said forfeiture, with the charges of levying, and the expenses of removing and maintaining the said chattels (if living creatures) be not paid at or before the time appointed for sale; and it shall and may be lawful for the provost marshal to retain to his own use, out of the monies arising from such sale, at and after the rate of five pounds for one hundred pounds upon the amount of the forfeiture incurred, and also all such reasonable expenses as he may have been at or paid for removing the goods and maintaining the chattels, if any of them be living creatures; and after deducting the said forfeitures and the charges aforesaid, the overplus, if any, shall be returned to the defendant; and the said provost marshal is further required to levy, as nearly as possible, on good and chattels sufficient to satisfy the forfeitures and charges, and no more; and if the party offending shall not have goods and chattels sufficient to satisfy the same, then the provost marshal is required to attach the body of the said offender, and him in the common gaol, or other public place of confinement, in safe custody to keep, until he shall satisfy and pay the same.

The goods so to be levied on to be sold by outcry.

Marshal to retain five per cent. on the monies forfeited with all expenses.

And for want of distress, the body of the party offending to be attached, and committed to gaol till the same shall be paid.

Clause XXVI.

And whereas great abuses, and dangerous riots and disturbances, have resulted in other islands and countries, from the practice of selling spirituous and other liquors to slaves, to the great injury of their healths, and the utter destruction of all order and discipline among them; for the remedy whereof and the prevention of the same, BE it and it is hereby further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any free person whatsoever shall sell, give or barter rum, or any other spirituous or fermented liquors, to or with any slave, without a permission in writing from the owner or employer of such slave, he or she shall forfeit a sum not less than ten not exceeding fifty pounds current money of this Island, to be recovered before any one justice of the peace, on conviction thereof by any one sufficient evidence, one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to be paid into the public treasury of this Island for the public uses thereof.

Any free person selling spirituous liquors to any slave, without permission of the owner, to forfeit a sum not less than 10*l.* nor exceeding 50*l.* one half to the informer, and the other to the public uses of the Island.

Clause XXVII.

Proprietors permitting slaves to beat drums, or assemble for bad purposes, to forfeit 10*l.*

And whereas great mischief may arise from a number of negroes belonging to different plantations assembling together, BE it and it is hereby further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any owner or renter, manager or overseer, or other white person having the charge and direction of a plantation in this Island, shall permit any slave or slaves belonging thereto to beat any drum or drums, empty casks or boxes, or great gourds, or to blow horns, shells, or other loud instruments upon such plantations, or allow slaves belonging to other persons or plantations to assemble and mix with their own, for that or any other bad purpose, such person shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds, to be recovered before any one justice of the peace.

TOBAGO.

And be it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all owners, renters, or employers of slaves, or managers, or overseers, or other persons having the charge and direction of any plantation or slaves in this Island, shall, some time in the first week in the months of January, April, July and October, in each and every year, give in upon oath to some justice of the peace of the parish he or she lives in (which oath such justice is hereby empowered and required to administer without fee or reward,) a list of their runaway slaves, mentioning their names, sizes, ages, and describing them by such external marks as they shall be acquainted with, and the time or times when such slaves absented themselves, under the penalty and forfeiture of five pounds for each neglect so to do, which forfeiture shall be recovered before any one justice of the peace for this Island, and the payment thereof enforced in the manner hereinbefore directed; and the justices are hereby required to return such lists within fourteen days into the register's office, and the register is required to enter the same in a book to be by him kept for that purpose only; and that for his trouble he shall be entitled to receive nine-pence per head for each runaway negro so entered, out of the public treasury of this Island, to be paid at each time the said lists shall be returned into the office.

to 9 d. per head for each runaway negro so entered, to be paid out of the public treasury;

Clause XXVIII.
Proprietors in the first week of January, April, July, and October, in every year, to give in upon oath a list of the names and descriptions of their runaway slaves, under the penalty of 5 l. for each neglect.

The justice to return such lists within fourteen days to the register's office, to be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, by the register, who shall be entitled to 9 d. per head for each runaway negro so entered, to be paid out of the public treasury;

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person whatsoever shall permit or give leave to any slave or slaves of their own or under their care, to hire out themselves; or if any person whatsoever shall hire any slave or slaves in any other way than of their masters, mistresses, or other persons empowered to let the said slave or slaves to hire, or permit them to travel about the country; or if any owner or owners shall contract with his her or their slave or slaves, for any sum of money, or other consideration whatever, to give liberty to the said slave or slaves to employ themselves as they shall think fit, paying such sum of money, or other consideration, he she or they shall forfeit the sum of ten pounds.

Clause XXIX.
No person to permit slaves to hire out themselves, nor shall hire any slaves but from their masters, under the penalty of 10 l.

And whereas divers mulattoes, Indians, and negroes, have of late been frequently employed in hawking and selling from place to place all manner of goods, wares, and merchandizes, which are commonly used and sold in this Island, which practice tends to the manifest prejudice of trade, and to many other dangerous consequences; BE it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no mulatto, Indian, or negro whatsoever, shall hawk or carry about to sell from place to place, or shall sell in any open street or market any sort or sorts of goods, wares, or merchandizes, or any sort of produce, such as rum, sugar, cotton, ginger, coffee, cocoa, or any other product whatsoever, on penalty of forfeiture of all and every such goods, wares, and merchandizes, or produce as shall be so hawked or carried, or exposed to be sold or disposed of, and the further pain of such corporal punishment as any magistrate in his discretion shall think fit to appoint: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to or be deemed or taken to extend to prevent the carrying about, selling, and disposing of all and all manner of provisions, fruits, fresh fish, milk, poultry, and other small stock of all kinds, but that the same may be carried about, sold, and disposed of as formerly, provided the slave or slaves hath or have a ticket from their master, owner, or overseer, to authorize the same.

Clause XXX.
Mulattoes hawking any goods, shall forfeit them, and be further punished as the magistrate shall think fit.

Provido, that the same shall not prohibit the selling of provisions, &c.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the justice or justices, and freeholders aforesaid, in the several clauses in this Act mentioned, to do their several and respective duties, when martial law shall happen to be in force, any law custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Clause XXXI.
Justices to do their duty when martial law shall be in force.

And be it and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the justices of this Island, at their sessions in October in every year, shall limit and appoint the number of holidays that shall be given to slaves at Christmas.

Clause XXXII.
Justices at their sessions in October in every year, to limit the number of holidays to be given to slaves at Christmas.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any provost marshal or his lawful deputy, or any constable shall refuse or neglect to do their respective duties pursuant to this Act; he or they shall each forfeit twenty pounds current money of this Island, for each offence, to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the public uses of this Island.

Clause XXXIII.
The provost marshal, his deputy, or constables, refusing to do their duty, to forfeit 20 l. for each offence.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all penalties mentioned in this Act, and not declared where they shall be recovered or how disposed of, not exceeding ten pounds, shall be recovered by warrant from any justice of the peace; and all penalties exceeding ten pounds shall be recovered by action of debt, bill, or plaint,

Clause XXXIV.
Penalties how to be applied.

TOBAGO.

plaint, or information, in any court of record within this Island; one moiety or half part of all such forfeitures shall be to our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, for and towards the public uses of this Island, and the contingent charges thereof, and the other moiety or half part to the informer, or him or them that shall sue for the same.

Clause XXXV.
Limitation of
actions.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all actions or prosecutions for the recovery of fines, forfeitures, or penalties incurred by virtue of this Act, be brought within twelve months after the cause of action or prosecution shall arise.

Clause XXXVI.

General issue.

And it is hereby further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That in every action, suit, indictment, information, or prosecution, wherein any person shall be sued or prosecuted for doing any thing by virtue of this Act, the person or persons so sued or prosecuted may plead the general issue, and give this Act in evidence in any court within this Island; and if there be a verdict for such party prosecuted, the prosecutor shall pay treble costs; and this Act shall be deemed a public Act; and all judges, justices, and juries, are hereby required to take notice thereof accordingly.

Clause XXXVII.
An Act of the
8 Geo. III. for the
good government of
slaves, &c. repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That an Act of this Island, made and passed in the eighth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the good order and government of Slaves, and for keeping them under proper restraint, for establishing the method of Trial in capital Cases, and other Regulations for the greater security of that part of the Inhabitants Property," be and it is hereby repealed.

Clause XXXVIII.
Not to be in force
till His Majesty's
pleasure is signified.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act, or any thing herein contained, shall not be in force or effect until His Majesty shall have signified his pleasure concerning the same.

An ACT for establishing Regulations respecting Slaves arriving in this Island, or resident therein, except such as are imported direct from the Coast of Africa. [Passed 31st May 1794; revived 12th October 1799.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS for several years past a spirit of anarchy and insubordination, and a desire to subvert all order and good government, have existed in the French colonies, and spread their baneful influence among the slaves, and given them ideas of equality and liberty totally subversive of all good government: And whereas it is expedient and necessary, for the safety and tranquillity of this His Majesty's Island of Tobago, that means should be adopted for preventing such destructive principles from being introduced among our slaves, either from those Islands, or from such other parts where the same may have extended, and to correct and remedy the same, if already introduced here; BE it therefore enacted by His Majesty's most loyal subjects, the governor in chief, the council, and general assembly of this His Majesty's Island of Tobago, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That after the publication of this Act, and during the continuance of the same, the master of every ship or vessel which may arrive in any port or place in this Island shall, immediately on his arrival, declare in writing to the collector or comptroller, or other chief officers of the customs for this Island, whether there are to the best of his knowledge any slave or slaves on board his said vessel, and also specify the place he or they came from, his her or their destination, and such other circumstances respecting them as may be within his knowledge.

Clause I.

Every master of a
vessel to declare at
the custom house on
his arrival, the num-
ber and particular de-
scription of any
slaves he may have
on board.

Clause II.

Under penalty of
33*l*.

And be it further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel, so arriving as aforesaid, who shall neglect or refuse to make such declaration as aforesaid, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of thirty-three pounds current money for each and every such slave who shall have been on board at the arrival of such ship or vessel as aforesaid, whom he shall have wilfully neglected or refused to declare as aforesaid, one moiety whereof shall be to the informer, and the other moiety for the public use of the Island; the above penalty to be recovered before any one or more justice or justices of the peace acting in this Island, by the confession of the party, or on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses; and in case such master or commander

commander as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse forthwith to pay such penalty as he shall be adjudged to pay in the manner aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the collector or comptroller, or other chief officer of the customs, to detain such ship or vessel as aforesaid, until the same be so paid.

TOBAGO.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no permit shall be granted by the collector or comptroller, or other principal officer of His Majesty's customs, to land any such slaves as aforesaid, without permission in writing being first had and obtained from his excellency the governor or commander in chief for the time being, who, on report to him being made of such slave or slaves being imported, is hereby authorized and required to order the master or commander, the officers or mariners of the vessel importing such slave or slaves, and the slaves themselves, if necessary, to appear before him; as also all or every person to whom the said slave or slaves shall or may be consigned, or who may have any interest therein, and shall then require them to answer on oath all such questions as he may choose to put to them, respecting the slave or slaves so imported as aforesaid, in order to obtain a full and distinct knowledge of the principles and morals of the said slave or slaves, the reason why they were imported, and every such matter or thing as may enable him to judge whether they may be permitted to be landed for the purpose of being sold, without prejudice to the tranquillity or safety of the colony, or danger to the morals or principles of the slaves residing in it; and after due examination so taken by his excellency the governor or commander in chief as aforesaid, he shall certify under his hand and seal, to the master or commander of such ship or vessel importing such slave or slaves as aforesaid, whether the whole, or any number of the said slave or slaves may be landed; which certificate shall contain a particular denomination of the names, sex and description of such slaves so to be landed; and shall forthwith be lodged with the collector or comptroller of His Majesty's customs, and is and shall be to them a sufficient authority for granting permission to land the slave or slaves so enumerated and described in the said certificate.

Clause III.

Such slaves not to be landed without permission in writing from the governor or commander in chief.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any slave or slaves, not direct from the coast of Africa, shall be landed in this Island, after the publication of this Act, and during the continuance of the same, without a permission in writing, signed by the collector or comptroller, or other principal officer of His Majesty's customs, conformable to the certificate of his excellency the governor or commander in chief for the time being, lodged with them, any such slave or slaves so landed are hereby declared to be forfeited.

Clause IV.

Slaves landed without permission, to be forfeited.

And be it hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it is lawful for any free person to give information against such slave or slaves so landed as aforesaid, to any justice of the peace; and the justice of the peace to whom such information is given, is hereby authorized and required to issue his warrant to a constable, to bring the said slave or slaves before him; and if on examination he finds the information to be true, he is then to commit him or them to the custody of the provost marshal, who is hereby authorized and required to sell the said slave or slaves by public outcry, in the town of Scarborough, within ten days, subject to a bond with two good and sufficient securities, to oblige the purchaser or purchasers to return the said slave to the place from which he last came, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money; and any person or persons who shall give information to any of His Majesty's justices of the peace, of any such slave or slaves so landed without permission as aforesaid, and which shall, in consequence of such information, be committed to the custody of the provost marshal for the purposes above mentioned, he she or they are hereby entitled to and shall receive the sum of twenty-five pounds for every such slave or slaves, to be paid by the treasurer of this Island, on receipt of a warrant under the hand and seal of the governor or commander in chief for the time being, and which warrant the said governor or commander in chief is hereby authorized and required to issue, on receiving a certificate of such information and commitment from the justice or justices of the peace to whom the information was given.

Clause V.

Slaves landed without permission, how to be taken up and sold by the provost marshal.

And be it hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any slave or slaves, now in this Island, whether imported direct from the coast of Africa, or from any other place, shall by words, actions, or otherwise howsoever, endeavour to excite sedition, promote conspiracies, or spread a spirit of revolt, mutiny, or disobedience, either against their respective owners, or the government, magistrates, or white inhabitants

Clause VI.

Slaves resident now in the Island shewing any spirit for promoting seditious principles, how to be tried and disposed of.

TOBAGO.

of this Island, it shall and may be lawful to hold the same court for trials as provided by the Slave Act; and in case such slave or slaves shall be convicted thereof, then, in addition to such punishment as may be provided by the laws for such crimes (if such punishment shall not extend to death,) the members of the said court shall order such slave or slaves to remain in the custody of the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, and shall certify their proceedings to the governor or commander in chief for the time being, within five days of the time of their last sitting; and it shall and may be lawful to and for such governor or commander in chief for the time being, to issue his warrant to the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, to sell such slave or slaves by public outcry, in manner hereinbefore mentioned, but subject to a bond from the purchaser or purchasers, to transport such slave or slaves to the place from whence they last came, or to such place, or one of such places as the said governor or commander in chief for the time being shall, by warrant under his hand and seal (and which he is hereby authorized to issue), direct and appoint; and the said provost marshal shall within ten days after the receipt of such warrant, proceed to execute the same, and forthwith certify to the governor or commander in chief for the time being, the manner of his executing the same; and the said provost marshal or his deputy shall be entitled to retain out of the purchase money of any slave or slaves sold by virtue of this Act, at the rate of five pounds for every hundred pounds of the produce of such sale, and pay the remainder into the hands of the treasurer, for the public uses of this Island.

Clause VII.
Slaves convicted on
information of their
masters to be ap-
praised,

and the value paid to
their masters.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any slave or slaves shall be convicted and sold in the manner mentioned in the last clause, upon the information of the master or owner of such slave or slaves, or of his or their attorney, manager, overseer, book-keeper or other white person acting in their behalf, or being in their actual service, and the same be certified by the Court to the governor and by him to the provost marshal, that then, previously to any sale of such slave or slaves, the same shall be valued by two indifferent persons to be appointed by the said provost marshal, who in case of disagreement are hereby authorized to call in a third and be guided by his decision; and the said valuation shall be certified by the provost marshal to the governor or commander in chief for the time being, in his certificate of the sale of such slave or slaves, and the governor or commander in chief for the time being shall issue a warrant under his hand and seal to the public treasurer, for the payment of the whole amount of such valuation to such master or mistress or owner, in addition to the reward hereinbefore made payable as he she or they shall be entitled thereto; but in case the information on which such slave or slaves shall be convicted as aforesaid, shall be given by any person or persons other than the master, mistress or owner of such slave or slaves, or his her or their attorney, manager, overseer, book-keeper, or some person acting in his her or their behalf, or in his her or their actual service, then the governor or commander in chief for the time being shall issue his warrant to the public treasurer, for the payment of no other or further sums than the actual money received by the sale of such slave or slaves, after deducting thereout the sum hereinbefore directed to be paid to the provost marshal for his trouble, and also deducting the reward payable to the person giving such information as aforesaid, and all other expenses attending such sale; which sum shall be accepted and taken by such master, mistress or owner, in full compensation for the value of the slave or slaves to be sold in manner hereinbefore directed; and in case no person shall offer himself a bidder for the slave or slaves by this Act directed to be exposed to sale, then the provost marshal shall keep such slave or slaves in confinement, and certify the same to the governor or commander in chief for the time being, who shall, by and with the advice of His Majesty's council of this Island, take such steps and give such directions therein as shall appear most beneficial to this colony, and be agreeable to justice, equity and humanity.

Clause VIII.
This Act to con-
tinue in force three
years.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall continue and be in force for three years from the publication thereof, and until the next meeting of the legislature after the expiration of the said three years.

An ACT to prevent more effectually Slaves absenting themselves from the service of their Masters, Owners or Renters. [6th November 1807.]

TOBAGO.

WHEREAS it has of late been the practice of the negroes upon some estates in this Island, to absent themselves in gangs from the service of their masters, owners or renters, to the evil example of others and the terror and danger of the inhabitants of this Island; BE it therefore enacted by His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the captain general and governor in chief of His Majesty's Island of Tobago, and the council and general assembly of the same, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the publication of this Act, if any slave or slaves shall absent themselves without tickets, or run away in any number or gang, amounting to two or more, from any plantation to which such slaves belong, or if not belonging to a plantation, shall absent themselves without tickets, or run away from their masters, owners or renters, in gangs amounting to two or more, for any space of time whatever, one or more of the said slaves, such as shall appear to be ringleaders and the greatest offenders, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as the persons appointed to try slaves under and by virtue of an Act intituled, "An Act for the good order and government of Slaves; and for repealing an Act of this Island, intituled, "An Act for the good order and government of Slaves, and for keeping them under proper restraint, for establishing the method of trial in capital cases, and other regulations for the greater security of that part of the inhabitants property," shall direct; and the remainder of such slaves shall suffer such whipping or other punishment as such persons shall think proper to order.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any slave or slaves offending against this Act, shall be subject and liable to be apprehended and tried in the same manner, and in the same court of justices and freeholders, as slaves are made subject and liable to be apprehended and tried, under and by virtue of the above recited Act.

And be it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be paid to the provost marshal or his lawful deputy, four shillings and sixpence currency, for each, and no more, for receiving into, and letting out of gaol, any slave or slaves committed by virtue of this Act.

Alexander Buchanan, Speaker.

Passed the House of Assembly this twenty-eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred and seven.

Neil Stewart, Clerk of the Assembly.

Passed the Council, this fourth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seven.

S. Hall, Clerk of the Council.

Assented to, November the sixth, one thousand eight hundred and seven.

W. Young, Governor.

Proclaimed, this ninth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seven.

W. Smith, Dep. Pro. Marshal.

An ACT to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to prevent the clandestine departure of Persons from the Island."—[29th April 1814.]

WHEREAS great inconvenience has arisen from persons underwriting others whose names are set up in the secretary's office previously to their leaving the Island, by virtue of an Act, intituled, "An Act to prevent the clandestine departure of Persons from the Island;" for remedy whereof, BE it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by His Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, his excellency Sir William Young, baronet, captain general and governor in chief in and over His Majesty's Island of Tobago, the council and general assembly of the said Island, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person underwriting another whose name is set up in the secretary's office, shall, previously to underwriting, make a positive affidavit of the debt due to him by the person he is about to underwrite,

TOBAGO.

write, before one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, and lodge the same in the secretary's office: and without such affidavit, no underwriting shall prevent the secretary from issuing a ticket to a person setting up his name, as is directed by the said recited Act; any thing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the secretary of the Island shall publish in the gazette of this Island every week, the names of persons putting up their names to depart the Island; and also shall publish the date of his issuing tickets, whether taken out by complying with the setting up of the name for fourteen days, or upon giving security: Provided always, that it shall not be necessary to publish any name more than once; and the secretary shall be at liberty to charge therefor the sum of one shilling and sixpence currency; and in case of neglect, the secretary shall be liable to an action of damages at the suit of any person proving himself or herself endamaged by such neglect.

James M. Collier, Speaker.

Passed the House of Assembly, this twenty-ninth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

James Willcock, Clerk of General Assembly.
John Balfour, President.

Passed the Council, the twenty-ninth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Samuel Hall, Clerk of Council.

Tobago, Council chamber, April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Assent given, *W. Young*, Governor.

Tobago, 30th April one thousand eight hundred and fourteen; and duly published this thirtieth April one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Gideon Gilman, D. P. Marshal.

An ACT to compel persons manumitting Slaves in this Island, to provide for their support, and to restrict Manumission of Slaves belonging to other Islands.
[19 October 1814.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS many slaves have been manumitted by their owners, without any provision being made for their support, by reason whereof they have become subject to want, and burthensome to the public; and slaves belonging to other Islands have been manumitted here, in abuse of the regulations existing in such Islands; for remedy thereof, BE it and it is hereby enacted and ordained by His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, his excellency Sir William Young, baronet, captain general and governor in chief in and over the Island of Tobago and its dependencies, the council and general assembly of the same, That from and after the publication of this Act, no manumission whatever shall be deemed valid for the purpose of manumitting any slave whatever, and entitling him or her to the privileges of free subjects, unless the public treasurer's receipt be indorsed upon such manumission, for the sum of one hundred pounds currency, which shall be paid into the public treasury of the Island by the owner of the slave intended to be manumitted, or by some person in his or her behalf; and every manumission, with the treasurer's receipt endorsed upon the back of it, shall be recorded in the secretary's office of this Island, before the person manumitted shall be entitled to receive the dividends hereinafter provided; and the person so manumitted, and whose manumission, with the treasurer's receipt, shall have been recorded, shall be entitled to receive from the public treasurer, who is hereby directed to pay such person the sum of eight pounds currency per annum, in equal half-yearly payments, except as is hereinafter excepted, for and during the term of his or her natural life, to be computed from the date of the treasurer's receipt, and after such persons decease, the sum paid into the public treasury shall be and remain for the public uses of the colony.

Clause I.

No manumission shall be deemed valid unless the public treasurer's receipt be indorsed upon it for 100*l*. Every such manumission to be recorded in the secretaries office. Every person having such manumission, entitled to 8*l*. per annum during natural life.

At decease, sum paid shall remain for public uses of the colony.

Clause II.

No manumission under last will and testament to take effect, until 100*l*. is paid into Treasury. Person so manumitted, and receipt duly

And be it and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no manumission under and by virtue of the last will and testament of any person whatever, shall take effect for the purpose of manumitting the person left free by such last will and testament, until the sum of one hundred pounds currency be paid into the public treasury of this Island; and the person so manumitted by will, and whose receipt from the

the public treasurer shall be duly recorded, shall be entitled to the same dividend, and payable in like manner, as is ordered in the former clause of this Act; and the sum for which the receipt is given shall, after the decease of the person left free, remain in like manner to the public uses of the colony.

TOBAGO.

recorded, entitled to same dividend as ordered in former clause.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no manumission of a slave or slaves belonging to other Islands shall be proved or recorded without the receipt required being thereon indorsed, and the secretary of the Island is hereby required not to record any such manumission, without such receipt, under the penalty of one hundred pounds currency.

Clause III.

Manumission of slave or slaves belonging to other Islands, shall be proved or recorded without receipt required being indorsed

thereon.—Secretary not to record manumission without receipt, under penalty of 100*l*.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no dividends shall be payable upon sums paid into the public treasury to give effect to manumissions of slaves belonging to other Islands, but the sum required by this Act to be paid into the public treasury, shall be applicable immediately to the public uses of the colony.

Clause IV.

No dividend payable upon sums paid into treasury for manumission of slaves belonging to other Islands; but sums so paid, shall be applicable immediately to public uses of the colony.

Passed the House of Assembly, the fourteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(Signed) *James Wilcock*, Clerk of General Assembly.

(Signed) *Elphinstone Piggott*,

Speaker of the House of General Assembly.

Passed the Council, the fourteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(Signed) *Samuel Cox*, Acting Clerk of the Council.

(Signed) *John Balfour*, President of the Council.

Tobago, nineteenth October one thousand eight hundred and fourteen; duly published this day.

(Signed) *Gid. Gilman*, Deputy Provost Marshal.

Tobago, at Government House, October seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, on part of executive Government.

Assent given by

(Signed) *William Young*, Governor.

GENERAL ALPHABETICAL
I N D E X
TO THE PRINTED
BILLS, REPORTS, ESTIMATES & ACCOUNTS,
AND PAPERS,
OF
Session 1816:
(1 Feb.—2 July.)

IN NINETEEN VOLUMES:

VIZ :

BILLS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vols. I. & II.
REPORTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vols. III. to X.
FINANCE ACCOUNTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vol. XI.
ESTIMATES and ACCOUNTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vols. XII. to XIV.
OTHER MATTERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vols. XV. to XVII.
MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vols. XVIII. & XIX.

—N. B.—

The Figures between (Parentheses) refer to the Number printed at the bottom of each Report, Paper, &c.—The Numerals I. to XIX. refer to one or other of the above Volumes ; and the Figures at the end of the lines, refer to the MS. paging in the said Volumes, and as arranged for the House of Commons.

A.

	VOL.	PAGE.
<i>ABBOTT</i> John, Papers relating to him. <i>see</i> Excise Prosecutions, in	XVIII.	65
<i>Accounts</i> , Public, of Ireland, Fourth Report of the Commissioners for auditing, (496.)	IX.	163
<i>Admiralty</i> Secretaries, Papers respecting their Salaries, (125, 138, 139.)	XIII.	167, 169, 183
Account of the Number of Clerks, and of their Salaries, (166.)	XIV.	167
Establishment of, in 1800, (167.)	—	169
Letter concerning Admiralty Clerks, (171.)	—	171
<i>Adriatic</i> , Papers respecting Naval Operations therein, (55, 141.)	XII.	535, 555
<i>African</i> Forts, Report on Estimate, (506.)	VII.	—
- - - Report on Papers respecting, (470.)	IV.	491
<i>Agricultural</i> Distress, proposed Resolutions for the Relief of, (0.2.)	XIX.	3, 7
<i>Ainslie</i> , Governor. <i>see</i> Slaves killed in Dominica.		
<i>Ale</i> . <i>see</i> Porter.		
<i>Aliens</i> , Bill respecting, (268.)	I.	263
Accounts respecting, (273, 282.)	XIII.	281, 283
<i>America</i> , United States of, Bill respecting the Commercial Convention with, (145.)	I.	81
<i>Annuities</i> , Life. <i>see</i> National Debt.		
<i>Apprentices</i> . <i>see</i> Parish Apprentices.		
<i>Arms</i> . <i>see</i> Small Arms.		
<i>Army</i> :—		
Artillery, effective strength of, (65.)	XII.	403
- - - - Barracks in England, (499.)	—	479
VOL. XIX : 1816.	[A]	Army,

	VOL.	PAGE.
<i>Bank</i> , Resolution of the Directors in 1797, (326.) - - - - -	XIII.	403
<i>see</i> Dividends.		
<i>Barbadoes</i> , Account of Payments out of the Four-and-a-half per cent. } Duties, (255, 520.) - - - - - }	XIII.	285, 125
<i>Barley</i> , Account of, made into Malt, (80, 81, 128, 205.) -	XIV.	223, 225, 243, 253
<i>Barley</i> , Oats, Rye and Wheat, average Prices of, (271.) -	XIV.	391
<i>Barracks</i> , temporary, in Ireland. <i>see</i> Stills.		
<i>Beer</i> Licences. <i>see</i> Licences.		
<i>Belfast</i> Academical Institution, Papers relating to, (389.) -	IX.	529
<i>Benjamin</i> , Wolf, Papers relating to him. <i>see</i> Excise Prosecutions.		
<i>Berbice</i> , Papers relating to the Crown Estates there, (509, 528.) -	VIII.	457, 409
<i>see</i> Colonies. Demerara.		
<i>Bills</i> , Private, Resolutions limiting the time for receiving Petitions for, } &c. (1.) - - - - - }	XIX.	1
<i>Boys</i> enlisted. <i>see</i> Army.		
<i>Brighton</i> , the Regent's Buildings at, Issues in aid of, (302.) -	XIII.	63
<i>British</i> Museum Accounts, (395.) - - - - -	-	335
<i>Bullion</i> . <i>see</i> Gold.		
<i>Buonaparté</i> , Napoleon, Bill for his detention, (126.) -	I.	67
Papers relating to his residence at St. Helena, (340.) -	XII.	533
<i>see</i> St. Helena.		
<i>Butter</i> and Cheese, Account of, imported, (4, 57, 58.) -	XIV.	371, 373, 375

C.

<i>Caledonian</i> Canal, 13th Report of the Commissioners for making, (385.)	VIII.	1
- - - - Report on Estimate of Sum wanting, (463.) -	IV.	495
<i>Campbell</i> , W. his Memorial for a reward for proposing a new plan } for collecting the Legacy Duty, (418.) - - - - }	XVIII.	193
<i>Canada</i> , Account of Imports and Exports from, (14, 15.) -	XIV.	357, 368
Account of Marines serving there, (153.) - - - -	XII.	437
<i>Canova</i> , Chevalier, Account of payments to him for removing Works } of Art from Paris; and for a Monument to Cardinal } d'Yorck, (330.) - - - - - }	XIII.	339
<i>Cape of Good Hope</i> , Return of Offices held there, (214, 215.) -	XIII.	289, 291
<i>Carnatic</i> Debts, Eleventh Report of the Commissioners for ascer- } taining, (35.) - - - - - }	X.	1
<i>Carriages</i> , &c. in Ireland, Notices for discontinuing, (258.) -	IX.	441
<i>Cattle</i> exported from Ireland. <i>see</i> Trade.		
<i>Cemeteries</i> , Bill for alienating Lands for enlarging, (422.) -	II.	593
<i>Chamberlain</i> , Lord. <i>see</i> Civil List.		
<i>Chamberlain's</i> Office, Accounts from, (488.) - - - - -	XVIII.	241
<i>Chancery</i> Court, Report on affording Accommodation for, (357.) -	IV.	433
- - - Bill for erecting buildings for its accommodation, (465.) -	II.	759
- - - Return of persons confined for Contempts of, (515.) -	XVIII.	271
<i>see</i> Courts of Justice. Decrees.		
<i>Charge</i> , joint. <i>see</i> Joint Charge of the United Kingdom.		
<i>Charitable</i> Donations, Report respecting, made in 1787, (22.) -	IV.	329
- - - - - Abstract of Returns of, made in 1787-8, (511.) -	XVI.	
- - - - - Bill to amend act respecting, (406.) - - - -	I.	477
<i>Charing-cross</i> . <i>see</i> Mary-le-bone Street.		
<i>Charlotte</i> , Princess. - <i>see</i> Treaty of Marriage.		
<i>Cheese</i> . <i>see</i> Butter.		
<i>Children</i> employed in Manufactories, Report of the minutes of evi- } dence respecting their state, (397.) - - - - - }	III.	235
<i>Churchyards</i> . <i>see</i> Cemeteries.		
<i>Civil</i> List, Accounts respecting, (114, 115, 116, 301, 302.) -	XIII.	1, 17, 43, 55, 63
- - - - - (483.) - - - - -	XII.	305
- - - Estimate of the Lord Chamberlain's, &c. departments, } (165, 254, 285.) - - - - - }	XIII.	65, 163, 165

Civil

	VOL.	PAGE.
<i>Civil List</i> , Account of Tradesmen's Bills, (201.) - - - - -	XIII.	151
- - Scotland, Account of Pensions granted thereout, (218.) - - -	-	279
- - Account of Payments within the quarter ending April 1816, (342.) -	-	29
- - - - - the Disposition of 200,000 <i>l.</i> (456.) - - -	-	57
- - Bill for regulating, (313, 362.) - - - - -	I.	279, 291
Contingencies. <i>see</i> Contingencies.		
<i>Claremont</i> , Papers respecting the purchase of that estate, (487.) - -	XIII.	325
<i>Clergy.</i> <i>see</i> Spiritual Persons.		
<i>Coachmen</i> , Stage. <i>see</i> Stage-coachmen.		
<i>Coals</i> , Account of imported into Scotland, (473.) - - - - -	XIV.	495
<i>Cobourg</i> , Prince of. <i>see</i> Treaty of Marriage.		
<i>Cochrane</i> , Lord. <i>see</i> Ellenborough, Lord.		
Papers relating to his Charges against lord Ellenborough, (122.) -	XIX.	103
Hon. Major W. E., Date of his Appointment, (124.) - - -	-	113
Dates of Dispatches from the duke of Wellington, (117.) - -	XIV.	523
<i>Coins</i> , Report of the Lords of the Council on the state of, (411.) - -	VI.	403
<i>Coinage</i> , Bill to provide for a new Silver Coinage, (424.) - - -	II.	603
<i>Coining</i> , Account of Prosecutions for, (360.) - - - - -	XIII.	301
<i>Colonial Produce</i> , Amount of proceeds of, consigned for pay- ment of Duties due to Government, (172, 266, 274.) } <i>see</i> Barbadoes. Income Tax.	XIV.	485, 487, 491
<i>Colonial Laws.</i> <i>see</i> Slaves.		
<i>Colonies</i> , Papers relating to St. Lucia; Tobago; Berbice; Demerara and } Essequibo; and the Isle of France; (216.) - - - - - } North American, Accounts relating to the Trade with, (417.) - -	XIII.	317
<i>see</i> Bahama Islands. Barbadoes. Post-office.	XIV.	465
<i>Colpoys</i> , Sir J. his appointment to be Master of Greenwich-hospital, (168.)	XIX.	23
<i>Commissariat.</i> <i>see</i> Army.		
<i>Commitments.</i> <i>see</i> Criminals.		
<i>Consolidated Fund.</i> <i>see</i> Revenue.		
<i>Contingencies</i> , Civil, account of sums granted for, (457.) - - -	XIII.	61
<i>Contingent Charges</i> of Public Departments, Account of, (298.) - - -	-	195
<i>see</i> Secretary of State. Treasury.		
<i>Conveyances.</i> <i>see</i> Registry, public.		
<i>Convictions</i> at the London Sessions, Dates of the Recorder's reports } of, (199, 200.) - - - - - } <i>Convicts</i> , Papers relating to the establishments for, (10 & 19.) - - -	XVIII.	315, 317
Annual Expense of transporting, (431.) - - - - -	-	297
Account of the Expense of victualling Ships for their Transporta- } tion, (366.) - - - - - } Number of, under sentence of Death at Newgate, (163.) - - -	-	295
- - - - - who have died on the passage to New South Wales, (314.) -	-	313
- - - - - who have landed at New South Wales, (315.) - - -	-	291
<i>see</i> Criminals. Graham, Aaron. Wales, New South.	-	293
<i>Copper Tokens</i> , Bill to prevent their circulation, (355.) - - - -	I.	411
<i>Corn</i> , Grain, Meal, and Flour, Account of imported and exported, } (12, 270.) - - - - - } Foreign, Account of, warehoused in Ireland, (261.) - - -	XIV.	337, 379
- - - - - in Great Britain, (323.) - - -	IX.	447
Exported from Ireland. <i>see</i> Trade.	XIV.	429
<i>Coroners</i> , Bill for amending act for rewarding them, (426.) - - -	II.	613
<i>Cotton Manufactories.</i> <i>see</i> Children employed in Manufactories.		
<i>County Rates</i> , Bill for the more easy collecting, (211.) - - - -	I.	213
<i>Courts of Justice</i> in Scotland, First Report of Commissioners respecting, } (419.) - - - - - } - - - - - in England, Report of Commissioners respecting, (428.) -	VIII.	311
<i>Creditors</i> , Bill for their relief in respect of Bankrupts, by Act of 1 James I. } (448.) - - - - - }	II.	727
		<i>Criminals,</i>

GENERAL INDEX TO PRINTED PAPERS OF SESSION 1816.

v

	VOL.	PAGE.
<i>Criminals</i> , Returns respecting in London and Middlesex, in 1813 and 1814, } (34.) - - - - -	XVIII.	351
Returns from Clerks of the Peace, pursuant to 55 Geo. III. c. 49, } of Trials, Convictions, &c. (269.) - - - - -	—	361
see Convicts.		
<i>Criminal-Lunatics.</i> see Lunatics.		
<i>Crinan Canal</i> , Papers respecting, (252.) - - - - -	XIX.	115
- - - - Report respecting, (467.) - - - - -	IV.	499
<i>Crown Rents</i> , Receivers of, Bill for regulating those offices, (33.) - - -	I.	3
Revenues, Account of the hereditary in Scotland, (343.) - - -	XIII.	99
see Land Revenue. Woods, &c.		
<i>Customs</i> , Board of, Account of the Augmentation of Salaries, (56.) - - -	XIV.	179
Scotland, Account of the Increase of the Commissioners Salaries, } (86.) - - - - -	—	237
Commissioners, Names and Salaries of, in London, (311.) - - -	—	419
and Excise, Instructions to Board respecting vexatious Seizures, } (149.) - - - - -	XVIII.	37
- - - - - Commissioners of in Ireland. see Revenue.		
<i>Customs.</i> see Revenue.		
D.		
<i>Davie</i> , Mr. Papers relating to him. see Excise Prosecutions.		
<i>Deaths</i> , Registry of. see Funeral Certificates.		
<i>Debt</i> , Public. see Public Debt. Funded Debt. Unfunded Debt.		
<i>Debtors</i> in Ireland, Number of committed, (299.) - - - - -	IX.	497
see Insolvent Debtors.		
<i>Decrees</i> , &c. in Chancery, Bill respecting the purchase of Lands, &c. } under, (494.) - - - - -	II.	803
<i>Demerara</i> , Berbice, and Essequibo, Bill for regulating the Trade of those } Colonies, (466.) - - - - -	—	763
Papers relating to. see Berbice. Colonies.		
<i>Deptford Strond.</i> see Trinity House.		
<i>Desertions.</i> see Army.		
<i>Distillation</i> , illicit, Bill respecting the levying of Fines, (492.) - - -	—	909
- - - - First and Second Reports, and Minutes of Evidence thereon, } (436, 490.) - - - - -	IX.	9, 13
- - - - in Ireland, Account of Malt, Spirits, &c. seized and de- } stroyed, (234.) - - - - -	—	437
- - - - Account of Rewards paid to officers for Seizures, (235.) - - -	—	439
- - - - Account of payments for Prosecutions, (264.) - - -	—	449
- - - - Return of Fines on Town-lands, (281.) - - -	—	461
- - - - Return of Collectors of Fines, (377.) - - -	—	525
Account of Fees on Private Distillation in Ireland, (401.) - - -	—	555
illicit, in Scotland, Woodbine Parish's report respecting, (432.) - - -	VIII.	399
see Excise Laws, offences against. Malt. Spirits. Stills. Wash.		
<i>Distillers</i> , Scotch Lowland, Papers respecting, (359.) - - -	XIV.	435
<i>Distilleries</i> , Account respecting, and of Wash distilled, (371.) - - -	—	439
in Scotland, Bill for regulating Duties, (491.) - - -	II.	789
<i>Distribution</i> of Grant of 6,000,000 <i>l.</i> Account of, (382.) - - -	XII.	263
<i>Disturbances</i> in Ireland, Papers respecting their nature and extent, (479.) - - -	IX.	569
<i>Dividends</i> unclaimed, Bill for transferring the stock of, to Commissioners } for the National Debt, (405.) - - - - -	I.	473
- - - - - Bill to authorize the advance to the Public of a } part of the Balance in the hands of the Bank, (412.) - - - - -	II.	587
see Bank.		
<i>Dollars</i> and Tokens, Account of issued, (294.) - - - - -	XIII.	395
<i>Dominica</i> , Account of runaway Slaves killed, taken, &c. there, between } the date of governor Ainslie's proclamation and his de- } parture, (5.) - - - - -	XIX.	245
VOL. XIX: 1816.		
[B]		
Droits		

	VOL.	PAGE.
<i>Droits of the Crown and Admiralty, Account of, (300.)</i> - - - -	XIII.	117
Account of the issue out of, in aid of the Civil List, (302.) - - -	—	63

E.

East India:

Account with Government, (403.) - - - - -	X.	201
Annual Account made up to 1816, (381.) - - - - -	—	187
- - - - Revenue Accounts, (112.) - - - - -	—	115
Licences, List of granted, for proceeding to, (241.) - - - -	—	225
Political and Commercial Accounts, Papers respecting the separation } of them, (335.) - - - - -	—	309
Regulations passed by the Governments in India, (121.) - - -	—	229

see Carnatic Debts.

<i>Education, Board of, in Ireland, Report from, (257.)</i> - - - -	IX.	151
of the Lower Orders in the Metropolis, Report from Select Committee } on the state of, (498.) - - - - -	IV.	1
- - - - - First, Second, Third, } and Fourth Reports, and Minutes of Evidence, on the } state of, (427, 469, 495, 497.) - - - - -	IV.	5, 107, 165, 271

<i>Elections in Ireland, Papers relating to the number of persons polled at } those contested, (73.) - - - - -</i>	IX.	387
--	-----	-----

- - - - - Bill to limit the duration of Polls, (148, 296.) - - -	II.	817, 829
--	-----	----------

<i>Elgin, Earl of, Report respecting his Sculptures and Marbles, (161.)</i> - -	III.	49
Estimate of the Expense of Building, &c. for them, (403.) - - -	XII.	305

<i>Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice, Articles of Impeachment against him, con- } cerning the Trial of De Berenger, [brought forward by Lord } Cochrane.] (82.) - - - - -</i>	XIX.	63
--	------	----

Engineers. see Army.

Essequibo. see Colonies. Demerara.

Exchange of Navy Bills. see Navy Bills.

<i>Exchequer Bills issued on 53 Geo. III. Account of, (328.)</i> - - - -	XIII.	407
--	-------	-----

- - - - - *see Bank.*

Court of, in Scotland, Number of Causes tried there, (109.) - - -	XIV.	231
---	------	-----

- - - - - Return of Persons confined for Contempt of, (515.) - - -	XVIII.	271
--	--------	-----

Processes for the Recovery of Taxes; Account of issued, (137.) - - -	—	141
--	---	-----

of Ireland. *see Revenue.*

<i>Excise, Account of Duties laid since 1792, (524.)</i> - - - - -	XIV.	323.
--	------	------

Amount of Receipts therefrom, as to England and Scotland, } (44, 45, 46.) - - - - -	XIV.	105, 109, 113
--	------	---------------

Account of the produce of Duties of, (368.) - - - - -	XIV.	297
---	------	-----

Officers, Accounts relating to them, (256.) - - - - -	—	263
---	---	-----

- - - - - belonging to Revenue Cutters, (108.) - - - - -	—	229
--	---	-----

Prosecutions remitted by the Treasury, (113, 152, } 178, 179, 394.) - - - - -	XVIII.	27, 33, 41, 65, 81
--	--------	--------------------

Board of, Account of the Augmentation of Salaries, (50.) - - -	XIV.	221
--	------	-----

Commissioners, Names and Salaries of, in London, 312.) - - -	—	423
--	---	-----

in Ireland, Return of Officers of, (231.) - - - - -	IX.	417
---	-----	-----

- - - - - Account of Houses hired for Troops employed, (259.) - - -	—	443
---	---	-----

- - - - - Rewards paid to Officers for Seizures. <i>see Distillation.</i>		
---	--	--

Laws, Account of Fines for Offences against, on parishes in Ireland, } (400.) - - - - -	—	547
--	---	-----

Commissioners of, in Ireland. *see Revenue.*

- - - - - in Scotland, Account of the Increase of their } Salaries, (87.) - - - - -	XIV.	239
--	------	-----

Auditors of, in Scotland, Account of the Increase of their Salaries, (107.) - - -	—	227
---	---	-----

see Customs. Revenue.

Expiring Laws. see Laws.

<i>Expenditure, Public, of Ireland, Abstract of, (349.)</i> - - - - -	IX.	505
---	-----	-----

<i>Exports, Account of the value of British and Irish Produce exported, (8.)</i> XIV. 333		
---	--	--

Exports,

	VOL.	PAGE.
<i>Exports</i> , Account of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize exported, (9.)	- XIV.	335
- - - - - from Canada, (15.)	- - - - -	368
<i>see Imports</i> . West India Colonies.		
<i>Extents</i> in Aid, Papers relating thereto, (505.)	- XVIII.	169
Return of, issued for the Recovery of Taxes, (193.)	- - - - -	145
Account of, issued against all Crown Debtors, (379.)	- - - - -	189

F.

<i>Farming</i> Stock taken in execution, Bill to regulate the sale of, (36, 79, 120, 373.)	I. 19, 23, 27, 31
<i>Farms</i> , Bill for the Recovery of, from defaulting Tenants, (94, 308, 344.)	II. 811, 851, 861
<i>Fee Fund</i> . <i>see</i> Session, Court of, Scotland.	
<i>Finance</i> Class Accounts of England, (135.)	XI. 1
- - - - - of Ireland, (110.)	- - - - - 467
Proposed Resolutions, (361, 415.)	XIX. 9, 13
<i>see</i> Revenues.	
<i>Fines</i> on Parishes in Ireland. <i>see</i> Excise Laws.	
<i>Flax</i> , Account of the Quantity imported into Ireland, (191.)	IX. 415
- - - - - in 1814 and 1815, (225.)	XIV. 411
<i>Fleet</i> Prison, Number of Prisoners there on 24th June 1816, (513.)	XVIII. 269
- - - - - Persons confined there for Contempts of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer, (515.)	- - - - - 271
<i>Flour</i> . <i>see</i> Corn.	
<i>Foreigners</i> . <i>see</i> Army.	
<i>Foreign</i> Corps, Officers of in British Service, receiving Pensions, (455.)	XII. 443
<i>Forgeries</i> . <i>see</i> Bank Notes.	
<i>Fortresses</i> . <i>see</i> France.	
<i>France</i> , Account of Sums paid and due from that Government, (75, 263.)	XII. 513, 517
Correspondence relative to payments for the Construction of Fortresses, (388.)	XII. 5 ² 5
Account of Claims on, for Prisoners of War, (265, 284.)	XII. 521, 522
<i>see</i> Canova.	
<i>France</i> , Isle of. <i>see</i> Colonies.	
<i>Fraudulent</i> Devices, Bill for relief of Creditors against them, (232.)	I. 233
<i>Frecholds</i> in Ireland, Papers relating to those registered, (3, 260.)	IX. 363, 445
Bill subjecting them to Simple Contract Debts, (6.)	I. 1
<i>Funded</i> Debt of Ireland, Account of, (346, 353.)	IX. 499, 515
<i>Funeral</i> Certificates, &c. Bill for reviving, (316.)	I. 301

G.

<i>Game</i> Laws, Report respecting, (504.)	IV. 507
<i>Gaol</i> Fees, Bill for abolishing, (336.)	I. 367
<i>Garrison</i> . <i>see</i> Army.	
<i>Gaslight</i> Company, Bill for enabling them to enlarge their Capital, (452.)	II. 731
<i>George</i> , Master, Copy of his Appointment, (212.)	XIX. 239
<i>Gibbs</i> , John, Papers relating to him. <i>see</i> Excise Prosecutions.	
<i>Gold</i> , foreign, Account of sworn off, (286.)	XIII. 435
Market Price of, (288.)	- - - - - 445
and Bullion, foreign, deposited in the Bullion Office, (297.)	- - - - - 399
<i>Graham</i> , Aaron, Memorial of, praying pecuniary Relief, (483.)	XII. 306
<i>Grain</i> . <i>see</i> Corn.	
<i>Grand</i> Jury Presentments, Ireland, Reports respecting, (374, 435.)	IX. 1, 5
Juries in Ireland, Bill respecting them, (416.)	II. 903
<i>Grant</i> .	

Ireland.—Matters relating to Ireland will be found under the following Heads:

Accounts, Public.	Funded Debt.
Army.	Grand Jury Presentments.
Belfast.	Inland Navigation.
Carriages.	Linens.
Corn.	Loans.
Debtors.	Malt.
Distillation, illicit.	Militia.
Disturbances.	Ordnance Estimates.
Education.	Pleas, Clerk of.
Elections.	Public Offices, Increase, &c. of Salaries in.
Exchequer.	Revenue.
Excise.	Royal Canal.
Excise Fines.	Still, unlicensed.
Farms.	Trade and Navigation.
Finance.	Treasury Receipts.
Flax.	Unfunded Debt.
Freeholds.	

Isle of France. see Colonies.

Jackson. see Naples.

	VOL.	PAGE.
<i>Jamaica</i> , Titles of Acts of Assembly relating to the Poll Tax on Slaves, (508.) - - - - - }	XIX.	257
<i>Joint Charge of the United Kingdom</i> , Account of, (337.) - - - - -	XIV.	115
<i>Journals</i> , &c. reprinting, Account of Deficiency of sums voted for, (363.)	XII.	301
<i>Jury Court</i> , Scotland, Account of Places and Salaries, (84.) - - - - -	XVIII.	1
- - - - - First, Second, and Third Reports of the Lord President, &c. (174.) - - - - - }	VIII.	261

Jury. see Grand Jury.

Justice, Courts of. see Courts of Justice.

K.

<i>King's Bench Prison</i> , Letter from Lord Ellenborough, respecting the repairs of, (442.) - - - - - }	XVIII.	263
- - - - - Number of Prisoners there on 24th June 1816, (512.) - - - - - }	-	267

L.

<i>Land Revenue</i> , Account of the Profits of, for ten years, (251.) - - - - -	XIV.	31
see Crown Revenue. Woods, Forests, &c.		
<i>Lascar Sailors</i> , Correspondence respecting the care of, (279.) - - - - -	X.	349
<i>Laws</i> , Expiring, Report on, (2.) - - - - -	III.	1
<i>Law Officers</i> , Scotland, Increase and Diminution of Salaries, (85.) - - - - -	XIV.	235
<i>Leather</i> , Accounts relating thereto, (244, 275, 369, 370.) - - - - -	XIV.	265, 275, 277, 415
First, Second, and Third Reports, and minutes of evidence respecting the Duty on, (386.) - - - - - }	VI.	1, 93, 133
Accounts of Drawbacks in Scotland, (527.) - - - - -	XIV.	279
<i>Legacy Duty.</i> see Campbell.		
<i>Leeward Islands.</i> see Barbadoes.		
<i>Leonard</i> , Solomon, Papers relating to him. see Excise Prosecutions.		
<i>Licences</i> , Account of the number of, granted for Wine, Spirits, and Beer, (131, 277.) - - - - - }	XIV.	249, 285
<i>Linen</i> , Accounts relating to the Import and Export of, (223, 224, 309.)	XIV.	395, 407, 413
- - - - - Export of, from Ireland, (280.) - - - - -	IX.	453
Irish, Paper respecting the Transit Duty on, (356.) - - - - -	-	523
<i>Loans</i> , Account of, raised for the public service in Ireland, (352.) - - - - -	-	511
<i>Local Militia.</i> see Militia.		

	VOL.	PAGE.
<i>London, Guards in.</i> <i>see</i> Army.		
<i>Lotteries, Account of the number drawn since 1811, (209.)</i> - - -	XIV.	215
Terms upon which the same were disposed of to contractors, } and amount of Profit to Revenue - - - }	- - -	ib.
Account of Prosecutions, &c. under the Lottery Act, (210.) - - -	- - -	217
<i>Lottery-office Establishment, Names of Commissioners, &c. (195.)</i> - - -	- - -	175
Prizes unclaimed. <i>see</i> Bank.		
<i>Lucia, St.</i> <i>see</i> Colonies.		
<i>Lunatic-Criminals, Bill for their safe custody, (331.)</i> - - -	I.	315
- - - - - Correspondence respecting an Asylum for them, (443.)	XVIII.	285

M.

<i>Mackilligan, Mr. Papers relating to him.</i> <i>see</i> Excise Prosecutions.		
<i>Madhouses, First and Second Reports, and minutes of evidence re-}</i> <i>specting, (227, 451.)</i> - - - - - }	VI.	249, 353
Report respecting, (398.) - - - - -	VI.	649
Bill for regulating them, (407, 420, 493.) - - -	II.	493, 515, 537
<i>Malt made in Ireland, Amount of the Duty paid on, (190.)</i> - - -	IX.	411
Account of, seized in Ireland. <i>see</i> Distillation, illicit. <i>see</i> Barley.		
<i>Malta, Papers relating thereto, (217.)</i> - - - - -	XII.	543
<i>see</i> Ionian Islands.		
<i>Malthouses in Ireland licenced, Return of, (189.)</i> - - -	IX.	409
<i>Manby, Captain, Papers relating to his plan for saving Lives of Ship-}</i> <i>wrecked persons, (409.)</i> - - - - - }	XIX.	193
<i>Manufacture, Ireland.</i> <i>see</i> Trade.		
<i>Manufactories.</i> <i>see</i> Children employed in.		
<i>Manure, Bill exempting certain carriages conveying it from Toll, (387.)</i> -	I.	449
<i>Marines, Papers relating to the Paymaster of, (186.)</i> - - -	XIX.	183
<i>see</i> Canada. Half Pay.		
<i>Marsh and Co. Papers relating to them.</i> <i>see</i> Excise Prosecutions.		
<i>Marshalsea Prison, Number of Prisoners there on 24th June 1816, (514.)</i>	XVIII.	283
<i>Mary-le-bone, Bill to amend act for making a new street from Char-}</i> <i>ing-cross to Mary-le-bone, or the Regent's Park, (334.)</i> - }	L.	327
<i>Meal.</i> <i>see</i> Corn.		
<i>Members accepting Offices, Report of Precedents respecting, (239.)</i> -	III.	227
<i>Mendicity in the Metropolis, Report and minutes of evidence on the}</i> <i>State of, (396.)</i> - - - - - }	V.	391
<i>Metropolis, Report on the present state of the Pavement of, (159.)</i> -	-	417
Bill for the Paving of, (433.) - - - - -	II.	629
Mendicity therein. <i>see</i> Mendicity.		
Education of Lower Orders in. <i>see</i> Education.		
Police of. <i>see</i> Police.		
<i>Military Inquiry, General Index to the Reports of the Commissioners in}</i> <i>1806—1812, (51.)</i> - - - - - }	X.	374
Asylum, Estimate of Repairs, (437.) - - - - -	XII.	265
and Naval Officers, &c. being Members, accepting Offices. <i>see</i> Members.		
Roads and Bridges. <i>see</i> Roads and Bridges.		
Stations, troops in. <i>see</i> Army.		
<i>Militia, Local, Bill for suspending the Ballot for, (306.)</i> - - -	I.	277
Bill for repealing and amending acts respecting, (429.) - - -	II.	617
Disembodied, Estimate of, (438.) - - - - -	XII.	269
- - - - - of Ireland, Estimate of, (453.) - - -	IX.	567
<i>see</i> Army.		
<i>Miners.</i> <i>see</i> Army.		
<i>Mines, Bill for the conviction of Offenders in stealing from, (421.)</i> -	II.	591
<i>Mint Indenture, (414.)</i> - - - - -	XIII.	303
<i>see</i> Coining.		
<i>Miscellaneous Services, Estimates of, (238, 324, 364, } 483, 21.)</i> - - - - - }	XII.	277, 285, 303, 305, 383
		<i>Naples,</i>

N.

	VOL.	PAGE.
<i>Naples</i> , Papers respecting Jackson & Co.'s claims to captured property there, (446.)	XII.	561
<i>National Debt</i> , Accounts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners, (11.)	XIV.	19
- - - - Stock transferred to the Commissioners, for the purchase of Life Annuities, (23.)	—	27
- - - - Certificate and Declaration of the Commissioners, (519.)	—	17
- - - - Annuities, Bill respecting, (404.)	I.	469
see Dividends unclaimed.		
<i>Naval</i> and Military Officers, being Members, accepting Offices. see Members.		
<i>Naval</i> Peace-establishment from 1783 to 1793, (21.)	XII.	383
- - - - - from the Peace of Utrecht to the American war, (61.)	—	399
Asylum, Papers respecting, (521.)	XIX.	55
Half Pay. see Half Pay.		
<i>Navy</i> Board, Account of the augmentation of Salaries, (136.)	XIV.	165
Estimates for 1816, (53.)	XII.	159
Office Salaries, Accounts respecting, (139.)	XIII.	183
Bills, rate of Exchange at which they were drawn from foreign stations, (262.)	XII.	379
<i>Navigation</i> . see Trade.		
<i>Newfoundland</i> , Bill respecting the carrying of Passengers, (478.)	II.	769
<i>Ney</i> , Marshal, Papers respecting his case, (16, 20.)	XII.	487, 493
<i>Nova Scotia</i> , Accounts of Imports and Exports from, (14, 25.)	XIV.	367, 368

O.

<i>Oak Bark</i> , Account of the quantity imported, (322.)	XIV.	427
<i>Oats</i> . see Barley.		
<i>Offices</i> , Public. see Public-offices.		
Retrenchment of, appointment of Commissioners for inquiring into, (304.)	XIII.	97
<i>Officers'</i> Pensions, Return of, granted for loss of Limbs, &c. (471.)	XII.	447
<i>Ordnance</i> , Account of the Peace-establishment from 1783 to 1793, (21.)	—	383
Account of the Salaries of the Master-general and Officers, &c. (184, 287.)	XII.	95, 369
Estimates for 1816, (28, 188.)	—	69, 91
Form of Contract used by that Board, (500.)	—	155
<i>Orphans</i> Fund, Accounts respecting, (488.)	XVIII.	241

P.

<i>Paris</i> , Evacuation of, Papers respecting, and touching the case of marshal Ney, (16.)	XII.	487.
<i>Parish</i> Apprentices, Bill for regulating the binding of, (267.)	I.	255
<i>Paupers</i> , Removal of, Bill to prevent till settlement adjudged, (333.)	—	319
<i>Pavement</i> . see Metropolis.		
<i>Peace</i> -establishment. see Army. Navy. Ordnance.		
<i>Peace</i> . see Treaties.		
<i>Penitentiary</i> at Milbank, Bill to regulate, (383, 393.)	I.	417, 433
- - - - - Estimate of the Expenses of, (444, 483.)	XII.	299, 307
- - - - - Estimate of the Expense of embanking the river near the building, (440.)	XII.	297
<i>Pensions</i> . see Widows of military persons. Civil List. Half Pay.		
<i>Petworth</i> House of Correction, Papers relating thereto, (425.)	XVIII.	339
<i>Pillory</i> , Bill to abolish the punishment of, (48.)	I.	39
<i>Pilotage</i> ,		

	VOL. PAGE.
<i>Pilotage</i> , Account of Surplus Rates received by the Trinity House, } (482, 482+.) - - - - - }	XIX. 157, 169
<i>Pleas</i> , Clerk of, in Ireland, Bill respecting that Appointment, (307.) - - -	II. 845
<i>Police</i> of the Metropolis, Report and minutes of evidence respecting } the state of, (510.) - - - - - }	V. 1
<i>Poor</i> , Bill to repeal provisions respecting, in local Acts, (208, 320.) - - -	I. 205, 209
and Poor-houses, Bill to amend act respecting, (321.) - - -	I. 311
see Charitable Donations. Parish Apprentices. Paupers, removal of.	
Laws, Report on, (485.) - - - - -	IV. 325
<i>Poors'</i> Rate, Account of monies raised by, (52.) - - - - -	XVIII. 257
<i>Popham</i> , Sir Home, Papers respecting his services on the coast of } Spain, (517.) - - - - - }	XVIII. 115
<i>Porthleven</i> Harbour, Papers respecting, (518.) - - - - -	XIX. 123
<i>Porter</i> and Ale, Account of, brewed, (276.) - - - - -	XIV. 283
<i>Post-office</i> , Report of progress made in executing the act respecting } the erection of a new Post-office, (26, 27.) - - - }	VI. 407, 409
----- Account of the Increase of Salaries and Offices in that } department, (164.) - - - - - }	XIV. 163
----- Account of Salaries and Offices in the Colonies, (146.) - - -	— 161
<i>Precedents.</i> see Members.	
<i>Presentments</i> , Ireland. see Grand Jury Presentments.	
<i>Press</i> , Bill for securing the Liberty of, (423.) - - - - -	II. 597
<i>Prisons.</i> see Fleet. King's Bench. Marshalsea. Penitentiary. Petworth.	
<i>Prisoners of War.</i> see France.	
<i>Privately</i> stealing, Bill for repealing the act for taking away the } Benefit of Clergy, (37.) - - - - - }	I. 35
<i>Prize-money</i> , Papers respecting the claims of the Navy to, under } lord Keith, (449.) - - - - - }	XII. 575
<i>Property Tax</i> , Correspondence with Williams and Greenfell respecting, (151.)	XIV. 45
----- Bill relating to the Assessment and Collection of Duties } for past years, &c. (460.) - - - - - }	II. 743
see Income Tax.	
<i>Property</i> destroying, Bill for punishing, (464.) - - - - -	II. 755
<i>Public Accounts.</i> see Accounts.	
Debt, Account of Additions thereto, -(246.) - - - - -	XIV. 123
see Dividends.	
Departments. see Contingent Charges.	
Offices, Returns from, as to the time of making out the account } of the Increase and Diminution of Salaries, (144.) - }	— 147
----- in Great Britain, Accounts of the Increase and Dimi- } nution of Salaries in, (173.) - - - - - }	XI. 259
----- in Ireland, [similar Accounts,] (192.) - - - - -	— 573

Q.

<i>Quarantine</i> , Return of additional Allowances to Superintendents, (194.)	XVIII. 143
--	------------

R.

<i>Ramsgate</i> Harbour, Accounts respecting, (183, 237.) - - -	XIX. 127, 147
<i>Rates</i> , County. see County Rates.	
<i>Recruits.</i> see Army.	
<i>Registry</i> , Public, Bill for registering Conveyances, &c. (233.) - - -	I. 237
<i>Revenue</i> , Accounts of the Net Produce of, distinguishing the Consoli- } dated Fund, Customs, and Excise, (17, 18, 247, 248.) }	XIV. 1, 5, 9, 13
Abstract of the Ordinary Revenue of Ireland, (348.) - - -	IX. 503
Bill for regulating that part of the Revenue under the manage- } ment of the Commissioners of Customs, &c. in Ireland, (160.) }	II. 841
Revenue,	

	VOL. PAGE.
<i>Revenue</i> , Bill for uniting into one Fund the public Revenue of the } United Kingdom, (410, 441.) - - - - - }	II. 565, 575
Board, Correspondence with, on the Increase of Salaries, (236.) - <i>see</i> Seizures.	XIV. 181
Cutters, Papers respecting, (64, 180.) - - - - -	XVIII. 119, 125
- - - - Account of Officers belonging to, (108.) - - - - -	XIV. 229
For other Matters relating to Revenue, <i>see</i> under the following Heads:	
Bank.	Lotteries.
Crown Revenue.	National Debt.
Customs.	Property Tax.
Distillation.	Public Debt.
Excise.	Soap.
Expenditure, public.	Spirits.
Finance.	Stamp Duties.
Income Tax.	Sugar,
Joint Charge of the United	Taxes.
Kingdom.	Treasury Receipts and Issues.
Land Revenue.	Unfunded Debt.
Loans.	Woods and Forests.
<i>Roads</i> and Bridges in Scotland, Second Report of Commissioners, (202.)	VIII. 49
<i>Rogues</i> , Vagabonds, &c. Bill to extend provisions of acts respecting, (489.)	II. 785
<i>Roman-Catholics</i> , Report on Regulations respecting, (501.) - - -	VII.
<i>Royal</i> Canal Company, Ireland, Report relative to the claims of the } Creditors of, (317.) - - - - - }	IX. 155
<i>see</i> Inland Navigation.	
<i>Rye.</i> <i>see</i> Barley.	

S.

Salaries. *see* Admiralty. Customs, Board of, in England. Customs, Commissioners of, in Scotland. Excise, Board of, in England. Excise, Commissioners of, in Scotland. Law Offices. Navy Board. Navy Office. Ordnance. Post-Office. Public Offices. Quarantine. Revenue Board. Secretaries of State. Taxes, Commissioners of.

<i>Salmon</i> , Bill to prevent the Destruction of the Breed of, (391.) - - -	I. 459
<i>Salt</i> Duties, Amount of, (367.) - - - - -	XIV. 295
<i>Saving</i> Banks, Bill for encouraging, (354, 358, 454.) - - -	I. 373, 385, 397

Sappers. *see* Army.

Scotland :—Matters relating to Scotland will be found under the following Heads :

Caledonian Canal.	Exchequer Court.
Civil List.	Jury Court.
Coals.	Law Officers.
Courts of Justice.	Leather.
Court of Session.	Roads and Bridges.
Crinan Canal	Soap.
Crown Revenue.	Spirits.
Customs.	Still.
Distillation.	Tobacco.
Excise.	Wash.
<i>Secretaries</i> of State, Colonial, &c., Account of Salaries, } (196, 197, 206, 207.) - - - }	XIII. 127, 131, 143, 147
- - - - - for Foreign Affairs, Account of Salaries, (198.) -	XIII. 135
<i>Secretary</i> of State's Office Contingencies, Account of, (229.) - - -	— 159
<i>see</i> likewise Contingent Charges of Public Departments.	
<i>Secret</i> Service, Estimate of the sum wanted for, (445.) - - -	XII. 271
<i>Seeds</i> , Account of, imported and exported, (13.) - - -	XIV. 349
Wool, and Tobacco, First, Second, and Third Reports, and } minutes of evidence, respecting, (272.) - - - }	VI. 145, 161, 209

	VOL.	PAGE.
<i>Seizures in Ireland, see Distillation, illicit.</i>		
Account of Fees paid on Treasury Warrants, for restoring, (283.)	XVIII.	75
<i>Session, Court of Scotland, Fees and Dues paid there, Account of,</i>	XVIII.	17, 23
(242, 243.) - - - - - }		
- - - - - Fee Fund, Account of sums levied, (54.)	—	5
<i>Sheriffs, Return of Fees paid by them, (507.)</i> - - - - -	—	221
<i>Shipwreck, Return of Vessels lost by, (529.)</i> - - - - -	XIX.	231
<i>Sikes' Hydrometer, Bill for establishing the use of, (430.)</i> - - - - -	II.	621
<i>Slaves, Colonial Laws respecting, (226.)</i> - - - - -	XIX.	259
<i>see Dominica. Jamaica.</i>		
<i>Small Arms, Account respecting the manufacture of, (372.)</i> - - - - -	XII.	147
<i>Soap, Bill for repealing Duties, and granting others, (345.)</i> - - - - -	I.	369
Account relating to (376.) - - - - -	XIV.	445
- - - - - as to Scotland, (526.) - - - - -	—	329
<i>Spain, Account of Supplies furnished to, (76.)</i> - - - - -	XII.	515
<i>see Sir Home Popham.</i>		
<i>Spirits, Duty on, Account of, (129.)</i> - - - - -	XIV.	245
Duty on, in Scotland, Account of, (132.) - - - - -	—	251
Distilled in Scotland, Account of, (205, 310, } XIV. 255, 289, 443, 315, 317, 319		
375, 475, 476, 477.) - - - - - }		
Imported from Scotland, Account of, (474.) - - - - -	XIV.	299
Distilled, Account of, (240.) - - - - -	—	261
- - - - - in Ireland, Account of, (399.) - - - - -	IX.	545
Seized in Ireland. <i>see Distillation, illicit.</i>		
<i>see Licenses. Wash.</i>		
<i>Spiritual Persons, Bill enabling them to exchange their Parsonage</i>	II.	773
Houses, &c. (480.) - - - - - }		
<i>St. Helena. see Helena, St.</i>		
<i>Stage-coachmen, Bill to prevent mischiefs from their bad Driving, (461.)</i> - - - - -	—	749
<i>Stamp Duties, Account of the produce of, (380.)</i> - - - - -	XIV.	321
- - - - - Collectors' Bonds exempted from. <i>see Property Tax.</i>		
<i>Starch, Accounts respecting, (278.)</i> - - - - -	—	287
<i>Stations, Military, Troops in. see Army.</i>		
<i>Still unlicensed in Ireland, return of Troops cantoned to assist in their</i>	IX.	403
seizure, (181.) - - - - - }		
- - - - - Return of Barracks occupied by Troops for	—	407
assisting in their seizure, (182.) - - - - - }		
Account of the Contents of Stills licensed in Scotland, (205.) - - - - -	XIV.	255
<i>Storekeeper-general's department, estimate for the service of, (319.)</i> - - - - -	XII.	333
<i>Subject, Liberty of. see Habeas Corpus.</i>		
<i>Sugar, Account of Duties on, (523.)</i> - - - - -	XIV.	451
<i>Surgery, Bill to regulate the practice of, (531.)</i> - - - - -	II.	807
<i>Surveyors. see Highways.</i>		
<i>Surrogates. see Vice-Admiralty Courts.</i>		

T.

<i>Taxes, Commissioners of, Account of the Increase of Salaries, (91.)</i> - - - - -	XIV.	99
Processes for the Recovery of, issued from the Exchequer, (137.)	XVIII.	141
Extents issued for the Recovery of. <i>see Extents.</i>		
Collectors of, Account of the additional number, (134.) - - - - -	XIV.	241
<i>Thompson, Sir T. B. appointment of to the Treasurership of Greenwich</i>	XIX.	19
Hospital, (155.) - - - - - }		
<i>Tobacco. see Seeds.</i>		
Account of the Quantity imported and re-exported, &c. (338.) - - - - -	XIV.	293
- - - - - Imported into Scotland, (525.) - - - - -	—	327
<i>Tobago. see Colonies.</i>		
<i>Tokens. see Copper Tokens.</i>		

Trotter's

	VOL.	PAGE.
<i>Troutback's Property, Papers respecting the sale of, in aid of the Civil</i>	XIII.	63
List, (302.) - - - - -		
<i>Town-lands, Ireland. see Distillation, illicit.</i>		
<i>Trade and Navigation, Ireland, Account relating to, (350, 351.) - -</i>	IX.	507, 509
<i>Transports. Return of the number of Lives lost in, (530.) - -</i>	XIX.	233
Papers relating to the seizure of, for bringing contraband}		
goods from France, (145, 221, 245.) - - - - - }	XVIII.	93, 97, 99
<i>Transport Contracts, Bill respecting them, (230.) - - - - -</i>	I.	229
Office. <i>see</i> Victualling-office.		
Service. <i>see</i> Navy Estimates.		
<i>Transportation of Offenders, Bill to amend laws respecting, (162.) - -</i>	—	93
<i>Treasury Receipts and Issues in Ireland, Abstract of, (111.) - -</i>	IX.	399
Prosecutions remitted by. <i>see</i> Excise.		
Contingent Charges, Account of, (204.) - - - - -	XIII.	155
<i>see</i> likewise Contingent Charges of Public Departments.		
<i>Treaties entered into with France and the Allies; viz.</i>		
Treaty of Accession and Subsidy - - - - -	XVII.	1
Various Treaties between Great Britain and other Powers - -	—	89
Definitive Treaty with France - - - - -	—	153
General Treaty signed in Congress at Vienna, June 9, 1815 - -	—	331
Additional Paper respecting the occupation of a Military Line in }		
France by the Allied Forces - - - - - }	—	629
<i>Treaty of Marriage between the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold }</i>		
of Cobourg - - - - - }	—	635
<i>Trinity House, Accounts relating to, (408, 502.) - - - - -</i>	XIX.	149, 171
<i>Tunnel Sewer, Account relating to, (516.) - - - - -</i>	XII.	293
<i>Tythes, Report and Resolutions respecting, (486.) - - - - -</i>	IV.	511

V. U.

<i>Vaccine Establishment, Report from, (458.) - - - - -</i>	XIX.	235
<i>Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad, Bill respecting Acts of Surrogates, (447.) -</i>	II.	725
<i>Victualling-office Salaries, Order for their Increase, (139.) - -</i>	XIII.	183
- - - - - Account of the number of men victualled by, (203.) -	XII.	335
<i>Volunteer Yeomanry and Cavalry, Bill respecting the Days of Exercise, }</i>		
(305.) - - - - - }	I.	275
<i>Unfunded Debt of Ireland, Account of, (347, 353.) - - - - -</i>	IX.	501, 515
<i>United Kingdom. see Joint Charge of.</i>		

W.

<i>Waggon Train. see Army.</i>		
<i>Wales, New South, Papers respecting, (450.) - - - - -</i>	XVIII.	299
<i>see</i> Convicts.		
<i>War-office Estimates, (175.) - - - - -</i>	XII.	355
Duties on Goods carried coastways, Account of, (434.) - -	XIV.	447
<i>Wash, Account of distilled in England, (130, 371.) - - - - -</i>	XIV.	247
and Spirits, Account of distilled in Scotland, (310.) - -	—	289
<i>Weights and Measures, Bill for rendering them uniform, (83.) - -</i>	I.	54
<i>West India Colonies, Account of Exports to, (522.) - - - - -</i>	XIV.	449
<i>West Indies.</i>		
Return of Places held by Non-residents, (213.) - - - - -	XIX.	241
<i>see</i> Army. Colonial Produce.		
<i>Wheat. see Barley.</i>		
<i>Whitehall Repairs, Papers respecting, (249.) - - - - -</i>	XIII.	275
<i>Widows of Military Persons, Forms of Affidavits to be made to enable }</i>		
them to receive Pensions, (59, 62.) - - - - - }	XII.	483
<i>Williams and Greenfell. see Property Tax.</i>		
<i>Wine, &c. Licences. see Licences.</i>		

Woods,

	VOL.	PAGE.
<i>Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue, Second Report of Commissioners, (147.)</i>	XV.	—
<i>Woods and Forests, Account of expenses incurred in that depart- ment, (339.)</i> - - - - - }	- XIII.	87
<i>Wool, Account of, imported, (78.)</i> - - - - -	- XIV.	377
<i>see Seeds.</i>		
<i>Woollen Goods, Account of, exported, (332.)</i> - - - - -	—	431
<i>Works, Board of, Estimate of the expense of that department, (303.)</i>	- XIII.	75

Y.

Yarn. *see* Woollen Goods.
Yeomanry. *see* Volunteers.
Yorck, Cardinal d'. *see* Canova.

Z.

Zante, &c. Islands, Papers respecting, (141.) - - - - - XII. 555

THIS BOOK
IS TO BE PRESERVED IN
THE
BODLEIAN LIBRARY,
OXFORD.

1816.